2019 ANNUAL REPORT

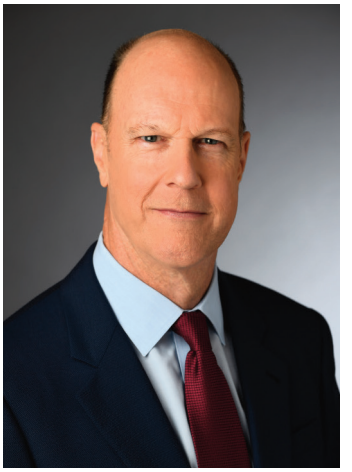
Prudential Financial, Inc.

Prudential

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

In my first letter as Chairman and CEO, I would like to share with you our 2019 progress and priorities. At the beginning of 2019, the management team and I undertook a comprehensive review of the company and carefully assessed the dynamic environment in which we operate globally. This was done with an unwavering commitment to deliver more to our customers, our employees and our shareholders.



Charles F. Lowrey

As I write this note, we are now in a period of heightened uncertainty and complexity due to concerns about the spread of the coronavirus and the commensurate market volatility. At Prudential, we have helped our customers weather adverse circumstances for nearly a century and a half, and we remain committed to continuing to do so in the face of always evolving challenges. As a result, we continue to develop and provide solutions that help our customers and support our purpose of making lives better by solving the financial challenges of our changing world.

Our focus on our U.S., International and Asset Management businesses is unchanged, as is our absolute commitment to doing the right thing for our stakeholders. In 2019, we increased the intensity of our focus on execution and efficiency, as well as expanded our emphasis on customers in the middle market. We believe this segment has been historically underserved by mainstream financial services providers and, as a result, there is a distinct opportunity to provide high-quality solutions that meet the financial and retirement needs of these potential customers. In doing so, we are not just expanding our addressable market, we are going back to our roots, helping working-class families just as we did when our company was founded 144 years ago. By delivering valuable benefits to an increasing number of customers, we are constantly striving to generate differentiated results in an increasingly complex global market for financial services.

> "By delivering valuable benefits to an increasing number of customers, we are constantly striving to generate differentiated results in an increasingly complex global market for financial services."

In our U.S. Businesses, we help clients address their most important financial and retirement needs, whether we serve them at their workplace or individually. We do the same internationally, reaching millions of clients through our world-class life insurance franchise in Japan to our operations serving other high-growth markets. And our global Asset Management operation, PGIM, helps us deliver world-class investment returns for retail and institutional customers through a wide range of asset classes and products.

We are taking strategic actions across all these businesses.

U.S. Businesses

To expand our addressable markets and meet the needs of middle market consumers, we are reaching individuals through our workplace businesses (Group Insurance and Retirement) and deploying our Financial Wellness initiatives. We are also addressing the individual market through our Individual Life and Individual Annuities businesses.

To expand our reach in the middle market, in October 2019 we acquired Assurance IQ, Inc. to create an alternative direct-to-consumer, technology-enabled distribution channel with increased product breadth. Although we are still in the early stages of integration, we are encouraged by the early consumer demand and excited about adding Prudential and other company products to the platform this year.

"Our most important core principle is our commitment to the highest ethical behavior and keeping the interests of our stakeholders above all else, which is at the center of who we are and who we will always be. Period."

International Businesses

In our International Businesses, we continue to increase our presence in developing markets, which have greater growth prospects and favorable demographic trends. Over the past few years, we completed the sale of our operations in Poland and Italy and, most recently, made new investments and formed joint ventures in Ghana, Indonesia and Colombia. We will continue to look for more opportunities to execute our strategy by broadening our capabilities. For example, we broadened our product line in Japan, increased our depth in Brazil through the acquisition of a group insurance company and expanded third-party distribution across our markets.

PGIM

Underlying and supplementing all these businesses is PGIM, which provides strong investment returns for our businesses and for third-party clients around the world. We continue to add capabilities to the multi-manager model—this year acquiring the Wadhwani Group in London, which expands PGIM's quantitative equity capabilities. We also completed the acquisition of our partner's share of our India asset management joint venture.

As part of our review, we announced an ambitious plan to look critically at the company from all angles, with the idea of transforming the way in which we do business. As a result of these ongoing efforts, we will deliver a more streamlined and efficient Prudential and a better experience for our customers. We also set a goal of eliminating $500 million of expenses by the end of 2022. These plans were accelerated by a voluntary separation program we implemented in the fourth quarter of 2019.

We are fortunate to have an extraordinary culture at Prudential. While our purpose unites us, our principles guide us in everything we do. Our long-term focus, our ability to translate the potential of our talent and culture into superior execution, and our experience and expertise in making and keeping promises represent Prudential's unique combination of strengths. We must ensure that they stand the test of time and remain at the core of who we are. But our most important core principle is our commitment to the highest ethical behavior and keeping the interests of our stakeholders above all else, which is at the center of who we are and who we will always be. Period.

While our culture must be steadfast in terms of values and principles, it must also be flexible to be able to adapt to new environments. Our customers are demanding faster service; our employees are requiring more from us; society needs more from us; and shareholders expect more from us. It is our responsibility to ensure that,

as a company, we become better, bolder and faster in meeting the needs of our stakeholders around the world, while ensuring that our culture remains both vibrant and relevant.

In order to adapt to the changing environment, achieve our purpose and meet the needs of all our stakeholders (as well as the demands that we are placing on ourselves), we created five clear aspirations: we must be customer obsessed, fully inclusive, outcomes driven, risk smart and tech forward. These aspirations represent meaningful shifts in the way we think and operate and are essential to our long-term success.

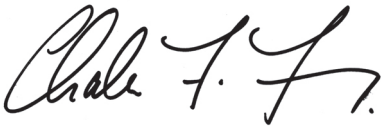
We are not alone in considering how to operate in our changing world, and so we spend time assessing, asking, how can we differentiate ourselves from the competition? We always return to the same answer: the way investors and all stakeholders can truly differentiate between companies is through sustained, superior execution. All the noise, all the talk, falls away. If we provide exceptional execution in the most ethical way possible, we'll be recognized in the long run for delivering consistent business performance and superior, long-term results. We know we did not perform as well as we wanted to in 2019. We need to do better.

We are a large company, with many moving parts: providing protection, retirement income and asset management. These are a strategic and interlocking mix of highly technical businesses with long-term obligations. We have a strongly held conviction that our businesses, our depth of experience, our scale, and our focus give us competitive advantages that will provide, over time, a strong return for investors.

Stakeholder value is created by the positive results from all the actions we take. It is not just a function of the way the business performs and the profits we make. It is also a function of how we take care of employees, customers and the communities in which we operate; it is through our commitment to inclusion and diversity and our focus on environmental, social and governance issues. All these elements are directly linked to shareholder value. In fact, I would argue that the combination of all these factors is what will ultimately create true shareholder value. I encourage you to read our Sustainability report which can be found on our website, to learn more about how we are creating value across all of these dimensions.

My final point is that no one could do this alone. I have the privilege and the pleasure of working with some of the finest professionals in the business, and together we are reinventing and reinvigorating Prudential.

Thank you for your continued support of our company.



Charles F. Lowrey
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

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PRUDENTIAL OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS (as of March 26, 2020)

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Charles F. Lowrey
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Robert M. Falzon
Vice Chairman

Lucien A. Alziari
Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer

Stacey Goodman
Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer

Timothy P. Harris
Executive Vice President and General Counsel

Scott G. Sleyster
Executive Vice President and Head of International Businesses

Andrew F. Sullivan
Executive Vice President and Head of U.S. Businesses

Kenneth Y. Tanji
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Timothy L. Schmidt
Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer

Nicholas C. Silitch
Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer

Candace J. Woods
Senior Vice President and Chief Actuary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Thomas J. Baltimore, Jr.
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Park Hotels & Resorts, Inc.

Gilbert F. Casellas
Former Chairman, OMNITRU

Robert M. Falzon
Vice Chairman, Prudential Financial, Inc.

Martina T. Hund-Mejean
Former Chief Financial Officer, Mastercard Worldwide

Karl J. Krapek
Former President and Chief Operating Officer, United Technologies Corporation

Peter R. Lighte
Former Vice Chairman of J.P. Morgan Corporate Bank and Founding Chairman of J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, China

Charles F. Lowrey
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Prudential Financial, Inc.

George Paz
Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Express Scripts Holding Company

Sandra Pianalto
Former President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland

Christine A. Poon
Executive in Residence, The Max M. Fisher College of Business, The Ohio State University

Douglas A. Scovanner
Founder and Managing Member, Comprehensive Financial Strategies, LLC

Michael A. Todman
Former Vice Chairman, Whirlpool Corporation

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Corporate Headquarters
Prudential Financial, Inc.
751 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102
973-802-6000

Stock Exchange Listing
The Common Stock of Prudential Financial, Inc. is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PRU."

Shareholder Services at Computershare
Computershare Trust Company, N.A., the transfer agent for Prudential Financial, Inc., can assist registered shareholders with a variety of services, including:

- Convenient liquidation of shares
- Direct deposit of dividends
- Consolidating your shares into your brokerage account
- Changing the ownership of your shares
- Change of address

Electronic Delivery

Now you can receive electronic delivery of all shareholder communications from Computershare, including the annual report and proxy materials, tax forms and other statements. By selecting this option, you are partnering with us to minimize our impact on the environment.

For more information and to sign up for electronic delivery, contact Computershare directly:

- Online: www.computershare.com/investor
- By phone: within the United States at 800-305-9404, outside the United States at 732-512-3782
- By mail: Computershare Trust Company, N.A. P.O. Box 505000, Louisville, KY 40233-5000

Did you know you can also transfer shares registered at Computershare to your broker? Please contact your broker for additional information.

Annual Meeting
Shareholders are invited to attend Prudential Financial, Inc.'s annual meeting, which will be held on May 12, 2020, beginning at 2:00 p.m. at our offices located at 655 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. Additional information about the meeting can be found in the proxy statement.

Information about Prudential Financial, Inc.
You may access our news releases, financial information and reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (for example, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those forms) online at **www.investor.prudential.com**. Copies of current documents on our website are available without charge, and reports filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission will be available as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with or furnished to the Commission.

Investor Relations
Institutional investors, analysts and other members of the professional financial community can contact our Investor Relations department via e-mail at investor.relations@prudential.com, or by visiting the Investor Relations website at **www.investor.prudential.com**.

Visit Prudential Financial, Inc. Online
For more information about our corporate governance, as well as to access information for shareholders and information about our company, visit our website at **www.prudential.com/governance**.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Prudential Financial, Inc.

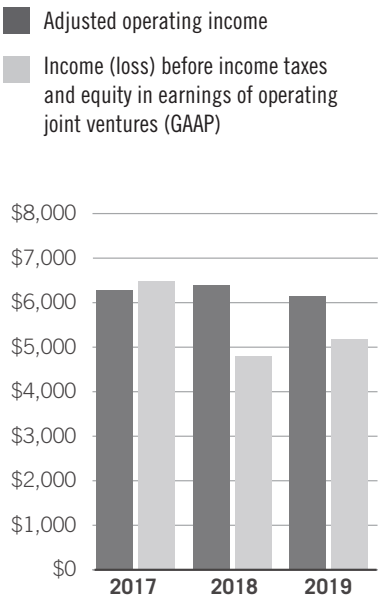
In millions, except per share amounts *For the years ended December 31,*	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
RESULTS BASED ON ADJUSTED OPERATING INCOME (A)			
Revenues	$58,132	$58,130	$53,646
Benefits and expenses	52,034	51,762	47,402
Adjusted operating income before income taxes	$6,098	$6,368	$6,244
Operating return on average equity (B)	12.1%	12.7%	12.9%
GAAP RESULTS			
Revenues	$64,807	$62,992	$59,689
Benefits and expenses	59,722	58,158	53,202
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$5,085	$4,834	$6,487
Return on average equity (B)	7.1%	8.2%	16.0%
EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK – diluted			
Adjusted operating income after income taxes	$11.69	$11.69	$10.58
Reconciling items:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related charges and adjustments (C)	(2.16)	0.36	0.29
Other reconciling items	(0.02)	(3.72)	0.10
Total reconciling items, before income taxes	(2.18)	(3.36)	0.39
Income taxes, not applicable to adjusted operating income	(0.60)	(1.17)	(6.89)
Total reconciling items, after income taxes	(1.58)	(2.19)	(7.28)
Net Income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc. (after-tax)	$10.11	$9.50	$17.86

Prudential Financial, Inc.

In millions, unless otherwise noted *As of or for the years ended December 31,*	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
GAAP RESULTS			
Total revenues	$64,807	$62,992	$59,689
Net Income (loss) (after-tax)	$4,238	$4,088	$7,974
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	52	14	111
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc. (after-tax)	$4,186	$4,074	$7,863
FINANCIAL POSITION			
Invested assets	$522,760	$479,245	$469,871
Total assets	$896,552	$815,078	$832,136
Prudential Financial, Inc. equity	$63,115	$48,617	$54,236
Assets under management *(in billions)*	$1,551	$1,377	$1,394

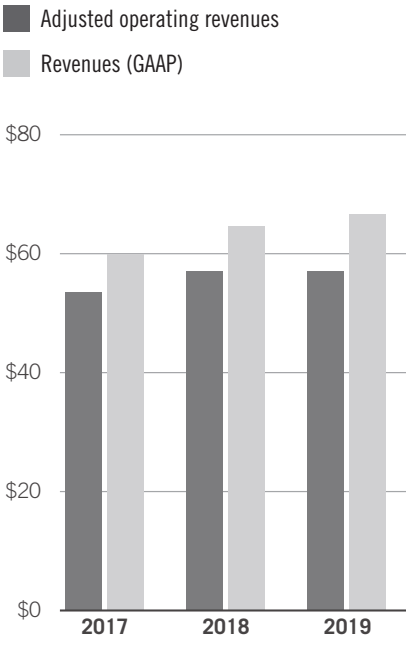
Adjusted Operating Income[A] and Income (Loss) from Operations

(pre-tax, in millions)



Adjusted Operating Revenues[A] and GAAP Revenues

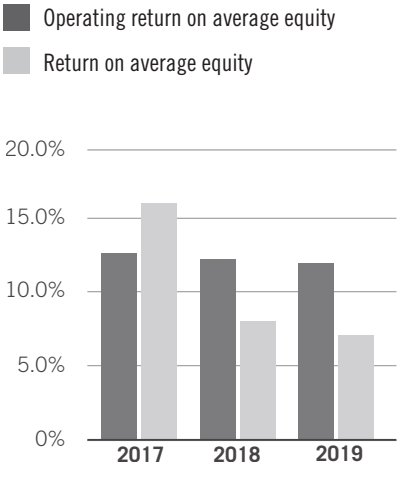
(in billions)



Assets Under Management

(in billions)

Operating Return on Average Equity[B] and Return on Average Equity[B]



Consolidated adjusted operating income and adjusted book value, as well as operating return on average equity, which is based on adjusted operating income and adjusted book value, are non-GAAP measures. Reconciliations of these measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures are included in this Annual Report.

We believe that our use of these non-GAAP measures helps investors understand and evaluate the Company's performance and financial position. The presentation of adjusted operating income as we measure it for management purposes enhances the understanding of the results of operations by highlighting the results from ongoing operations and the underlying profitability of our businesses. Trends in the underlying profitability of our businesses can be more clearly identified without the fluctuating effects of the items described below. Adjusted book value augments the understanding of our financial position by providing a measure of net worth that is primarily attributable to our business operations separate from the portion that is affected by capital and currency market conditions, and by isolating the accounting impact associated with insurance liabilities that are generally not marked to market and the supporting investments that are marked to market through accumulated other comprehensive income under GAAP. Adjusted return on equity is a useful measure of the operating return the Company achieves in relation to the capital available to our businesses. However, these non-GAAP measures are not substitutes for income, equity, and return on average equity determined in accordance with GAAP, and the adjustments made to derive these measures are important to an understanding of our overall results of operations and financial position.

(A) Adjusted operating income is the measure used by the Company to evaluate segment performance and to allocate resources. Adjusted operating income excludes "Realized investment gains (losses), net," as adjusted, and related charges and adjustments. A significant element of realized investment gains and losses are impairments and credit-related and interest rate-related gains and losses. Impairments and losses from sales of credit-impaired securities, the timing of which depends largely on market credit cycles, can vary considerably across periods. The timing of other sales that would result in gains or losses, such as interest rate-related gains or losses, is largely subject to our discretion and influenced by market opportunities as well as our tax and capital profile. Realized investment gains (losses) within certain of our businesses for which such gains (losses) are a principal source of earnings, and those associated with terminating hedges of foreign currency earnings and current period yield adjustments are included in adjusted operating income. Adjusted operating income generally excludes realized investment gains and losses from products that contain embedded derivatives, and from associated derivative portfolios that are part of an asset-liability management program related to the risk of those products. However, the effectiveness of our hedging program will ultimately be reflected in adjusted operating income over time. Adjusted operating income also excludes gains and losses from changes in value of certain assets and liabilities relating to foreign currency exchange movements that have been economically hedged or considered part of our capital funding strategies for our international subsidiaries, as well as gains and losses on certain investments that are designated as trading. Additionally, adjusted operating income excludes the changes in fair value of equity securities that are recorded in net income. Additionally, market experience updates, reflecting the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019, which we believe enhances the understanding of underlying performance trends. Adjusted operating income excludes the results of Divested and Run-off Businesses, which are not relevant to our ongoing operations. Discontinued operations and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests, each of which is presented as a separate component of net income under GAAP, are also excluded from adjusted operating income. Adjusted operating income also excludes other items, such as certain components of the consideration for the Assurance IQ acquisition, which are recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service periods, as well as changes in the fair value of contingent consideration. The tax effect associated with pre-tax adjusted operating income is based on applicable IRS and foreign tax regulations inclusive of pertinent adjustments.

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for a discussion of results based on adjusted operating income, and the Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of results based on adjusted operating income to GAAP results.

(B) Operating return on average equity is a non-GAAP measure and represents adjusted operating income after-tax divided by average adjusted book value. Adjusted book value is calculated as Prudential Financial, Inc. equity (GAAP book value) excluding accumulated other comprehensive income, the cumulative effect of foreign currency exchange rate remeasurement and currency translation adjustments corresponding to realized investment gains and losses, and as of December 31, 2017, certain deferred taxes resulting from the change in the U.S. tax rate enacted with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The comparable GAAP measure to operating return on average equity is return on average equity which is based on net income and GAAP book value. See chart below for a reconciliation between adjusted book value and GAAP book value.

(C) Prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

As of December 31,	2019	2018	2017
		(in millions)	
GAAP book value at end of period	$63,115	$48,617	$54,236
Less: Accumulated other comprehensive income	24,039	10,906	17,074
Less: Cumulative effect of remeasurement of foreign currency and certain deferred taxes [1]	(1,835)	(2,344)	(969)
Adjusted book value	$40,911	$40,055	$38,131

(1) Includes the cumulative impact of net gains and losses resulting from foreign currency exchange rate remeasurement and associated realized investment gains and losses included in net income (loss) and currency translation adjustments corresponding to realized investment gains and losses. Amount as of December 31, 2017 includes a $1,678 million impact in net income from the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities originally established through accumulated other comprehensive income, related to the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on December 22, 2017.

Insurance and/or annuities are issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Pruco Life Insurance Company (except in NY and/or NJ), Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (in NY and/or NJ), and Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation (PALAC). Each is a Prudential Financial company located in Newark, NJ (main office), except for PALAC which is located in Shelton, CT (main office), and each is solely responsible for its own financial condition and contractual obligations. Prudential Annuities is a business of Prudential Financial, Inc.

Securities products and services are offered through: Pruco Securities, LLC or Prudential Investment Management Services LLC, both members SIPC and located in Newark, NJ, or Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., located in Shelton, CT. All are Prudential Financial companies.

Retirement products and services are provided by Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company, Hartford, CT, or its affiliates.

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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Throughout this Annual Report, "Prudential Financial" refers to Prudential Financial, Inc., the ultimate holding company for all of our companies. "Prudential Insurance" refers to The Prudential Insurance Company of America. "Prudential," the "Company," "we" and "our" refer to our consolidated operations.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements included in this Annual Report constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "includes," "plans," "assumes," "estimates," "projects," "intends," "should," "will," "shall" or variations of such words are generally part of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects upon Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries will be those anticipated by management. These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and there are certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements, including, among others: (1) losses on investments or financial contracts due to deterioration in credit quality or value, or counterparty default; (2) losses on insurance products due to mortality experience, morbidity experience or policyholder behavior experience that differs significantly from our expectations when we price our products; (3) changes in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates that may (a) adversely impact the profitability of our products, the value of separate accounts supporting these products or the value of assets we manage, (b) result in losses on derivatives we use to hedge risk or increase collateral posting requirements and (c) limit opportunities to invest at appropriate returns; (4) guarantees within certain of our products which are market sensitive and may decrease our earnings or increase the volatility of our results of operations or financial position; (5) liquidity needs resulting from (a) derivative collateral market exposure, (b) asset/liability mismatches, (c) the lack of available funding in the financial markets or (d) unexpected cash demands due to severe mortality calamity or lapse events; (6) financial or customer losses, or regulatory and legal actions, due to inadequate or failed processes or systems, external events, and human error or misconduct such as (a) disruption of our systems and data, (b) an information security breach, (c) a failure to protect the privacy of sensitive data, (d) reliance on third-parties or (e) labor and employment matters; (7) changes in the regulatory landscape, including related to (a) financial sector regulatory reform, (b) changes in tax laws, (c) fiduciary rules and other standards of care, (d) U.S. state insurance laws and developments regarding group-wide supervision, capital and reserves, (e) insurer capital standards outside the U.S. and (f) privacy and cybersecurity regulation; (8) technological changes which may adversely impact companies in our investment portfolio or cause insurance experience to deviate from our assumptions; (9) an inability to protect our intellectual property rights or claims of infringement of the intellectual property rights of others; (10) ratings downgrades; (11) market conditions that may adversely affect the sales or persistency of our products; (12) competition; (13) reputational damage; (14) the costs, effects, timing, or success of our plans to accelerate our strategy; and (15) costs associated with the acquisition of Assurance IQ, Inc. and its integration into our strategy. Prudential Financial, Inc. does not undertake to update any particular forward-looking statement included in this document. See "Risk Factors" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K for discussion of certain risks relating to our businesses and investment in our securities.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

We derived the selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, from the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein. We derived the selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, from consolidated financial statements not included herein.

Prior to January 1, 2018, the Company's Gibraltar Life Insurance Company, Ltd. ("Gibraltar Life") consolidated operations used a November 30 fiscal year end for purposes of inclusion in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. The result of this reporting date difference was a one-month reporting lag for Gibraltar Life. As a result, the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31 previously included the assets and liabilities of Gibraltar Life as of November 30 for each respective year, and the Company's consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31 included Gibraltar Life's results of operations for the twelve months ended November 30 for each respective year.

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company converted its Gibraltar Life operations to a December 31 fiscal year end. This action eliminated the one-month reporting lag so that the reporting dates and periods of financial balances and results of Gibraltar Life are consistent with those of the Company. The establishment of a new fiscal year end for Gibraltar Life is considered a change in accounting principle to a preferable method and requires retrospective application. The Company believes this change in accounting principle is preferable given that it aligns the reporting dates of Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries, which allows for a more timely and consistent basis of reporting the financial position and results of Gibraltar Life. In order to effect this elimination, the Company restated prior periods' equity which increased "Retained Earnings" by approximately $167 million as of December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017. The impact to the Statements of Operations, Statements of Cash Flows, Statements of Comprehensive Income and other balance sheet captions, as a result of the elimination of the reporting lag, was not material for any of the periods presented.

This selected consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(in millions, except per share and ratio information)				
Income Statement Data:					
Revenues:					
Premiums	$34,202	$35,779	$32,091	$30,964	$28,521
Policy charges and fee income	5,978	6,002	5,303	5,906	5,972
Net investment income	17,585	16,176	16,435	15,520	14,829
Asset management and service fees	4,239	4,100	4,127	3,752	3,772
Other income (loss)	3,262	(1,042)	1,301	443	0
Realized investment gains (losses), net	(459)	1,977	432	2,194	4,025
Total revenues	64,807	62,992	59,689	58,779	57,119
Benefits and expenses:					
Policyholders' benefits	36,820	39,404	33,794	33,632	30,627
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	4,880	3,196	3,822	3,761	3,479
Dividends to policyholders	2,274	1,336	2,091	2,025	2,212
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	2,332	2,273	1,580	1,877	2,120
General and administrative expenses	13,416	11,949	11,915	11,779	10,912
Total benefits and expenses	59,722	58,158	53,202	53,074	49,350
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	5,085	4,834	6,487	5,705	7,769
Total income tax expense (benefit)	947	822	(1,438)	1,335	2,072
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	4,138	4,012	7,925	4,370	5,697
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes	100	76	49	49	15
Net income (loss)	4,238	4,088	7,974	4,419	5,712
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	52	14	111	51	70
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 4,186	$ 4,074	$ 7,863	$ 4,368	$ 5,642
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic earnings per share—Common Stock:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 10.23	$ 9.64	$ 18.19	$ 9.85	$ 12.37
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 10.23	$ 9.64	$ 18.19	$ 9.85	$ 12.37
Diluted earnings per share—Common Stock:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 10.11	$ 9.50	$ 17.86	$ 9.71	$ 12.17
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 10.11	$ 9.50	$ 17.86	$ 9.71	$ 12.17
Dividends declared per share—Common Stock	$ 4.00	$ 3.60	$ 3.00	$ 2.80	$ 2.44

	As of December 31,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	(in millions)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total investments excluding policy loans	$510,664	$467,229	$457,980	$432,485	$405,535
Separate account assets	312,281	279,136	306,617	287,636	285,570
Total assets	896,552	815,078	832,136	784,177	757,470
Future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances	445,637	424,184	405,506	386,113	361,168
Separate account liabilities	312,281	279,136	306,617	287,636	285,570
Short-term debt	1,933	2,451	1,380	1,133	1,216
Long-term debt	18,646	17,378	17,172	18,041	19,594
Total liabilities	832,833	766,047	777,625	737,922	715,380
Prudential Financial, Inc. equity	63,115	48,617	54,236	46,030	42,057
Noncontrolling interests	604	414	275	225	33
Total equity	$ 63,719	$ 49,031	$ 54,511	$ 46,255	$ 42,090

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Certain of the statements included in this section constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects upon Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Prudential Financial, Inc.'s actual results may differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements. Certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements can be found in the "Forward-Looking Statements" included in this Annual Report, as well as the "Risk Factors" section included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Pursuant to the FAST Act Modernization and Simplification of Regulation S-K, discussions related to the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2018 in comparison to the year ended December 31, 2017 have been omitted. For such omitted discussions, refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Overview

Our principal operations are comprised of PGIM (our global investment management business), our U.S. Businesses (consisting of our U.S. Workplace Solutions, U.S. Individual Solutions, and Assurance IQ divisions), our International Businesses, the Closed Block division, and our Corporate and Other operations. The U.S. Workplace Solutions division consists of our Retirement and Group Insurance businesses, the U.S. Individual Solutions division consists of our Individual Annuities and Individual Life businesses, and the Assurance IQ division consists of our Assurance IQ business. In October 2019, we completed the acquisition of Assurance IQ, Inc. ("Assurance IQ"), a leading consumer solutions platform that offers a range of solutions that help meet consumers' financial needs (see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). The Closed Block division is accounted for as a divested business that is reported separately from the Divested and Run-off Businesses that are included in Corporate and Other. Our Corporate and Other operations include corporate items and initiatives that are not allocated to business segments and businesses that have been or will be divested or placed in run-off, excluding the Closed Block division. See "Business" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report of Form 10-K for a description of our sources of revenue and details on how our profitability is impacted. In addition, our profitability is impacted by our ability to effectively deploy capital, utilize our tax capacity and manage expenses.

Management expects that results in 2020 will continue to benefit from our differentiated mix of market-leading businesses that complement each other to provide competitive advantages, earnings diversification and capital benefits from a balanced risk profile. While challenges exist in the form of a low interest rate environment (see "Impact of a Low Interest Rate Environment"), fee compression in certain of our businesses and other market factors, we expect that our businesses will produce appropriate returns for the current market environment. We believe we are well-positioned to tap into market opportunities to meet the evolving needs of individual customers, workplace clients, and society at large. Our mix of high-quality protection, retirement and investment management businesses enables us to offer solutions that cover a broad range of financial needs and to engage with our clients through multiple channels. The Assurance IQ acquisition accelerates our ability to sell solutions across a broad socio-economic spectrum. We aim to expand our addressable market, build deeper and longer-lasting relationships with customers and clients, and make a meaningful difference in the financial wellness of their lives.

In order to further increase our competitive advantage, we are working to enhance the experience of our customers and the capabilities of our businesses, which we expect will also help us realize improved margins. In 2019, we announced programs we have launched in pursuit of these objectives that will result in multi-year investments in technology, systems and employee reskilling, as well as severance and related charges. Over the next several years, we will also see significant expense efficiencies resulting from these investments. During 2019, we incurred significant implementation costs related to these programs, which reflected an acceleration of spending that the Company announced in December 2019 that brought forward a portion of the expected implementation costs and is also expected to drive faster realization of projected margin improvement. Implementation costs were approximately $365 million in the fourth quarter of 2019, and approximately $400 million for the full year 2019, including a charge related to the Company's Voluntary Separation Program offered to certain eligible U.S.-based employees. The voluntary separation program excluded senior executives and employees in certain roles (including employees in our PGIM investment businesses). The employment end dates for the employees that applied to participate in the program and whose applications were accepted by management are expected to occur between February and September of 2020.

Outlook

We feel confident about our prospects for the future supported by our integrated and complementary businesses. Specific outlook considerations for each of our businesses include the following:

- *PGIM.* Our global investment management business, PGIM, is focused on maintaining strong investment performance while leveraging the scale of its approximately $1.308 trillion of assets under management through its distinctive multi-manager model. In addition to providing solutions for its third-party clients, PGIM provides our U.S. and International Businesses with a competitive advantage through its investment expertise across a broad array of asset classes. PGIM is making targeted investments to further diversify its product offerings, expand its global investment and distribution footprint, selectively acquire new investment capabilities (see "—Results of Operations by Segment" below for information on our strategic acquisitions), and further strengthen

external recognition as a leading global asset manager. These capabilities will enable PGIM to continue to meet our clients' evolving needs and, in turn, to generate flows across multiple asset classes, client segments and geographies. Underpinning our growth strategy is our ability to continue to deliver robust investment performance, and to attract and retain high-caliber investment talent. While we are experiencing fee pressures in some strategies, our average fee yield has remained relatively flat due to new flows coming into higher fee yielding strategies within fixed income, equities and alternatives such as real estate and private fixed income, and because of our diverse business profile.

- *U.S. Businesses:*

  U.S. Workplace Solutions. In our Retirement business, we continue to provide products that respond to the needs of plan sponsors to manage risk and control their benefit costs, while ensuring we maintain appropriate pricing and return expectations under changing market conditions. We expect to continue to be a market leader in pension risk transfer because of our differentiated capabilities and demonstrated execution in this business. We expect, however, that growth will not be linear given the episodic nature of larger cases. In addition, while we foresee continuation of the spread and fee compression that we have been experiencing in our full-service business, we believe these are manageable headwinds and we have experienced strong deposits and sales in recent years. In our Group Insurance business, we are focused on expanding our Premier market segment and affinity relations, while maintaining a leadership position in the National segment. Our continued pricing discipline has resulted in improvements to our benefits ratio. In both Retirement and Group Insurance, we believe our integrated solutions for helping to improve the financial wellness of individuals at the workplace differentiates us in the market and helps us build deeper customer relationships. Over time, this should result in accelerated revenue growth.

- *U.S. Individual Solutions.* Our Individual Annuities business remains focused on helping its customers meet their investment and retirement needs. We remain focused on offering a broad range of solutions that enable us to realize appropriate returns for the current environment and provide a strong value proposition for our customers. As we execute on our product diversification strategy, we expect a natural reduction in average fee rates due to the maturation of the existing block and due to sales of newer products which generally have lower rate structures. Our Individual Life business is continuing to execute on its product diversification strategy in order to maintain a diversified product mix and an attractive risk profile. We continue to deepen relationships with distribution partners while developing a more customer-oriented experience. As we grow our business, we are remaining disciplined in our pricing. In the longer term, we believe our ability to provide additional solutions to the employees of our Workplace Solutions businesses and to other retail customers should increase revenues in our Individual Solutions businesses. We also expect to offer Individual Solutions products on the Assurance IQ platform over time.

- *Assurance IQ.* In October 2019, we completed the acquisition of Assurance IQ. Launched in 2016, Assurance IQ leverages data science and technology to distribute third-party life, health, Medicare and property and casualty products directly to retail shoppers primarily through its digital and independent agent channels. We expect that the acquisition of Assurance IQ will enhance the growth of our U.S. Businesses and generate cost synergies. We also believe that Assurance IQ has the potential to enhance the growth of our International Businesses over time. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about the acquisition, including the purchase consideration. See "Business" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the business and "Risk Factors" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the risks associated with the acquisition.

- *International Businesses.* Our International Businesses includes our world-class Japanese life insurance operation as well as other operations in select markets. We continue to concentrate on deepening our presence in Japan and other existing markets, while also expanding our presence in select high-growth markets. We continue to focus on protection solutions and we innovate as clients' needs evolve. The returns on our death protection products are largely driven by mortality margins which mitigates the exposure of results to the current low interest rate environment. Over the last few years, our sales mix in Japan has shifted to U.S. dollar-denominated products and we expect this trend to continue in the near-term. We are also focused on achieving scale in select growth markets outside of Japan. We regularly review our existing businesses and may seek to deploy capital in support of our strategy or to exit an operation if it is determined that it no longer aligns with our broader strategy. We continue to invest in our businesses and assess acquisition opportunities to build scale, complement our businesses, and support our long-term growth aspirations. For additional information on our strategic acquisitions and dispositions, see "—Results of Operations by Segment" below.

Industry Trends

Our U.S. and International Businesses are impacted by financial markets, economic conditions, regulatory oversight, and a variety of trends that affect the industries in which we compete.

Financial and Economic Environment.

U.S. Businesses—As discussed further under "Impact of a Low Interest Rate Environment" below, interest rates in the U.S. remain lower than historical levels, which may continue to negatively impact our portfolio income yields and our net investment spread results among other factors. In addition, we are subject to financial impacts associated with movements in equity markets and the evolution of the credit cycle as discussed in "Segment Results of Operations" where applicable and more broadly in "Risk Factors" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

International Businesses—Our International Businesses' operations, especially in Japan, continue to operate in a low interest rate environment. Although the local market in Japan has operated in a low interest rate environment for years, as discussed under "Impact of a Low Interest Rate Environment" below, the current reinvestment yields for certain blocks of business are now generally lower than the

current portfolio yields supporting these blocks of business, which may negatively impact our net investment spread results. The continued level of interest rates in the U.S., along with their relation to interest rates in Japan, may impact the relative attractiveness of U.S. dollar-denominated products compared to yen-denominated products in Japan. In addition, we are subject to financial impacts associated with movements in foreign currency rates, particularly the Japanese yen. Fluctuations in the value of the yen can impact the relative attractiveness to customers of both yen-denominated and non-yen denominated products. In addition, we are subject to financial impacts associated with movements in equity markets and the evolution of the credit cycle as discussed in "Segment Results of Operations" where applicable and more broadly in "Risk Factors" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Demographics.

U.S. Businesses—Customer demographics continue to evolve and new opportunities present themselves in different consumer segments such as the millennial and multicultural markets. Consumer expectations and preferences are changing. We believe existing customers and potential customers are increasingly looking for cost-effective solutions that they can easily understand and access through technology-enabled devices. At the same time, income protection, wealth accumulation and the needs of retiring baby boomers are continuing to shape the insurance industry. A persistent retirement security gap exists in terms of both savings and protection. Despite the ongoing phenomenon of the risk and responsibility of retirement savings shifting from employers to employees, employers are becoming increasingly focused on the financial wellness of the individuals they employ.

International Businesses—Japan has an aging population as well as a large pool of household assets invested in low-yielding deposit and savings vehicles. The aging of Japan's population, along with strains on government pension programs, have led to a growing demand for insurance products with a significant savings element to meet savings and retirement needs as the population prepares for retirement. We are seeing a similar shift to retirement-oriented products across other Asian markets, including Korea and Taiwan, each of which also has an aging population.

Regulatory Environment. See "Business—Regulation" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of regulatory developments that may impact the Company and the associated risks.

Competitive Environment. See "Business—" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of the competitive environment and the basis on which we compete in each of our segments.

Impact of a Low Interest Rate Environment

As a global financial services company, market interest rates are a key driver of our results of operations and financial condition. Changes in interest rates can affect our results of operations and/or our financial condition in several ways, including favorable or adverse impacts to:

- investment-related activity, including: investment income returns, net interest margins, net investment spread results, new money rates, mortgage loan prepayments and bond redemptions;
- insurance reserve levels, market experience true-ups and amortization of both deferred policy acquisition costs ("DAC") and value of business acquired ("VOBA");
- customer account values, including their impact on fee income;
- fair value of, and possible impairments on, intangible assets such as goodwill;
- product offerings, design features, crediting rates and sales mix; and
- policyholder behavior, including surrender or withdrawal activity.

For more information on interest rate risks, see "Risk Factors—Market Risk" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

See below for discussions related to the current interest rate environments in our two largest markets, the U.S. and Japan; the composition of our insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances; and the hypothetical impacts to our investment results if these interest rate environments are sustained.

U.S. Operations excluding the Closed Block Division

Interest rates in the U.S. have experienced a sustained period of historically low levels. While market conditions and events make uncertain the timing, amount and impact of any monetary policy decisions by the Federal Reserve, changes in interest rates may impact our reinvestment yields, primarily for our investments in fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans. As interest rates rise, our reinvestment yield may exceed the overall portfolio yield resulting in a favorable impact to earnings. Conversely, if interest rates were to decline, our reinvestment yield may be below our overall portfolio yield, resulting in an unfavorable impact to earnings.

For the general account supporting our U.S. Individual Solutions division, U.S. Workplace Solutions division and our Corporate and Other operations, we estimate annual principal payments and prepayments that we would be required to reinvest to be approximately 6.4% of the fixed maturity security and commercial mortgage loan portfolios through 2021. The portion of the general account attributable to these operations has approximately $222 billion of such assets (based on net carrying value) as of December 31, 2019. The average portfolio yield for fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans is approximately 4.2%, as of December 31, 2019.

Included in the $222 billion of fixed maturity securities and commercial mortgage loans are approximately $146 billion that are subject to call or redemption features at the issuer's option and have a weighted average interest rate of approximately 4%. Of this $146 billion, approximately 58% contain provisions for prepayment premiums. If we reinvest scheduled payments or prepayments (not subject to a prepayment fee) at rates below the current portfolio yield, including in some cases at rates below those guaranteed under our insurance contracts, future operating results will be impacted to the extent we do not, or are unable to, reduce crediting rates on in-force blocks of business, or effectively utilize other asset/liability management strategies described below, in order to maintain current net interest margins.

The following table sets forth the insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances of our U.S. Operations excluding the Closed Block Division, by type, for the date indicated:

	As of December 31, 2019
	(in billions)
Long-duration insurance products with fixed and guaranteed terms	$136
Contracts with adjustable crediting rates subject to guaranteed minimums	58
Participating contracts where investment income risk ultimately accrues to contractholders	15
Total	$209

The $136 billion above relates to long-duration products such as group annuities, structured settlements and other insurance products that have fixed and guaranteed terms, for which underlying assets may have to be reinvested at interest rates that are lower than portfolio rates. We seek to mitigate the impact of a prolonged low interest rate environment on these contracts through asset/liability management, as discussed further below.

The $58 billion above relates to contracts with crediting rates that may be adjusted over the life of the contract, subject to guaranteed minimums. Although we may have the ability to lower crediting rates for those contracts above guaranteed minimums, our willingness to do so may be limited by competitive pressures. The following table sets forth the related account values by range of guaranteed minimum crediting rates and the related range of the difference, in basis points ("bps"), between rates being credited to contractholders as of December 31, 2019, and the respective guaranteed minimums.

	Account Values with Adjustable Crediting Rates Subject to Guaranteed Minimums:					
	At guaranteed minimum	1-49 bps above guaranteed minimum	50-99 bps above guaranteed minimum	100-150 bps above guaranteed minimum	Greater than 150 bps above guaranteed minimum	Total
	($ in billions)					
Range of Guaranteed Minimum Crediting Rates:						
Less than 1.00%	$ 0.7	$1.2	$ 0.5	$0.1	$0.0	$ 2.5
1.00%—1.99%	1.0	4.0	11.2	2.4	1.0	19.6
2.00%—2.99%	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.7	1.1	6.4
3.00%—4.00%	26.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	28.6
Greater than 4.00%	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Total(1)	$30.1	$8.1	$12.3	$5.4	$2.1	$58.0
Percentage of total	52%	14%	21%	9%	4%	100%

(1) Includes approximately $0.66 billion related to contracts that impose a market value adjustment if the invested amount is not held to maturity.

The remaining $15 billion of insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances in these operations relates to participating contracts for which the investment income risk is expected to ultimately accrue to contractholders. The crediting rates for these contracts are periodically adjusted based on the return earned on the related assets.

Assuming a hypothetical scenario where the average 10-year U.S. Treasury rate is 1.85% (which is reasonably consistent with recent rates) for the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 (and credit spreads remain unchanged from levels as of December 31, 2019), we estimate that the unfavorable impact to net investment income of reinvesting activities, including scheduled maturities and estimated prepayments of fixed maturities and commercial mortgage and other loans (excluding assets supporting participating contracts) would be between $40 million and $60 million for the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

In order to mitigate the unfavorable impact that a low interest rate environment has on our net interest margins, we employ a proactive asset/liability management program, which includes strategic asset allocation and hedging strategies within a disciplined risk management framework. These strategies seek to match the characteristics of our products, and to closely approximate the interest rate sensitivity of the assets with the estimated interest rate sensitivity of the product liabilities. Our asset/liability management program also helps manage duration gaps, currency and other risks between assets and liabilities through the use of derivatives. We adjust this dynamic process as products change, as customer behavior changes and as changes in the market environment occur. As a result, our asset/liability management process has permitted us to manage the interest rate risk associated with our products through several market cycles. Our interest rate exposure is also mitigated by our business mix, which includes lines of business for which fee-based and insurance underwriting earnings play a more prominent role in product profitability.

Closed Block Division

Substantially all of the $60 billion of general account assets in the Closed Block division support obligations and liabilities relating to the Closed Block policies only. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Closed Block.

International Insurance Operations

While our international insurance operations have experienced a low interest rate environment for many years, the current reinvestment yields for certain blocks of business in our international insurance operations are generally lower than the current portfolio yield supporting these blocks of business. In recent years, the Bank of Japan's monetary policy has resulted in even lower and, at times, negative yields for certain tenors of government bonds. Our international insurance operations employ a proactive asset/liability management program in order to mitigate, to the extent possible, the unfavorable impact that the current interest rate environment has on our net interest margins. In conjunction with this program, we have not purchased negative yielding assets to support the portfolio and we continue to purchase long-term bonds with tenors of 30 years or greater. Additionally, our diverse product portfolio in terms of currency mix and premium payment structure allows us to further mitigate the negative impact from this low interest rate environment. We regularly examine our product offerings and their profitability. As a result, we have repriced certain products, adjusted commissions for certain products and have discontinued sales of other products that do not meet our profit expectations. The impact of these actions and the introduction of certain new products, has resulted in an increase in sales of U.S. dollar-denominated products relative to products denominated in other currencies. For additional information on sales within our international insurance operations, see "—International Businesses—Sales Results," below.

The following table sets forth the insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances of our Japanese operations, by type, for the date indicated:

	As of December 31, 2019
	(in billions)
Insurance products with fixed and guaranteed terms	$127
Contracts with a market value adjustment if invested amount is not held to maturity	26
Contracts with adjustable crediting rates subject to guaranteed minimums	11
Total	$164

Of the $127 billion above, $126 billion is comprised of long-duration insurance products that have fixed and guaranteed terms, for which underlying assets may have to be reinvested at interest rates that are lower than current portfolio yields. The remaining insurance liabilities and policyholder account balances include $26 billion related to contracts that impose a market value adjustment if the invested amount is not held to maturity and $11 billion related to contracts with crediting rates that may be adjusted over the life of the contract, subject to guaranteed minimums. Most of the current crediting rates on these contracts, however, are at or near contractual minimums. Although we have the ability in some cases to lower crediting rates for those contracts that are above guaranteed minimum crediting rates, the majority of this business has interest crediting rates that are determined by formula.

Assuming a hypothetical scenario where the average 30-year Japanese Government Bond yield is 0.40% and the 10-year U.S. Treasury rate is 1.85% (which is reasonably consistent with recent rates) for the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 (and credit spreads remain unchanged from levels as of December 31, 2019), we estimate that the unfavorable impact to net investment income of reinvesting activities, including scheduled maturities and estimated prepayments of fixed maturities and commercial mortgage and other loans (excluding assets supporting participating contracts) would be between $40 million and $60 million for the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table summarizes net income (loss) for the periods presented.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Revenues	$64,807	$62,992	$59,689
Benefits and expenses	59,722	58,158	53,202
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	5,085	4,834	6,487
Income tax expense (benefit)	947	822	(1,438)
Income (loss) before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	4,138	4,012	7,925
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes	100	76	49
Net income (loss)	4,238	4,088	7,974
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	52	14	111
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 4,186	$ 4,074	$ 7,863

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. The $112 million increase in "Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc." reflected the following notable items:

- $1,624 million favorable variance, on a pre-tax basis, from adjustments to reserves as well as DAC and other costs, reflecting the impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. This excludes the impact associated with the variable annuity hedging program discussed below (see "—Results of Operations by Segment—U.S. Businesses—U.S. Individual Solutions Division—Individual Annuities" for additional information);
- $954 million favorable variance, on a pre-tax basis, from unrealized gains (losses) from equity securities recorded within "Other income (loss)" for PFI excluding our Divested and Run-off Businesses; and
- $642 million net favorable variance, on a pre-tax basis, primarily from income in the current period from our Divested and Run-off Businesses compared to a loss in the prior period, excluding the impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, as discussed above.

Partially offsetting these increases in "Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc." were the following items:

- $1,492 million unfavorable variance from net pre-tax realized investment gains and losses for PFI excluding our Divested and Run-off Businesses, and excluding the impact of the hedging program associated with certain variable annuities discussed below (see "—General Account Investments" for additional information);
- $1,169 million unfavorable variance, on a pre-tax basis, reflecting the net impact from changes in the value of our embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuities (see "—Results of Operations by Segment—U.S. Businesses—U.S. Individual Solutions Division—Individual Annuities—Variable Annuity Risks and Risk Mitigants" for additional information);
- $272 million unfavorable variance, on a pre-tax basis, driven by market experience updates; and
- $125 million unfavorable variance from higher income tax expense primarily due to the impact of tax reform and certain other tax matters on the prior year period (see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

Segment Results of Operations

We analyze the performance of our segments and Corporate and Other operations using a measure of segment profitability called adjusted operating income. See "—Segment Measures" for a discussion of adjusted operating income and its use as a measure of segment operating performance.

Shown below are the adjusted operating income contributions of each segment and Corporate and Other operations for the periods indicated and a reconciliation of this segment measure of performance to "Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" as presented in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Adjusted operating income before income taxes by segment:			
PGIM	$ 998	$ 959	$ 979
U.S. Businesses:			
U.S. Workplace Solutions division:			
Retirement	1,301	1,049	1,244
Group Insurance	285	229	253
Total U.S. Workplace Solutions division	1,586	1,278	1,497
U.S. Individual Solutions division:			
Individual Annuities	1,843	1,925	2,198
Individual Life	87	223	(191)
Total U.S. Individual Solutions division	1,930	2,148	2,007
Assurance IQ division:			
Assurance IQ	(9)	0	0
Total Assurance IQ division(1)	(9)	0	0
Total U.S. Businesses	3,507	3,426	3,504
International Businesses	3,359	3,266	3,198
Corporate and Other	(1,766)	(1,283)	(1,437)
Total segment adjusted operating income before income taxes	6,098	6,368	6,244
Reconciling items:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(2)	(764)	466	(417)
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net(3)	(125)	(316)	544
Market experience updates(4)	(462)	0	0
Divested and Run-off Businesses(5):			
Closed Block division	36	(62)	45
Other Divested and Run-off Businesses	452	(1,535)	38
Other adjustments(6)	(47)	0	0
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests(7)	(103)	(87)	33
Consolidated income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 5,085	$ 4,834	$ 6,487

(1) Assurance IQ was acquired by the Company in October 2019. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and "—Assurance IQ" for additional information.

(2) Represents "Realized investment gains (losses), net," and related adjustments. See "—General Account Investments" and Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information. Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

(3) Includes charges that represent the impact of realized investment gains (losses), net, on the amortization of DAC and other costs, and on changes in reserves. Also includes charges resulting from payments related to market value adjustment features of certain of our annuity products and the impact of realized investment gains (losses), net, on the amortization of Unearned Revenue Reserves ("URR").

(4) Represents the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, which are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019. The Company had historically recognized these impacts in adjusted operating income. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(5) Represents the contribution to income (loss) of Divested and Run-off Businesses that have been or will be sold or exited, including businesses that have been placed in wind down, but that did not qualify for "discontinued operations" accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP. See "—Divested and Run-off Businesses" for additional information.

(6) Represents adjustments not included in the above reconciling items. "Other adjustments" include certain components of the consideration for the Assurance IQ acquisition, which are recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service periods, as well as changes in the fair value of contingent consideration. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(7) Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures are included in adjusted operating income but excluded from "Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" as they are reflected on an after-tax U.S. GAAP basis as a separate line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests are excluded from adjusted operating income but included in "Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" as they are reflected on a U.S. GAAP basis as a separate line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests represent the portion of earnings from consolidated entities that relates to the equity interests of minority investors.

Segment results for 2019 presented above reflect the following:

PGIM. Results for 2019 increased in comparison to 2018, primarily reflecting higher asset management fees and other related revenues, partially offset by higher expenses.

Retirement. Results for 2019 increased in comparison to 2018, primarily reflecting a favorable comparative net impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, and higher net investment spread results. This increase was partially offset by higher expenses and less favorable reserve experience.

Group Insurance. Results for 2019 increased in comparison to 2018, primarily reflecting more favorable underwriting results, higher net investment spread results and lower expenses, partially offset by an unfavorable comparative net impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements.

Individual Annuities. Results for 2019 decreased in comparison to 2018, inclusive of an unfavorable comparative net impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Excluding this item, the results decreased primarily driven by lower fee income, net of distribution expenses and other associated costs, and higher expenses, partially offset by higher net investment spread results, and an unfavorable impact from changes in market conditions on the estimates of profitability in the prior period, which beginning with the second quarter of 2019 is excluded from adjusted operating income (see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information).

Individual Life. Results for 2019 decreased in comparison to 2018, primarily reflecting unfavorable comparative net impacts from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements.

Assurance IQ. Results for the period from October 10, 2019 ("acquisition date") to December 31, 2019 were $(9) million. This reflects the starting period of Assurance IQ's earnings with Prudential and includes net revenues more than offset by operating expenses as well as amortization expenses related to intangible assets recognized as part of purchase accounting (see Note 1 and Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

International Businesses. Results for 2019 increased in comparison to 2018, inclusive of favorable net impacts from foreign currency exchange rates and favorable comparative net impacts from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Excluding these items, the results decreased primarily reflecting higher expenses, partially offset by favorable impacts from business growth, more favorable underwriting results, and higher net investment spread results.

Corporate and Other. Results for 2019 reflected increased losses in comparison to 2018, driven by higher corporate expenses, including implementation costs for certain programs that are expected to result in margin improvements (see "—Overview" above), higher capital debt interest expense and lower income from our qualified pension plan, partially offset by higher net investment income.

Closed Block Division. Results for 2019 increased in comparison to 2018, primarily driven by an increase in net realized investment gains and related activity, higher net investment income, and an increase in net insurance activity including dividends to policyholders, partially offset by an increase on the policyholder dividend obligation.

Segment Measures

Adjusted Operating Income. In managing our business, we analyze our segments' operating performance using "adjusted operating income." Adjusted operating income does not equate to "Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" or "Net income (loss)" as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, but is the measure of segment profit or loss we use to evaluate segment performance and allocate resources, and consistent with authoritative guidance, is our measure of segment performance. The adjustments to derive adjusted operating income are important to an understanding of our overall results of operations. Adjusted operating income is not a substitute for income determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and our definition of adjusted operating income may differ from that used by other companies. However, we believe that the presentation of adjusted operating income as we measure it for management purposes enhances the understanding of our results of operations by highlighting the results from ongoing operations and the underlying profitability of our businesses. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the presentation of segment results and our definition of adjusted operating income.

Annualized New Business Premiums. In managing our Individual Life, Group Insurance and International Businesses, we analyze annualized new business premiums, which do not correspond to revenues under U.S. GAAP. Annualized new business premiums measure the current sales performance of the business, while revenues primarily reflect the renewal persistency of policies written in prior years and net investment income, in addition to current sales. Annualized new business premiums include 10% of first year premiums or deposits from single pay products. No other adjustments are made for limited pay contracts.

The amount of annualized new business premiums for any given period can be significantly impacted by several factors, including but not limited to: addition of new products, discontinuation of existing products, changes in credited interest rates for certain products and other product modifications, changes in premium rates, changes in tax laws, changes in regulations or changes in the competitive environment. Sales volume may increase or decrease prior to certain of these changes becoming effective, and then fluctuate in the other direction following such changes.

Assets Under Management. In managing our PGIM business, we analyze assets under management (which do not correspond directly to U.S. GAAP assets) because the principal source of revenues is fees based on assets under management. Assets under management represent the fair market value or account value of assets which we manage directly for institutional clients, retail clients, and for our general account, as well as assets invested in our products that are managed by third-party managers.

Account Values. In managing our Individual Annuities and Retirement businesses, we analyze account values, which do not correspond to U.S. GAAP assets. Net sales (redemptions) in our Individual Annuities business and net additions (withdrawals) in our Retirement business do not correspond to revenues under U.S. GAAP, but are used as a relevant measure of business activity.

Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

Foreign currency exchange rate movements and related hedging strategies

As a U.S.-based company with significant business operations outside the U.S., particularly in Japan, we are subject to foreign currency exchange rate movements that could impact our U.S. dollar ("USD")-equivalent earnings and shareholder return on equity. Our USD-equivalent earnings could be materially affected by currency fluctuations from period to period, even if earnings on a local currency basis are relatively constant. Our USD-equivalent equity is impacted as the value of our investment in international operations may also fluctuate based on changes in foreign currency exchange rates. We seek to mitigate these impacts through various hedging strategies, including the use of derivative contracts and by holding USD-denominated assets in certain of our foreign subsidiaries.

In order to reduce earnings volatility from foreign currency exchange rate movements, we enter into forward currency derivative contracts to effectively fix the currency exchange rates for a portion of our prospective non-USD-denominated earnings streams. This forward currency hedging program is primarily associated with our insurance operations in Japan and Korea.

In order to reduce equity volatility from foreign currency exchange rate movements, we primarily utilize a yen hedging strategy that calibrates the hedge level to preserve the relative contribution of our yen-based business to the Company's overall return on equity on a leverage neutral basis. We implement this hedging strategy utilizing a variety of instruments, including USD-denominated assets, foreign currency derivative contracts, and dual currency and synthetic dual currency investments held locally in our Japanese insurance subsidiaries. The total hedge level may vary based on our periodic assessment of the relative contribution of our yen-based business to the Company's overall return on equity.

The table below presents the aggregate amount of instruments that serve to hedge the impact of foreign currency exchange movements on our USD-equivalent shareholder return on equity from our Japanese insurance subsidiaries as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in billions)	
Foreign currency hedging instruments:		
Hedging USD-equivalent earnings:		
Forward currency contracts (notional amount outstanding)	$ 0.6	$ 1.3
Hedging USD-equivalent equity:		
USD-denominated assets held in yen-based entities(1)	13.1	13.5
Dual currency and synthetic dual currency investments(2)	0.6	0.6
Total USD-equivalent equity foreign currency hedging instruments	13.7	14.1
Total foreign currency hedges	$14.3	$15.4

(1) Includes USD-denominated fixed maturities at amortized cost plus any related accrued investment income, as well as USD notional amount of foreign currency derivative contracts outstanding. Note this amount represents only those USD assets serving to hedge the impact of foreign currency volatility on equity. Separate from this program, our Japanese operations also have $57.8 billion and $48.9 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of USD-denominated assets supporting USD-denominated liabilities related to USD-denominated products.

(2) Dual currency and synthetic dual currency investments are held by our yen-based entities in the form of fixed maturities and loans with a yen-denominated principal component and USD-denominated interest income. The amounts shown represent the present value of future USD-denominated cash flows.

The USD-denominated investments that hedge the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements on USD-equivalent earnings and shareholder return on equity from our Japanese insurance operations are reported within yen-based entities and, as a result, foreign currency exchange rate movements will impact their value reported within our yen-based Japanese insurance entities. We seek to mitigate the risk that future unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate movements will decrease the value of these USD-denominated investments reported within our yen-based Japanese insurance entities, and therefore negatively impact their equity and regulatory solvency margins, by having our Japanese insurance operations enter into currency hedging transactions. Those hedges are with a subsidiary of Prudential Financial. These hedging strategies have the economic effect of moving the change in value of these USD-denominated investments due to foreign currency exchange rate movements from our Japanese yen-based entities to our USD-based entities.

These USD-denominated investments also pay a coupon which is generally higher than what a similar yen-denominated investment would pay. The incremental impact of this higher yield on our USD-denominated investments, as well as our dual currency and synthetic dual currency investments, will vary over time, and is dependent on the duration of the underlying investments as well as interest rate environments in both the U.S. and Japan at the time of the investments.

Impact of intercompany foreign currency exchange rate arrangements on segment results of operations

The financial results of our International Businesses and PGIM reflect the impact of intercompany arrangements with our Corporate and Other operations pursuant to which certain of these segments' non-USD-denominated earnings are translated at fixed currency exchange rates. The financial results of our Retirement segment reflected the impact of an intercompany foreign currency exchange arrangement with our Corporate and Other operations in 2017 prior to its termination effective January 1, 2018. This foreign currency exchange risk is now managed within our Retirement segment using a strategy that may include external hedges. Results of our Corporate and Other operations include any differences between the translation adjustments recorded by the segments at the fixed currency exchange

rate versus the actual average rate during the period. In addition, specific to our International Businesses segment where we hedge certain currencies, the results of our Corporate and Other operations also include the impact of any gains or losses recorded from the forward currency contracts that settled during the period, which include the impact of any over or under hedging of actual earnings that differ from projected earnings.

For International Businesses, the fixed currency exchange rates are generally determined in connection with a foreign currency income hedging program designed to mitigate the impact of exchange rate changes on the segment's USD-equivalent earnings. Pursuant to this program, our Corporate and Other operations execute forward currency contracts with third parties to sell the net exposure of projected earnings for certain currencies in exchange for USD at specified exchange rates. The maturities of these contracts correspond with the future periods (typically on a three-year rolling basis) in which the identified non-USD-denominated earnings are expected to be generated. In establishing the level of non-USD-denominated earnings that will be hedged through this program, we exclude the anticipated level of USD-denominated earnings that will be generated by USD-denominated products and investments. For the year ended December 31, 2019, approximately 12% of the segment's earnings were yen-based and, as of December 31, 2019, we have hedged 100%, 72% and 28% of expected yen-based earnings for 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. To the extent currently unhedged, our International Businesses' future expected USD-equivalent of yen-based earnings will be impacted by yen exchange rate movements.

As a result of these arrangements, our International Businesses segment's results for 2019, 2018 and 2017 reflect the impact of translating yen-denominated earnings at fixed currency exchange rates of 105, 111, and 112 yen per USD, respectively, and Korean won-denominated earnings at fixed currency exchange rates of 1,110, 1,150, and 1,130 Korean won per USD, respectively. We expect our 2020 results to reflect the impact of translating yen-denominated earnings at a fixed currency exchange rate of 104 yen per USD and Korean won-denominated earnings at a fixed currency exchange rate of 1,090 won per USD. Since determination of the fixed currency exchange rates for a given year is impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates over time, the segment's future earnings will ultimately be impacted by these changes in exchange rates.

For PGIM and certain other currencies within our International Businesses, the fixed currency exchange rates for the current year are predetermined during the third quarter of the prior year using forward currency exchange rates.

The table below presents, for the periods indicated, the increase (decrease) to revenues and adjusted operating income for the International Businesses, PGIM and Retirement segments and for Corporate and Other operations, reflecting the impact of these intercompany arrangements.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Segment impacts of intercompany arrangements:			
International Businesses	$ 49	$ 10	$ 3
PGIM	6	0	0
Retirement(1)	0	0	2
Impact of intercompany arrangements(2)	55	10	5
Corporate and Other:			
Impact of intercompany arrangements(2)	(55)	(10)	(5)
Settlement gains (losses) on forward currency contracts(3)	67	(13)	(16)
Net benefit (detriment) to Corporate and Other	12	(23)	(21)
Net impact on consolidated revenues and adjusted operating income	$ 67	$(13)	$(16)

(1) Effective January 1, 2018 the intercompany arrangement between our Corporate and Other operations and Retirement was terminated and this risk is now managed within our Retirement segment using a strategy that may include external hedges.

(2) Represents the difference between non-USD-denominated earnings translated on the basis of weighted average monthly currency exchange rates versus fixed currency exchange rates determined in connection with the foreign currency income hedging program.

(3) As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the notional amounts of these forward currency contracts within our Corporate and Other operations were $1.9 billion, $2.6 billion and $2.8 billion, respectively, of which $0.6 billion, $1.3 billion and $1.5 billion, respectively, were related to our Japanese insurance operations.

Impact of products denominated in non-local currencies on U.S. GAAP earnings

While our international insurance operations offer products denominated in local currency, several also offer products denominated in non-local currencies, most notably our Japanese operations, which offer USD- and Australian dollar ("AUD")-denominated products. The non-local currency-denominated insurance liabilities related to these products are supported by investments denominated in corresponding currencies, including a significant portion designated as available-for-sale. While the impact from foreign currency exchange rate movements on these non-local currency-denominated assets and liabilities is economically matched, differences in the accounting for changes in the value of these assets and liabilities due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate movements have historically resulted in volatility in U.S. GAAP earnings.

In 2015 we implemented a structure in Gibraltar Life's operations that disaggregated the USD- and AUD-denominated businesses into separate divisions, each with its own functional currency that aligns with the underlying products and investments. The result of this

alignment was to reduce differences in the accounting for changes in the value of these assets and liabilities that arise due to changes in foreign currency exchange rate movements. For the USD- and AUD-denominated assets that were transferred under this structure, the net cumulative unrealized investment gains associated with foreign exchange remeasurement that were recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" ("AOCI") totaled $2.7 billion and $3.2 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and will be recognized in earnings within "Realized investment gains (losses), net" over time as these assets mature or are sold. Absent the sale of any of these assets prior to their stated maturity, approximately 14% of the $2.7 billion balance as of December 31, 2019 will be recognized in 2020, approximately 12% will be recognized in 2021, and the remaining balance will be recognized from 2022 through 2051.

Highly inflationary economy in Argentina

Our insurance operations in Argentina, Prudential of Argentina ("POA"), have historically utilized the Argentine peso as the functional currency given it is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. During 2018, Argentina experienced a cumulative inflation rate that exceeded 100% over a 3-year period. As a result, Argentina's economy was deemed to be highly inflationary resulting in reporting changes effective July 1, 2018. Under U.S. GAAP, the financial statements of a foreign entity in a highly inflationary economy are to be remeasured as if its functional currency (formerly the Argentine peso) is the reporting currency of its parent reporting entity (the USD) on a prospective basis. While this changed how the results of POA are remeasured and/or translated into USD, the impact to our financial statements was not material nor is it expected to be material in future periods given the relative size of our POA operations. It should also be noted that due to the macroeconomic environment in Argentina, substantially all of POA's balance sheet consists of USD-denominated product liabilities supported by USD-denominated assets. As a result, this accounting change serves to reduce the remeasurement impact reflected in net income given that the functional currency and currency in which the assets and liabilities are denominated will be more closely aligned.

Accounting Policies & Pronouncements

Application of Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment. Management, on an ongoing basis, reviews estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of financial statements. If management determines that modifications in assumptions and estimates are appropriate given current facts and circumstances, the Company's results of operations and financial position as reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements could change significantly.

The following sections discuss the accounting policies applied in preparing our financial statements that management believes are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments.

Insurance Assets

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Deferred Sales Inducements

We capitalize costs that are directly related to the acquisition or renewal of insurance and annuity contracts. These costs primarily include commissions, as well as costs of policy issuance and underwriting and certain other expenses that are directly related to successfully negotiated contracts. We have also deferred costs associated with sales inducements related to our variable and fixed annuity contracts primarily within our Individual Annuities segment. Sales inducements are amounts that are credited to the policyholders' account balances mainly as an inducement to purchase the contract. For additional information about sales inducements, see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We generally amortize DAC and deferred sales inducements ("DSI") over the expected lives of the contracts, based on our estimates of the level and timing of gross premiums, gross profits, or gross margins, depending on the type of contract. As described in more detail below, in calculating DAC and DSI amortization, we are required to make assumptions about investment returns, mortality, persistency, and other items that impact our estimates of the level and timing of gross margins, gross profits, or gross premiums. We also periodically evaluate the recoverability of our DAC and DSI. For certain contracts, this evaluation is performed as part of our premium deficiency testing, as discussed further below in "—Insurance Liabilities—Future Policy Benefits." As of December 31, 2019, DAC and DSI for PFI excluding the Closed Block division were $19.7 billion and $0.9 billion, respectively, and DAC in our Closed Block division was $235 million.

Amortization methodologies

Gross Premiums. DAC associated with the non-participating term life policies of our Individual Life segment and the whole life, term life, endowment and health policies of our International Businesses segment is primarily amortized in proportion to gross premiums. Gross premiums are defined as the premiums charged to a policyholder for an insurance contract.

Gross Profits. DAC and DSI associated with the variable and universal life policies of our Individual Life and International Businesses segments and the variable and fixed annuity contracts of our Individual Annuities and International Businesses segments are generally amortized over the expected lives of these policies in proportion to total gross profits. Total gross profits include both actual gross profits and estimates of gross profits for future periods. Gross profits are defined as: i) amounts assessed for mortality, contract administration, surrender charges, and other assessments plus amounts earned from investment of policyholder balances, less ii) benefits in

excess of policyholder balances, costs incurred for contract administration, the net cost of reinsurance for certain businesses, interest credited to policyholder balances and other credits. If significant negative gross profits are expected in any periods, the amount of insurance in force is generally substituted as the base for computing amortization. U.S. GAAP gross profits and amortization rates also include the impacts of the embedded derivatives associated with certain of the optional living benefit features of our variable annuity contracts, and index-linked crediting features of indexed universal life and fixed indexed annuity contracts and related hedging activities. For additional information on the significant inputs to the valuation models for these embedded derivatives including capital market assumptions and actuarially determined assumptions, see below "—Insurance Liabilities—Future Policy Benefits." In calculating amortization expense, we estimate the amounts of gross profits that will be included in our U.S. GAAP results and in adjusted operating income, and utilize these estimates to calculate distinct amortization rates and expense amounts. We also regularly evaluate and adjust the related DAC and DSI balances with a corresponding charge or credit to current period earnings for the impact of actual gross profits and changes in our projections of estimated future gross profits on our DAC and DSI amortization rates. Adjustments to the DAC and DSI balances include the impact to our estimate of total gross profits of the annual review of assumptions, our quarterly adjustments for current period experience, and our quarterly adjustments for market performance. Each of these adjustments is further discussed below in "—Annual assumptions review and quarterly adjustments."

Gross Margins. DAC associated with the traditional participating products of our Closed Block is amortized over the expected lives of these contracts in proportion to total gross margins. Total gross margins are defined as: i) amounts received from premiums, earned from investment of policyholder balances and other assessments, less ii) benefits paid, costs for contract administration, changes in the net level premium reserve for death and endowment benefits, annual policyholder dividends and other credits. We evaluate our estimates of future gross margins and adjust the related DAC balance with a corresponding charge or credit to current period earnings for the effects of actual gross margins and changes in our expected future gross margins. DAC adjustments for these participating products generally have not created significant volatility in our results of operations since many of the factors that affect gross margins are also included in the determination of our dividends to these policyholders and, during most years, the Closed Block has recognized a cumulative policyholder dividend obligation expense in "Policyholders' dividends," for the excess of actual cumulative earnings over expected cumulative earnings as determined at the time of demutualization. However, if actual cumulative earnings fall below expected cumulative earnings in future periods, thereby eliminating the cumulative policyholder dividend obligation expense, changes in gross margins and DAC amortization would result in a net impact to the Closed Block results of operations. As of December 31, 2019, the excess of actual cumulative earnings over the expected cumulative earnings was $2,816 million.

The amortization methodologies for products not discussed above primarily relate to less significant DAC and DSI balances associated with products in our Group Insurance and Retirement segments, which comprised approximately 2% of the Company's total DAC and DSI balances as of December 31, 2019.

Annual assumptions review and quarterly adjustments

Annually, we perform a comprehensive review of the assumptions used in estimating gross profits for future periods. Over the last several years, the Company's most significant assumption updates resulting in a change to expected future gross profits and the amortization of DAC and DSI have been related to lapse and other contractholder behavior assumptions, mortality, and revisions to expected future rates of returns on investments. These assumptions may also cause potential significant variability in amortization expense in the future. The impact on our results of operations of changes in these assumptions can be offsetting and we are unable to predict their movement or offsetting impact over time.

The quarterly adjustments for current period experience referred to above reflect the impact of differences between actual gross profits for a given period and the previously estimated expected gross profits for that period. To the extent each period's actual experience differs from the previous estimate for that period, the assumed level of total gross profits may change. In these cases, we recognize a cumulative adjustment to all previous periods' amortization, also referred to as an experience true-up adjustment.

The quarterly adjustments for market performance referred to above reflect the impact of changes to our estimate of total gross profits to reflect actual fund performance and market conditions. A significant portion of gross profits for our variable annuity contracts and, to a lesser degree, our variable life contracts are dependent upon the total rate of return on assets held in separate account investment options. This rate of return influences the fees we earn on variable annuity and variable life contracts, costs we incur associated with the guaranteed minimum death and guaranteed minimum income benefit features related to our variable annuity contracts and expected claims to be paid on variable life contracts, as well as other sources of profit. Returns that are higher than our expectations for a given period produce higher than expected account balances, which increase the future fees we expect to earn on variable annuity and variable life contracts and decrease the future costs we expect to incur associated with the guaranteed minimum death and guaranteed minimum income benefit features related to our variable annuity contracts and expected claims to be paid on variable life contracts. The opposite occurs when returns are lower than our expectations. The changes in future expected gross profits are used to recognize a cumulative adjustment to all prior periods' amortization.

The weighted average rate of return assumptions used in developing estimated market returns consider many factors specific to each product type, including asset durations, asset allocations and other factors. With regard to equity market assumptions, the near-term future rate of return assumption used in evaluating DAC and other costs for our domestic variable annuity and domestic and international variable life insurance products is derived using a reversion to the mean approach, a common industry practice. Under this approach, we consider historical equity returns and adjust projected equity returns over an initial future period of five years (the "near-term") so that equity returns converge to the long-term expected rate of return. If the near-term projected future rate of return is greater than our near-term maximum future rate of return of 15.0%, we use our maximum future rate of return. As of December 31, 2019, our domestic variable annuities and variable life insurance businesses assume an 8.0% long-term equity expected rate of return and a 3.1% near-term mean reversion equity

expected rate of return, and our international variable life insurance business assumes a 4.8% long-term equity expected rate of return and a 2.2% near-term mean reversion equity expected rate of return.

With regard to interest rate assumptions used in evaluating DAC and DSI, we update the long-term and near-term future rates used to project fixed income returns annually and quarterly, respectively. As a result of our 2019 annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, we kept our long-term expectation of the 10-year U.S. Treasury rate and 10-year Japanese Government Bond yields unchanged and continue to grade to rates of 3.75% and 1.30%, respectively, over ten years. As part of our quarterly market experience updates, we update our near-term projections of interest rates to reflect changes in current rates.

Value of Business Acquired

In addition to DAC and DSI, we also recognize an asset for VOBA. VOBA is an intangible asset which represents an adjustment to the stated value of acquired in-force insurance contract liabilities to present them at fair value, determined as of the acquisition date. VOBA is amortized over the expected life of the acquired contracts using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC and DSI (see "—Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Deferred Sales Inducements" above for additional information). VOBA is also subject to recoverability testing. As of December 31, 2019, VOBA was $1.1 billion, and included $0.8 billion related to the acquisition from American International Group ("AIG") of AIG Star Life Insurance Co., Ltd, AIG Edison Life Insurance Company, AIG Financial Assurance Japan K.K. and AIG Edison Service Co., Ltd. (collectively, the "Star and Edison Businesses") in 2011. The remaining $0.3 billion primarily relates to previously-acquired traditional life, deferred annuity, defined contribution and defined benefit businesses. The VOBA associated with the in-force contracts of the Star and Edison Businesses is less sensitive to assumption changes, as the majority is amortized in proportion to gross premiums which are more predictably stable compared to gross profits.

Insurance Liabilities

Future Policy Benefits

Future Policy Benefit Reserves, including Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses

We establish reserves for future policy benefits to, or on behalf of, policyholders using methodologies prescribed by U.S. GAAP. The reserving methodologies used include the following:

- For most long-duration contracts, we utilize a net premium valuation methodology in measuring the liability for future policy benefits. Under this methodology, a liability for future policy benefits is accrued when premium revenue is recognized. The liability, which represents the present value of future benefits to be paid to or on behalf of policyholders and related expenses less the present value of future net premiums (portion of the gross premium required to provide for all benefits and expenses), is estimated using methods that include assumptions applicable at the time the insurance contracts are made with provisions for the risk of adverse deviation, as appropriate. Original assumptions continue to be used in subsequent accounting periods to determine changes in the liability for future policy benefits (often referred to as the "lock-in concept") unless a premium deficiency exists. The result of the net premium valuation methodology is that the liability at any point in time represents an accumulation of the portion of premiums received to date expected to be needed to fund future benefits (i.e., net premiums received to date), less any benefits and expenses already paid. The liability does not necessarily reflect the full policyholder obligation the Company expects to pay at the conclusion of the contract since a portion of that obligation would be funded by net premiums received in the future and would be recognized in the liability at that time. We perform premium deficiency tests using best estimate assumptions as of the testing date without provisions for adverse deviation. If the liabilities determined based on these best estimate assumptions are greater than the net reserves (i.e., GAAP reserves net of any DAC, DSI or VOBA asset), the existing net reserves are adjusted by first reducing these assets by the amount of the deficiency or to zero through a charge to current period earnings. If the deficiency is more than these asset balances for insurance contracts, we then increase the net reserves by the excess, again through a charge to current period earnings. If a premium deficiency is recognized, the assumptions as of the premium deficiency test date are locked-in and used in subsequent valuations and the net reserves continue to be subject to premium deficiency testing. In addition, for limited-payment contracts, future policy benefit reserves also include a deferred profit liability representing gross premiums received in excess of net premiums. The deferred profits are generally recognized in revenue in a constant relationship with insurance in force or with the amount of expected future benefit payments.
- For certain contract features, such as those related to guaranteed minimum death benefits ("GMDB"), guaranteed minimum income benefits ("GMIB") and no-lapse guarantees, a liability is established when associated assessments (which include all policy charges including charges for administration, mortality, expense, surrender, and other, regardless of how characterized) are recognized. This liability is established using current best estimate assumptions and is based on the ratio of the present value of total expected excess payments (e.g., payments in excess of account value) over the life of the contract divided by the present value of total expected assessments (i.e., benefit ratio). The liability equals the current benefit ratio multiplied by cumulative assessments recognized to date, plus interest, less cumulative excess payments to date. The result of the benefit ratio method is that the liability at any point in time represents an accumulation of the portion of assessments received to date expected to be needed to fund future excess payments, less any excess payments already paid. The liability does not necessarily reflect the full policyholder obligation the Company expects to pay at the conclusion of the contract since a portion of that excess payment would be funded by assessments received in the future and would be recognized in the liability at that time. Similar to as described above for DAC, the reserves are subject to adjustments based on annual reviews of assumptions and quarterly adjustments for experience, including market performance. These adjustments reflect the impact on the benefit ratio of using actual historical experience from the issuance date to the balance sheet date plus updated estimates of future experience. The updated benefit ratio is then applied to all prior periods' assessments to derive an adjustment to the reserve recognized through a benefit or charge to current period earnings.

- For certain product guarantees, primarily certain optional living benefit features of the variable annuity products in our Individual Annuities segment including guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits ("GMAB"), guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits ("GMWB") and guaranteed minimum income and withdrawal benefits ("GMIWB"), the benefits are accounted for as embedded derivatives using a fair value accounting framework. The fair value of these contracts is calculated as the present value of expected future benefit payments to contractholders less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature. Under U.S. GAAP, the fair values of these benefit features are based on assumptions a market participant would use in valuing these embedded derivatives. Changes in the fair value of the embedded derivatives are recorded quarterly through a benefit or charge to current period earnings. For additional information regarding the valuation of these embedded derivatives, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The assumptions used in establishing reserves are generally based on the Company's experience, industry experience and/or other factors, as applicable. We update our actuarial assumptions, such as mortality, morbidity, retirement and policyholder behavior assumptions, annually, unless a material change is observed in an interim period that we feel is indicative of a long-term trend. Generally, we do not expect trends to change significantly in the short-term and, to the extent these trends may change, we expect such changes to be gradual over the long-term. In a sustained low interest rate environment, there is an increased likelihood that the reserves determined based on best estimate assumptions may be greater than the net liabilities.

The following paragraphs provide additional details about the reserves we have established:

International Businesses. The reserves for future policy benefits of our International Businesses, which as of December 31, 2019, represented 45% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to non-participating whole life and term life products and endowment contracts, and are generally calculated using the net premium valuation methodology, as described above. The primary assumptions used in determining expected future benefits and expenses include mortality, lapse, morbidity, investment yield and maintenance expense assumptions. Reserves also include claims reported but not yet paid, and claims incurred but not yet reported. In addition, future policy benefit reserves for certain contracts also include amounts related to our deferred profit liability, as described above.

Retirement. The reserves for future policy benefits of our Retirement segment, which as of December 31, 2019, represented 23% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to our non-participating life contingent group annuity and structured settlement products and are generally calculated using the net premium valuation methodology, as described above. The primary assumptions used in establishing these reserves include mortality, retirement, maintenance expense and investment yield assumptions. In addition, future policy benefit reserves for certain contracts also include amounts related to our deferred profit liability, as described above.

Individual Annuities. The reserves for future policy benefits of our Individual Annuities segment, which as of December 31, 2019, represented 5% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to reserves for the GMDB and GMIB features of our variable annuities, and for the optional living benefit features that are accounted for as embedded derivatives. As discussed above, in establishing reserves for GMDBs and GMIBs, we utilize current best estimate assumptions. The primary assumptions used in establishing these reserves generally include annuitization, lapse, withdrawal and mortality assumptions, as well as interest rate and equity market return assumptions. Lapse rates are adjusted at the contract level based on the in-the-moneyness of the benefit and reflect other factors, such as the applicability of any surrender charges. Lapse rates are reduced when contracts are more in-the-money. Lapse rates are also generally assumed to be lower for the period where surrender charges apply. For life contingent payout annuity contracts, we establish reserves using best estimate assumptions with provisions for adverse deviations as of inception or best estimate assumptions as of the most recent loss recognition event.

The reserves for certain optional living benefit features, including GMAB, GMWB and GMIWB are accounted for as embedded derivatives at fair value, as described above. This methodology could result in either a liability or contra-liability balance, given changing capital market conditions and various actuarial assumptions. Since there is no observable active market for the transfer of these obligations, the valuations are calculated using internally-developed models with option pricing techniques. The models are based on a risk neutral valuation framework and incorporate premiums for risks inherent in valuation techniques, inputs, and the general uncertainty around the timing and amount of future cash flows. The significant inputs to the valuation models for these embedded derivatives include capital market assumptions, such as interest rate levels and volatility assumptions, the Company's market-perceived risk of its own non-performance risk ("NPR"), as well as actuarially determined assumptions, including mortality rates and contractholder behavior, such as lapse rates, benefit utilization rates and withdrawal rates. Capital market inputs and actual contractholders' account values are updated each quarter based on capital market conditions as of the end of the quarter, including interest rates, equity markets and volatility. In the risk neutral valuation, the initial swap curve drives the total returns used to grow the contractholders' account values. The Company's discount rate assumption is based on the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate swap curve adjusted for an additional spread, which includes an estimate of NPR. Actuarial assumptions, including contractholder behavior and mortality, are reviewed at least annually, and updated based upon emerging experience, future expectations and other data, including any observable market data, such as available industry studies or market transactions such as acquisitions and reinsurance transactions. For additional information regarding the valuation of these optional living benefit features, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Individual Life. The reserves for future policy benefits of our Individual Life segment, which as of December 31, 2019, represented 6% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to term life, universal life and variable life products. For term life contracts, the future policy benefit reserves are generally calculated using the net premium valuation methodology, as described above. The primary assumptions used in determining expected future benefits and expenses include mortality, lapse, investment yield and maintenance expense assumptions. For variable and universal life products, which include universal life contracts that contain no-lapse guarantees, reserves for future policy benefits are primarily established using the reserving methodology for GMDB and GMIB contracts. As discussed above, in establishing reserves for GMDBs and GMIBs, we utilize current best estimate assumptions. The primary assumptions used in establishing these reserves generally include mortality, lapse, and premium pattern, as well as interest rate and equity market return assumptions. Reserves also include claims reported but not yet paid, and claims incurred but not yet reported.

Group Insurance. The reserves for future policy benefits of our Group Insurance segment, which as of December 31, 2019, represented 2% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to reserves for group life and disability benefits. For short-duration contracts, a liability is established when the claim is incurred. The reserves for group life and disability benefits also include a liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses, which relates primarily to the group long-term disability product. This liability represents our estimate of future disability claim payments and expenses as well as estimates of claims that have been incurred, but have not yet been reported, as of the balance sheet date. The liability is determined as the present value of expected future claim payments and expenses. The primary assumptions used in determining expected future claim payments are claim termination factors, an assumed interest rate and expected Social Security offsets. The remaining reserves for future policy benefits for group life and disability benefits relate primarily to our group life business, and include reserves for Waiver of Premium, Claims In Course of Settlement and Claims Incurred But Not Reported. The Waiver of Premium reserve is calculated as the present value of future benefits and utilizes assumptions such as expected mortality and recovery rates. The Claims In Course of Settlement reserve is based on the inventory of claims that have been reported but not yet paid. The Claims Incurred But Not Reported reserve is estimated using expected patterns of claims reporting.

Corporate and Other. The reserves for future policy benefits of our Corporate & Other operations, which as of December 31, 2019, represented 3% of our total future policy benefit reserves, primarily relate to our long-term care products and are generally calculated using the net premium valuation methodology, as described above. Most contracts reflect assumptions updated in 2018 due to recognition of a premium deficiency. The primary assumptions used in establishing these reserves include interest rate, morbidity, mortality, lapse, premium rate increase and maintenance expense assumptions. In addition, certain less significant reserves for our long-term care products, such as our disabled life reserves, are established using current best estimate actuarial assumptions.

Closed Block Division. The future policy benefit reserves for the traditional participating life insurance products of the Closed Block division, which as of December 31, 2019, represented 16% of our total future policy benefit reserves are determined using the net premium valuation methodology, as described above. Under this method, the future policy benefit reserves are accrued as a level proportion of the premium paid by the policyholder. In applying this method, we use mortality assumptions to determine our expected future benefits and expected future premiums, and apply an interest rate to determine the present value of both of these amounts. The mortality assumptions are based on standard industry mortality tables that were used to determine the cash surrender value of the policies, and the interest rates used are the interest rates used to calculate the cash surrender value of the policies.

Profits Followed by Losses

In certain instances, the policyholder liability for a particular line of business may not be deficient in the aggregate to trigger loss recognition, but the pattern of earnings may be such that profits are expected to be recognized in earlier years followed by losses in later years. In these situations, accounting standards require that an additional liability (Profits Followed by Losses or "PFL" liability) be recognized by an amount necessary to sufficiently offset the losses that would be recognized in later years. The PFL liability is based on our current estimate of the present value of the amount necessary to offset losses anticipated in future periods. Because the liability is measured on a discounted basis, there will also be accretion into future earnings through an interest charge, and the liability will ultimately be released into earnings as an offset to future losses. Historically, the Company's PFL liabilities have been predominantly associated with certain universal life contracts that measure net GAAP reserves using current best estimate assumptions and accordingly, have been updated each quarter using current in-force and market data and as part of the annual assumption update. At the target accrual date (i.e., date of peak deficiency), the PFL liability transitions to a premium deficiency reserve and, for universal life products, will continue to be updated each quarter using current in-force and market data and as part of the annual assumption update.

Policyholders' Account Balances

Policyholders' account balances liability represents the contract value that has accrued to the benefit of the policyholder as of the balance sheet date. This liability is primarily associated with the accumulated account deposits, plus interest credited, less policyholder withdrawals and other charges assessed against the account balance, as applicable. Our unearned revenue reserve ("URR") also reported as a component of "Policyholders' account balances" primarily relates to the variable and universal life products within our Individual Life and International Businesses segments and represents policy charges for services to be provided in future periods. The charges are deferred as unearned revenue and are generally amortized over the expected life of the contract in proportion to the product's estimated gross profits, similar to DAC and DSI as discussed above. Policyholders' account balances also include amounts representing the fair value of embedded derivative instruments associated with the index-linked features of certain universal life and fixed annuity products. For additional information regarding the valuation of these embedded derivatives, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Sensitivities for Insurance Assets and Liabilities

The following table summarizes the impact that could result on each of the listed financial statement balances for the specified businesses from changes in certain key assumptions. The information below is for illustrative purposes and includes only the hypothetical direct impact on December 31, 2019 balances of changes in a single assumption and not changes in any combination of assumptions. The figures below are presented in aggregate for those businesses that are expected to experience a significant positive or negative impact as a result of the corresponding assumption change. Changes in current assumptions and the related impact that could result in the listed financial statement balances that are in excess of the amounts illustrated may occur in future periods. A description of the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of each of these financial statement balances is provided further above. For traditional long duration and limited payment contracts, U.S. GAAP requires the original assumptions used when the contracts are issued to be locked-in and that those assumptions be used in all future liability calculations as long as the resulting liabilities are adequate to provide for the future benefits and expenses (i.e., there is no premium deficiency). Therefore, these products are not reflected in the sensitivity table below unless the hypothetical change in assumption would result in an adverse impact that would cause a premium deficiency. Similarly, the impact of any

favorable change in assumptions for traditional long-duration and limited-payment contracts is not reflected in the table below given that the current assumption is required to remain locked-in, and instead the positive impacts would be recognized into net income over the life of the policies in force.

The impacts presented within this table exclude the following:

- The impacts of our asset liability management strategy which seeks to offset the changes in the balances presented within this table and is primarily comprised of investments and derivatives. See further below for a discussion of the estimates and assumptions involved with the application of U.S. GAAP accounting policies for these instruments and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" for hypothetical impacts on related balances as a result of changes in certain significant assumptions.
- The impacts of our Long-Term Care business, a component of our Divested and Run-off Businesses within our Corporate and Other operations. Long-Term Care business sensitivities are presented separately in the immediately following table (see "—Sensitivities for the Long-Term Care business within our Corporate and Other operations"). While the accounting for long-term care products primarily follows the locked-in assumptions model described above, as a result of our 2018 annual review and update of assumptions this business recognized a premium deficiency and unlocked and updated the previously locked-in assumptions used in the valuation model. Sensitivities are presented separately in order to provide stand-alone and supplementary information.

	December 31, 2019		
	Increase (Decrease) in		
	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Deferred Sales Inducements and Value of Business Acquired	Future Policy Benefits and Policyholders' Account Balances(1)	Net Impact
	(in millions)		
Hypothetical change in current assumptions:			
Long-term interest rate(2):			
Increase by 25 basis points	$ 65	$ (60)	$ 125
Decrease by 25 basis points	$ (65)	$ 60	$ (125)
Long-term equity expected rate of return(3):			
Increase by 50 basis points	$ 175	$ (50)	$ 225
Decrease by 50 basis points	$(175)	$ 50	$ (225)
NPR credit spread(4):			
Increase by 50 basis points	$(390)	$(1,895)	$ 1,505
Decrease by 50 basis points	$ 435	$ 2,070	$(1,635)
Mortality(5):			
Increase by 1%	$ (50)	$ (90)	$ 40
Decrease by 1%	$ 55	$ 100	$ (45)
Lapse(6):			
Increase by 10%	$(145)	$ (835)	$ 690
Decrease by 10%	$ 160	$ 880	$ (720)

(1) Includes GMDB/GMIB reserves, embedded derivative liabilities for certain living benefit guaranteed features, reserves for products with a premium deficiency, PFL liability, and URR.
(2) Represents the impact of a parallel shift in the long-term interest rate yield curve for the Individual Life business and the Japanese insurance operations.
(3) Represents the impact of an increase or decrease in the long-term equity expected rate of return for the Individual Annuities business.
(4) Represents the impact of an increase or decrease in the NPR credit spread for the Individual Annuities and Individual Life businesses.
(5) Represents the impact of an increase or decrease in mortality rates for the Individual Annuities and Individual Life businesses.
(6) Represents the impact of an increase or decrease in lapse rates for the Individual Annuities and Individual Life businesses.

Sensitivities for the Long-Term Care business within Corporate and Other

The following table summarizes certain significant assumptions made in establishing reserves for long-term care products and the net impact that could result from changes in these assumptions should they occur. Under U.S. GAAP, reserves for long-term care products are primarily calculated using the locked-in assumptions concept described above. As such, the adverse hypothetical impacts illustrated in the table below are those that would increase our best estimate reserves and, when compared to our GAAP reserves, may cause a premium deficiency that would require us to unlock and update our assumptions and record a charge to net income. The favorable hypothetical impacts in the table below would decrease our best estimate reserves but they would not result in an immediate decrease to our GAAP reserves (given that we would be required to leave the current assumptions locked-in) and instead the positive impacts would be recognized into net income over the life of the policies in force.

The information below is for illustrative purposes and includes the impacts of changes in a single assumption and not changes in any combination of assumptions. As a result of emerging experience, changes in current assumptions and the related impact that could result in the listed financial statement balances that are in excess of the amounts illustrated may occur in future periods.

	December 31, 2019		
	Current Assumption	Assumption Change	Increase (Decrease) in Best Estimate Reserve (in millions)
Assumption			
Mortality Improvement	1% per year for 20 years	Decrease the duration of the 1% improvement per year: 10 years to none	($325) - ($750)
Expected Future Claim Payments / Base Morbidity	Based on Company and industry experience. No reflection of future claim management efficiencies	Increase / decrease in expected future claim payments: +5% to -5%	$525 - ($525)
Average Ultimate Lapse Rate	Individual: 0.8% Group: 0.6%	-10 basis points to +10 basis points	$100 - ($100)
Investment Rate(1)	Weighted average of 5.04%	-25 basis points to +25 basis points	$425 - ($425)
Expected Future Premium Rate Increase Approvals	Approximately $0.8 billion for the rate increase program(2)	Decrease / increase unapproved rate increases by: -10% to +10%	$80 - ($80)

(1) Investment rate reflects the expected investment yield over the life of the block of business, and is derived from the portfolio yield, current reinvestment rates and our intermediate and long-term assumption for investment yields.

(2) Includes expected future premium rate increases and benefit reductions in lieu of rate increases, not yet approved.

Goodwill

As of December 31, 2019, our goodwill balance of $3,013 million is primarily reflected in the following reporting units: $2,128 million for Assurance IQ, $455 million for Retirement's Full Service business, $254 million for PGIM, $156 million for Gibraltar Life and Other, and $10 million for Life Planner.

We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, as of December 31 of each year, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate the potential for impairment is more likely than not. The goodwill impairment analysis is performed at the reporting unit level which is equal to or one level below our operating segments. We performed a qualitative assessment of goodwill reflected in the Assurance IQ reporting unit and concluded there were no circumstances since the October 2019 acquisition that indicated the need for a further quantitative assessment. Our other reporting units elected to perform the quantitative two step test. For additional information on goodwill and the process for testing goodwill for impairment, see Note 2 and Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Life Planner, Gibraltar Life and Other, and PGIM completed a quantitative impairment analysis using an earnings multiple approach. The earnings multiple approach derives the value of a business based on comparison to publicly-traded comparable companies in similar lines of business. Each comparable company is analyzed based on various factors, including, but not limited to, financial risk, size, geographic diversification, profitability, adequate financial data, and an actively traded stock price. A multiple of price to earnings is developed for the comparable companies using independent analysts' consensus estimates for each company's 2020 forecasted earnings. The multiples are then aggregated and a mean and median multiple is calculated for the group. The lower of the mean or median multiple is then applied to the 2020 forecasted earnings of the reporting unit to develop a value. A control premium is then added to determine a total estimated fair value for the reporting unit.

In Retirement's Full Service business, the quantitative impairment analysis was completed using a discounted cash flow approach. This approach calculates the value of a business by applying a discount rate reflecting a market expected rate of return of the reporting unit to its projected future cash flows. These projected future cash flows were based on our internal forecasts, an expected growth rate and a terminal value. The reporting unit expected rate of return represents the required rate of return on its total capitalization. The process of deriving reporting unit specific required rates of return begins with the calculation of an overall Company Weighted Average Cost of Capital, which includes the calculation of the required return on equity using a Capital Asset Pricing Model ("CAPM"). The CAPM is a generally accepted method for estimating an equity investor's return requirement, and hence a company's cost of equity capital. The calculation using the CAPM begins with the long-term risk-free rate of return, then applies a market risk premium for large company common stock, as well as company specific adjustments to address volatility versus the market. The Company then determines reporting unit specific required rates of return based on their relative volatilities, benchmarks results against reporting unit comparable companies, and ensures that the sum of the reporting unit required returns (after considering the impact of unallocated Corporate costs and capital) add up to the overall Company required return. This process results in reporting unit specific discount rates which are then applied to the expected future cash flows of Retirement's Full Service business to estimate fair value.

After completion of the first step of the quantitative tests, the fair values exceeded the carrying amounts for each of the four reporting units tested and we concluded there was no impairment as of December 31, 2019. PGIM, Life Planner, Gibraltar Life and Other, and Retirement's Full Service business had estimated fair values that exceeded their carrying amounts by a weighted average of 223%. Completion of the second step of the quantitative analysis is therefore not necessary.

Estimating the fair value of reporting units is a subjective process that involves the use of significant estimates by management. For all reporting units tested, market declines or other events impacting the fair value of these businesses, including discount rates, interest rates and growth rate assumptions or increases in the level of equity required to support these businesses, could result in goodwill impairments, resulting in a charge to income.

Valuation of Investments, Including Derivatives, and the Recognition of Other-than-Temporary Impairments

Our investment portfolio consists of public and private fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans, equity securities, other invested assets, and derivative financial instruments. Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign exchange rates, financial indices or the values of securities or commodities. Derivative financial instruments we generally use include swaps, futures, forwards and options and may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. We are also party to financial instruments that contain derivative instruments that are "embedded" in the financial instruments. Management believes the following accounting policies related to investments, including derivatives, are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions. Each of these policies is discussed further within other relevant disclosures related to investments and derivatives, as referenced below:

- Valuation of investments, including derivatives;
- Recognition of other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI"); and
- Determination of the valuation allowance for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans.

We present at fair value in the statements of financial position our debt security investments classified as available-for-sale, investments classified as trading such as our assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities and certain fixed maturities, equity securities, and certain investments within "Other invested assets," such as derivatives. For additional information regarding the key estimates and assumptions surrounding the determination of fair value of fixed maturity and equity securities, as well as derivative instruments, embedded derivatives and other investments, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and "—Valuation of Assets and Liabilities—Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities."

For our investments classified as available-for-sale, the impact of changes in fair value is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss in AOCI, a separate component of equity. For our investments classified as trading, equity securities, and derivatives, the impact of changes in fair value is recorded within "Other income (loss)." In addition, investments classified as available-for-sale, as well as those classified as held-to-maturity, are subject to impairment reviews to identify when a decline in value is other-than-temporary. For a discussion of our policies regarding other-than-temporary declines in investment value and the related methodology for recording OTTI of fixed maturity securities, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commercial mortgage and other loans are carried primarily at unpaid principal balances, net of unamortized deferred loan origination fees and expenses and unamortized premiums or discounts and a valuation allowance for losses. For a discussion of our policies regarding the valuation allowance for commercial mortgage and other loans, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

We sponsor pension and other postretirement benefit plans covering employees who meet specific eligibility requirements. Our net periodic costs for these plans consider an assumed discount (interest) rate, an expected rate of return on plan assets, expected increases in compensation levels, mortality and trends in health care costs. Of these assumptions, our expected rate of return assumptions and our discount rate assumptions have historically had the most significant effect on our net period costs associated with these plans.

We determine our expected rate of return on plan assets based upon a building block approach that considers plan asset mix, risk free rates, inflation, real return, term premium, credit spreads, equity risk premium and capital appreciation as well as expenses, the effect of active management and the effect of rebalancing for the equity, debt and real estate asset mix applied on a weighted average basis to our pension asset portfolio. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for our actual asset allocations by asset category and the asset allocation ranges prescribed by our investment policy guidelines for both our pension and other postretirement benefit plans. Our assumed long-term rate of return for 2019 was 6.25% for our domestic pension plans and 7.00% for our other postretirement benefit plans. Given the amount of plan assets as of December 31, 2018, the beginning of the measurement year, if we had assumed an expected rate of return for both our domestic pension and other domestic postretirement benefit plans that was 100 bps higher or 100 bps lower than the rates we assumed, the change in our net periodic costs would have been as shown in the table below. The information provided in the table below considers only changes in our assumed long-term rate of return given the level and mix of invested assets at the beginning of the measurement year, without consideration of possible changes in any of the other assumptions described above that could ultimately accompany any changes in our assumed long-term rate of return.

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Periodic Pension Cost	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Periodic Other Postretirement Cost
	(in millions)	
Increase in expected rate of return by 100 bps	$(123)	$(14)
Decrease in expected rate of return by 100 bps	$ 123	$ 14

Foreign pension plans represent 5% of plan assets at the beginning of 2019. An increase in expected rate of return by 100 bps would result in a decrease in net periodic pension costs of $6 million; conversely, a decrease in expected rate of return by 100 bps would result in an increase in net periodic pension costs of $5 million.

We determine our discount rate, used to value the pension and postretirement benefit obligations, based upon rates commensurate with current yields on high quality corporate bonds. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the December 31, 2018 methodology we employed to determine our discount rate for 2019. Our assumed discount rate for 2019 was 4.30% for our domestic pension plans and 4.30% for our other domestic postretirement benefit plans. Given the amount of pension and postretirement obligations as of December 31, 2018, the beginning of the measurement year, if we had assumed a discount rate for both our domestic pension and other postretirement benefit plans that was 100 bps higher or 100 bps lower than the rates we assumed, the change in our net periodic costs would have been as shown in the table below. The information provided in the table below considers only changes in our assumed discount rate without consideration of possible changes in any of the other assumptions described above that could ultimately accompany any changes in our assumed discount rate.

	For the year ended December 31, 2019	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Periodic Pension Cost	Increase/(Decrease) in Net Periodic Other Postretirement Cost
	(in millions)	
Increase in discount rate by 100 bps	$(114)	$(8)
Decrease in discount rate by 100 bps	$ 135	$ 7

Foreign pension plans represent 15% of plan obligations at the beginning of 2019. An increase in discount rate by 100 bps would result in a decrease in net periodic pension costs of $12 million; conversely, a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would result in an increase in net periodic pension costs of $10 million.

Given the application of the authoritative guidance for accounting for pensions, and the deferral and amortization of actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in our assumed discount rate, the change in net periodic pension cost arising from an increase in the assumed discount rate by 100 bps would not always be expected to equal the change in net periodic pension cost arising from a decrease in the assumed discount rate by 100 bps.

For a discussion of our expected rate of return on plan assets and discount rate for our qualified pension plan in 2019, see "—Results of Operations by Segment—Corporate and Other."

For purposes of calculating pension income from our own qualified pension plan for the year ended December 31, 2020, we will decrease the discount rate to 3.30% from 4.30% in 2019. The expected rate of return on plan assets will decrease to 6.00% in 2020 from 6.50% in 2019, and the assumed rate of increase in compensation will remain unchanged at 4.5%.

In addition to the effect of changes in our assumptions, the net periodic cost or benefit from our pension and other postretirement benefit plans may change due to factors such as actual experience being different from our assumptions, special benefits to terminated employees, or changes in benefits provided under the plans.

At December 31, 2019, the sensitivity of our domestic and foreign pension and postretirement obligations to a 100 basis point change in discount rate was as follows:

	December 31, 2019	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Pension Benefits Obligation	Increase/(Decrease) in Accumulated Postretirement Benefits Obligation
	(in millions)	
Increase in discount rate by 100 bps	$(1,576)	$(188)
Decrease in discount rate by 100 bps	$ 1,839	$ 208

Taxes on Income

Our effective tax rate is based on income, non-taxable and non-deductible items, tax credits, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Inherent in determining our annual tax rate are judgments regarding business plans, planning opportunities and expectations about future outcomes. The Dividend Received Deduction ("DRD") is a major reason for the difference between the Company's effective tax rate and the U.S. federal statutory rate. The DRD is an estimate that incorporates the prior and current year information, as well as the current year's equity market performance. Both the current estimate of the DRD and the DRD in future periods can vary based on factors such as, but not limited to, changes in the amount of dividends received that are eligible for the DRD, changes in the amount of distributions received from underlying fund investments, changes in the account balances of variable life and annuity contracts, and the Company's taxable income before the DRD.

In December 2017, Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") staff issued "Staff Accounting Bulletin 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" ("SAB 118"), which allowed the registrants to record provisional amounts during a

'measurement period' not to extend beyond one year. Under the relief provided by SAB 118, a company could recognize provisional amounts when it did not have the necessary information available, prepared or analyzed in reasonable detail to complete its accounting for the change in tax law. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of provisional amounts related to The United States Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("Tax Act of 2017") included in "Total income tax expense (benefit) before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" in 2017 and adjustments to provisional amounts recorded in 2018.

The Tax Act of 2017 includes a provision causing post-1986 unremitted foreign earnings of at least 10% owned non-U.S. affiliates to be included in the Company's U.S. income tax base, with an election to pay the associated tax on an eight-year installment basis. Unremitted foreign earnings from certain operations in foreign jurisdictions that impose a withholding tax on dividends are considered to be permanently reinvested for purposes of determining the applicable withholding tax expense. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of unremitted earnings for which the Company provides U.S. income taxes.

An increase or decrease in our effective tax rate by one percentage point would have resulted in a decrease or increase in our 2019 "Total income tax expense (benefit)" of $58 million.

Contingencies

A contingency is an existing condition that involves a degree of uncertainty that will ultimately be resolved upon the occurrence of future events. Under U.S. GAAP, accruals for contingencies are required to be established when the future event is probable and its impact can be reasonably estimated, such as in connection with an unresolved legal matter. The initial reserve reflects management's best estimate of the probable cost of ultimate resolution of the matter and is revised accordingly as facts and circumstances change and, ultimately, when the matter is brought to closure.

Other Accounting Policies

For digital insurance brokerage placement services, the Company earns both initial and renewal commissions as compensation for the placement of insurance policies with insurance carriers. At the effective date of the policy, the Company records within "Other income" the expected lifetime revenue for the initial and renewal commissions considering estimates of the timing of future policy cancelations. These estimates are reassessed each reporting period and any changes in estimates are reflected in the current period.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

ASU 2018-12, *Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts,* was issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") on August 15, 2018 and is expected to have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In October 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-09, *Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Effective Date* to affirm its decision to defer the effective date of ASU 2018-12 to January 1, 2022 (with early adoption permitted), representing a one year extension from the original effective date of January 1, 2021. This ASU will impact, at least to some extent, the accounting and disclosure requirements for all long-duration insurance and investment contracts issued by the Company. In addition to the impacts to the balance sheet upon adoption, the Company also expects an impact to how earnings emerge thereafter. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion of ASU 2018-12, as well as other accounting pronouncements issued but not yet adopted and newly adopted accounting pronouncements.

Results of Operations by Segment

PGIM

Business Update

- In the first quarter of 2019, we completed the acquisition of Wadhwani Asset Management LLP, a London-based quantitative macro-focused investment management firm, and renamed the firm QMA Wadhwani LLP, which now operates as part of our QMA business with an independent investment platform.
- In the third quarter of 2019, we completed the acquisition of our joint venture partner's share of our India-based asset management joint venture, DHFL Pramerica Asset Managers, and re-named the business PGIM India Asset Management.

Operating Results

The following table sets forth PGIM's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Operating results(1):			
Revenues	$3,589	$3,294	$3,355
Expenses	2,591	2,335	2,376
Adjusted operating income	998	959	979
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(1)	(10)	(4)
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	8	(21)	95
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$1,005	$ 928	$1,070

(1) Certain of PGIM's investment activities are based in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and are therefore subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk. The financial results of PGIM include the impact of an intercompany arrangement with our Corporate and Other operations designed to mitigate the impact of exchange rate changes on PGIM's U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings. For more information related to this intercompany arrangement, see "—Results of Operations—Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates," above.

Adjusted Operating Income

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased $39 million. The increase reflected higher asset management fees due to an increase in average assets under management as a result of market appreciation and fixed income flows, partially offset by higher related expenses including certain long-term employee compensation plans driven by equity market performance. Also contributing to the increase were higher other related revenues, net of associated expenses, primarily driven by higher net performance-based incentive fees and higher strategic investing results due to favorable investment performance. These increases were partially offset by an increase in non-compensation related expenses, including those supporting business growth and charges associated with a joint venture.

Revenues and Expenses

The following table sets forth PGIM's revenues, presented on a basis consistent with the table above under "—Operating Results," by type.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Revenues by type:			
Asset management fees by source:			
Institutional customers	$1,283	$1,204	$1,147
Retail customers(1)	878	867	800
General account	521	471	470
Total asset management fees	2,682	2,542	2,417
Other related revenues by source:			
Incentive fees	169	59	197
Transaction fees	22	33	27
Strategic investing	79	57	88
Commercial mortgage(2)	110	121	127
Total other related revenues(3)	380	270	439
Service, distribution and other revenues(4)	527	482	499
Total revenues	$3,589	$3,294	$3,355

(1) Consists of fees from: individual mutual funds and variable annuities and variable life insurance separate account assets; funds invested in proprietary mutual funds through our defined contribution plan products; and third-party sub-advisory relationships. Revenues from fixed annuities and the fixed-rate accounts of variable annuities and variable life insurance are included in the general account.

(2) Includes mortgage origination and spread lending revenues from our commercial mortgage origination and servicing business.

(3) Future revenues will be impacted by the level and diversification of our strategic investments, the commercial real estate market, and other domestic and international markets.

(4) Includes payments from Wells Fargo under an agreement dated as of July 30, 2004, implementing arrangements with respect to money market mutual funds in connection with the combination of our retail securities brokerage and clearing operations with those of Wells Fargo. The agreement extended for ten years from the Wachovia Securities joint venture termination date of December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2019. The revenue from Wells Fargo under this agreement was $60 million, $70 million and $80 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased $295 million. Asset management fees increased primarily reflecting an increase in average assets under management as a result of market appreciation and fixed income flows. Other related revenues increased primarily driven by higher gross performance-based incentive fees and higher strategic investing results due to favorable investment performance. These increases were partially offset by charges associated with a joint venture.

Expenses increased $256 million, primarily reflecting higher compensation expenses attributable to growth in incentive fees and higher earnings, and costs for certain long-term employee compensation plans, as discussed above. Also contributing to the increase were higher non-compensation expenses including those supporting business growth initiatives and increased commissions related to higher sales of our retail products.

Assets Under Management

The following table sets forth assets under management by asset class and source as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in billions)		
Assets Under Management (at fair value):			
Institutional customers:			
Equity	$ 62.7	$ 54.7	$ 68.0
Fixed income	447.0	395.1	379.4
Real estate	43.1	43.7	42.1
Institutional customers(1)	552.8	493.5	489.5
Retail customers:			
Equity	130.5	112.9	132.4
Fixed income	150.3	125.2	111.5
Real estate	2.0	2.0	1.7
Retail customers(2)	282.8	240.1	245.6
General account:			
Equity	6.0	5.1	5.8
Fixed income	464.6	420.8	412.5
Real estate	2.0	1.9	1.9
General account	472.6	427.8	420.2
Total PGIM assets under management	$1,308.2	$1,161.4	$1,155.3
Assets under management within other reporting segments(3)	242.7	215.9	238.3
Total PFI assets under management	$1,550.9	$1,377.3	$1,393.6

(1) Consists of third-party institutional assets and group insurance contracts.

(2) Consists of: individual mutual funds and variable annuities and variable life insurance separate account assets; funds invested in proprietary mutual funds through our defined contribution plan products; and third-party sub-advisory relationships. Fixed annuities and the fixed-rate accounts of variable annuities and variable life insurance are included in the general account.

(3) These amounts primarily include certain assets related to annuity and variable life products in our U.S. Individual Solutions division, retirement and group life products in our U.S. Workplace Solutions division, and certain general account assets of our International Businesses. These assets are not directly managed by PGIM, but rather are invested in non-proprietary funds or are managed by either the divisions themselves or our Chief Investment Officer Organization.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. PGIM's assets under management increased $147 billion to $1.308 trillion in 2019, primarily reflecting market appreciation and higher fixed income flows driven by strong retail sales and institutional flows.

The following table sets forth the component changes in PGIM's assets under management by asset source for the periods indicated.

	December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in billions)		
Institutional Customers:			
Beginning assets under management	$ 493.5	$ 489.5	$ 431.5
Net additions (withdrawals), excluding money market activity:			
Third-party	(6.5)	14.1	11.6
Third-party via affiliates(1)	0.2	(0.5)	2.4
Total	(6.3)	13.6	14.0
Market appreciation (depreciation)(2)	62.4	(10.3)	42.9
Other increases (decreases)(3)	3.2	0.7	1.1
Ending assets under management	$ 552.8	$ 493.5	$ 489.5
Retail Customers:			
Beginning assets under management	$ 240.1	$ 245.6	$ 209.2
Net additions (withdrawals), excluding money market activity:			
Third-party	5.7	(0.4)	4.1
Third-party via affiliates(1)	(8.5)	2.3	(2.0)
Total	(2.8)	1.9	2.1
Market appreciation (depreciation)(2)	45.1	(7.2)	34.6
Other increases (decreases)(3)	0.4	(0.2)	(0.3)
Ending assets under management	$ 282.8	$ 240.1	$ 245.6
General Account:			
Beginning assets under management	$ 427.8	$ 420.2	$ 399.4
Net additions (withdrawals), excluding money market activity:			
Third-party	0.0	0.0	0.0
Affiliated	6.1	9.2	3.9
Total	6.1	9.2	3.9
Market appreciation (depreciation)(2)	36.8	(4.2)	15.1
Other increases (decreases)(3)	1.9	2.6	1.8
Ending assets under management	$ 472.6	$ 427.8	$ 420.2
Total assets under management	$1,308.2	$1,161.4	$1,155.3

(1) Represents assets that PGIM manages for the benefit of other reporting segments within the Company. Additions and withdrawals of these assets are attributable to third-party product inflows and outflows in other reporting segments.
(2) Includes income reinvestment, where applicable.
(3) Includes the effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net money market activity and the impact of acquired business. The impact from foreign currency fluctuations, which primarily impact the general account, resulted in gains of $0.6 billion, $1.2 billion and $4.7 billion for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Strategic Investments

The following table sets forth PGIM's strategic investments at carrying value (including the value of derivative instruments used to mitigate equity market and currency risk) by asset class and source as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Co-Investments:		
Real estate	$ 176	$ 207
Fixed income	479	438
Seed Investments:		
Real estate	60	50
Public equity	770	738
Fixed income	333	272
Total	$1,818	$1,705

The increase of $113 million in strategic investments was primarily driven by strong fixed income investment performance.

U.S. Businesses

Operating Results

The following table sets forth the operating results for our U.S. Businesses for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Adjusted operating income before income taxes:			
U.S. Businesses:			
U.S. Workplace Solutions division:			
Retirement	$ 1,301	$1,049	$1,244
Group Insurance	285	229	253
Total U.S. Workplace Solutions division	1,586	1,278	1,497
U.S. Individual Solutions division:			
Individual Annuities	1,843	1,925	2,198
Individual Life	87	223	(191)
Total U.S. Individual Solutions division	1,930	2,148	2,007
Assurance IQ division:			
Assurance IQ	(9)	0	0
Total Assurance IQ division	(9)	0	0
Total U.S. Businesses	3,507	3,426	3,504
Reconciling Items:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(1)	(1,881)	88	(991)
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	(58)	(333)	588
Market experience updates(2)	(408)	0	0
Other adjustments(3)	(47)	0	0
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	(1)	0
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 1,115	$3,180	$3,101

(1) Prior period numbers have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

(2) Represents the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, which are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019. The Company had historically recognized these impacts in adjusted operating income. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(3) Represents adjustments not included in the above reconciling items. "Other adjustments" include certain components of the consideration for the Assurance IQ acquisition, which are recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service periods, as well as changes in the fair value of contingent consideration. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income for our U.S. Businesses increased by $81 million primarily due to:

- Higher net investment spread results driven by continued business growth and higher income on non-coupon investments and higher prepayment fee income;
- An unfavorable impact from changes in market conditions on estimates of profitability in the prior period, which beginning with the second quarter of 2019 is excluded from adjusted operating income (see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information); and
- A favorable comparative net impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements.

Partially offsetting these increases were the following items:

- Higher expenses, including costs associated with business growth and business initiatives;
- Lower fee income, net of distribution expenses and other associated costs, in our Individual Annuities business; and
- Lower underwriting results in our Individual Life business.

U.S. Businesses—U.S. Workplace Solutions Division

Retirement

Operating Results

The following table sets forth Retirement's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Operating results(1):			
Revenues	$15,064	$16,825	$13,843
Benefits and expenses	13,763	15,776	12,599
Adjusted operating income	1,301	1,049	1,244
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(2)	332	(402)	123
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	4	(5)	(90)
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	(1)	0
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 1,639	$ 641	$ 1,277

(1) Certain of Retirement's non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings are from longevity reinsurance contracts, which are denominated in British pounds sterling, and are therefore subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk. For the year ended December 31, 2017, Retirement's financial results include the impact of an intercompany arrangement with Corporate and Other designed to mitigate the impact of exchange rate changes on Retirement's U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings. Effective January 1, 2018 this intercompany arrangement was terminated and the foreign currency exchange rate risk is now managed within Retirement using a strategy that may include external hedges. The impact of the agreement and the termination was not significant to Retirement's results. For more information related to this intercompany arrangement, see "—Results of Operations—Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates," above.

(2) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

Adjusted Operating Income

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased $252 million. Results for 2019 included a net benefit of $154 million from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements primarily driven by a reduction in expected benefit payments, while results for 2018 included a net charge of $68 million from these updates, primarily driven by updates to our assumptions for benefit payments. Excluding these impacts, adjusted operating income increased $30 million, primarily driven by higher net investment spread results, partially offset by higher expenses and less favorable reserve experience. The increase in net investment spread results primarily reflected higher income on non-coupon investments, higher prepayment fee income and higher asset balances within our pension risk transfer business, partially offset by the impact from higher crediting rates on full service account values. The increase in expenses was primarily driven by higher costs supporting business growth initiatives. The lower contribution from reserve experience primarily reflected lower mortality gains on a comparative basis within our pension risk transfer business.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Revenues decreased $1,761 million. Excluding the impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, as discussed above, revenues decreased $1,755 million. This decrease primarily reflected lower funded pension risk transfer premiums with corresponding offsets in policyholders' benefits, as discussed below. The decrease was partially offset by higher net investment income, primarily reflecting higher income on non-coupon investments, higher prepayment fee income and higher asset balances within our pension risk transfer business.

Benefits and expenses decreased $2,013 million. Excluding the impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, as discussed above, benefits and expenses decreased $1,785 million. Policyholders' benefits, including the change in policy reserves, decreased primarily related to the decrease in premiums discussed above, driven by lower comparative funded pension risk transfer premiums. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in interest credited to policyholders' account balances, including the impact of higher crediting rates on experience-rated account balances and higher account values.

Account Values

Account values are a significant driver of our operating results, and are primarily driven by net additions (withdrawals) and the impact of market changes. The income we earn on most of our fee-based products varies with the level of fee-based account values, since many policy fees are determined by these values. The investment income and interest we credit to policyholders on our spread-based products varies with the level of general account values. To a lesser extent, changes in account values impact our pattern of amortization of DAC and VOBA and general and administrative expenses. The following table shows the changes in the account values and net additions (withdrawals) of Retirement's products for the periods indicated. Net additions (withdrawals) are plan sales and participant deposits or additions, as applicable, minus plan and participant withdrawals and benefits. Account values include both internally- and externally-

managed client balances as the total balances drive revenue for the Retirement business. For more information on internally-managed balances, see "—PGIM."

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Full Service:			
Beginning total account value	$231,669	$234,616	$202,802
Deposits and sales	36,394	33,116	29,527
Withdrawals and benefits	(35,706)	(26,429)	(24,811)
Change in market value, interest credited and interest income and other activity	40,091	(9,634)	27,098
Ending total account value	$272,448	$231,669	$234,616
Institutional Investment Products:			
Beginning total account value	$200,759	$194,492	$183,376
Additions(1)	31,101	21,310	21,630
Withdrawals and benefits	(16,743)	(15,409)	(17,406)
Change in market value, interest credited and interest income	9,089	3,303	5,190
Other(2)	3,390	(2,937)	1,702
Ending total account value	$227,596	$200,759	$194,492

(1) Additions primarily include: group annuities calculated based on premiums received; longevity reinsurance contracts calculated as the present value of future projected benefits; and investment-only stable value contracts calculated as the fair value of customers' funds held in a client-owned trust.

(2) "Other" activity includes the effect of foreign exchange rate changes associated with our British pounds sterling denominated longevity reinsurance business and changes in asset balances for externally-managed accounts. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, "Other" activity also includes $3,804 million in receipts offset by $3,104 million in payments and $3,497 million in receipts offset by $3,457 million in payments, respectively, related to funding agreements backed by commercial paper which typically have maturities of less than 90 days.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. The increase in full service account values primarily reflected the favorable changes in the market value of customer funds and positive net plan sales.

The increase in institutional investment products account values primarily reflected net additions from funded pension risk transfer transactions and the favorable changes in the market value of account assets.

Group Insurance

Operating Results

The following table sets forth Group Insurance's operating results and benefits and administrative operating expense ratios for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues	$5,750	$5,685	$5,471
Benefits and expenses	5,465	5,456	5,218
Adjusted operating income	285	229	253
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(20)	(38)	(53)
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 265	$ 191	$ 200
Benefits ratio(1):			
Group life(2)	87.4%	87.2%	88.9%
Group disability(2)	75.4%	75.8%	71.8%
Total Group Insurance(2)	84.7%	84.9%	85.8%
Administrative operating expense ratio(3):			
Group life	12.7%	12.2%	11.2%
Group disability	24.1%	27.1%	29.4%
Total Group Insurance	15.2%	15.1%	14.6%

(1) Ratio of policyholder benefits to earned premiums plus policy charges and fee income.

(2) Benefits ratios reflect the impacts of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Excluding these impacts, the group life, group disability and total Group Insurance benefits ratios were 87.0%, 77.7% and 84.9% for 2019, respectively, 87.4%, 77.8% and 85.5% for 2018, respectively, and 88.7%, 78.9% and 86.9% for 2017, respectively.

(3) Ratio of general and administrative expenses (excluding commissions) to gross premiums plus policy charges and fee income.

Adjusted Operating Income

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income increased $56 million, including an unfavorable comparative net impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Results for both 2019 and 2018 included a net benefit from this update of $9 million and $31 million, respectively. Excluding this item, adjusted operating income increased $78 million, primarily driven by more favorable underwriting results in our group disability and group life businesses, higher net investment spread results driven by higher income on non-coupon investments, and lower expenses driven by the absence of costs related to the termination of a third-party underwriting service provider contract in 2018. The more favorable underwriting results were driven by favorable claim experience on long-term products in our group disability business and favorable claim experience on non-experience rated contracts in our group life business.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased $65 million. Excluding an unfavorable comparative impact of $10 million resulting from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, as discussed above, revenues increased $75 million. The increase primarily reflected higher premiums and policy charges and fee income driven by growth in our group disability business, with offsets in policyholders' benefits and changes in reserves, as discussed below, and higher net investment income driven by higher income on non-coupon investments.

Benefits and expenses increased $9 million. Excluding an unfavorable comparative impact of $12 million resulting from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, as discussed above, benefits and expenses decreased $3 million. The decrease primarily reflected lower general and administrative expenses driven by the absence of costs related to the termination of a third-party underwriting service provider contract in 2018, as discussed above. This decrease was partially offset by higher policyholders' benefits and changes in reserves in our group disability business driven by business growth, with offsets in premiums and policy charges and fee income, as discussed above. The higher policyholders' benefits and changes in reserves were partially offset by favorable claim experience in both our group life and disability businesses.

Sales Results

The following table sets forth Group Insurance's annualized new business premiums, as defined under "—Segment Measures" above, for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Annualized new business premiums(1):			
Group life	$254	$376	$287
Group disability	159	183	153
Total	$413	$559	$440

(1) Amounts exclude new premiums resulting from rate changes on existing policies, from additional coverage under our Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance contract and from excess premiums on group universal life insurance that build cash value but do not purchase face amounts.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Total annualized new business premiums decreased $146 million compared to 2018, primarily driven by large life client sales in the prior year period.

U.S. Businesses—U.S. Individual Solutions Division

Individual Annuities

Our Individual Annuities business includes both fixed and variable annuities which may include optional guaranteed living benefits riders (e.g., GMIB, GMAB, GMWB and GMIWB), and/or optional death benefit riders (e.g., GMDB). We also offer fixed annuities that provide a guarantee of principal and interest credited at rates we determine (subject to certain contractual minimums) or at rates based upon the performance of an index (subject to caps or participation rates). The drivers of our business results are generally included in adjusted operating income, with exceptions related to certain guarantees, as discussed below.

The U.S. GAAP accounting and our adjusted operating income treatment for our guarantees differ depending upon the specific contractual features. Under U.S. GAAP, the reserves for GMIB and GMDB are accounted for in accordance with an insurance fulfillment accounting framework and the results are included in adjusted operating income in a manner generally consistent with U.S. GAAP.

In contrast, certain of our guaranteed living benefit riders (e.g., GMAB, GMWB and GMIWB) are accounted for under U.S. GAAP as embedded derivatives and reported using a fair value accounting framework. For purposes of measuring segment performance, adjusted operating income excludes the changes in fair value and instead reflects the performance of these riders using an insurance fulfillment accounting framework. Under this framework, adjusted operating income recognized each period reflects the rider fees earned during the period, less the portion of such fees estimated to be required to cover future benefit payments and hedging costs. For more information on how we determine the portion of fees needed to cover estimated future benefit payments and hedging costs, see "—Risks and Risk Mitigants" below.

Operating Results

The following table sets forth Individual Annuities' operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues	$ 4,995	$4,966	$ 5,110
Benefits and expenses	3,152	3,041	2,912
Adjusted operating income	1,843	1,925	2,198
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(2,551)	846	(1,157)
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	59	(407)	577
Market experience updates(1)	(100)	0	0
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ (749)	$2,364	$ 1,618

(1) Represents the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, which are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019. The Company had historically recognized these impacts in adjusted operating income. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Adjusted Operating Income

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income decreased $82 million, including an unfavorable comparative net impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Results from the annual reviews included a net charge of $12 million and a net benefit of $10 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively. Excluding this item, adjusted operating income decreased $60 million primarily driven by lower fee income, net of distribution expenses and other associated costs, and higher expenses, partially offset by higher net investment spread results and an unfavorable impact from changes in market conditions on the estimates of profitability in the prior period.

Fee income, net of distribution expenses and other associated costs, declined due to certain products reaching contractual milestones for fee tier reduction, unfavorable impacts from our living benefit guarantees as a result of declining interest rates, lower average account values resulting from net outflows which were partially offset by market appreciation, and higher capital hedge costs reflecting the impacts of equity market performance. The increase in expenses was primarily driven by initiatives to generate business growth. The increase in net investment income was primarily due to a higher level of invested assets. The unfavorable impact on the estimates of profitability in the prior period was driven by market conditions, and beginning with the second quarter of 2019, this activity is excluded from adjusted operating income (see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information).

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased $29 million. Excluding the impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, discussed above, revenues increased $47 million. The increase was driven by higher net investment income primarily reflecting a higher level of invested assets, and higher premiums mostly reflecting an increase in single premium immediate annuity sales, with offsets in policyholders' benefits as discussed below. These increases were partially offset by lower policy charges and fee income reflecting certain products reaching contractual milestones for fee tier reduction, unfavorable impacts from our living benefit guarantees as a result of declining interest rates, and lower average account values resulting from net outflows which were partially offset by market appreciation. Also contributing to the decrease were lower asset management and service fees and other income primarily due to higher capital hedge costs reflecting the impacts of equity market performance.

Benefits and expenses increased $111 million. Excluding the impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, discussed above, benefits and expenses increased $107 million primarily driven by policyholders' benefits, including changes in reserves, due to higher reserve provisions resulting from an increase in single premium immediate annuity sales, with offsets in premiums, as discussed above.

Account Values

Account values are a significant driver of our operating results. Since most fees are determined by the level of separate account assets, fee income varies primarily based on the level of account values. Additionally, our fee income generally drives other items such as the pattern of amortization of DAC and other costs. Account values are driven by net flows from new business sales, surrenders, withdrawals and benefit payments, policy charges and the impact of positive or negative market value changes. The annuity industry's competitive and regulatory landscapes, which have been dynamic over the last few years, may impact our net flows, including new business sales. The following table sets forth account value information for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
		(in millions)	
Total Individual Annuities(1):			
Beginning total account value	$151,080	$168,626	$156,783
Sales	9,720	8,270	5,894
Full surrenders and death benefits(2)	(9,374)	(8,958)	(7,372)
Sales, net of full surrenders and death benefits(2)	346	(688)	(1,478)
Partial withdrawals and other benefit payments(2)	(5,163)	(4,814)	(4,322)
Net flows	(4,817)	(5,502)	(5,800)
Change in market value, interest credited and other activity	27,072	(8,341)	21,355
Policy charges	(3,654)	(3,703)	(3,712)
Ending total account value	$169,681	$151,080	$168,626

(1) Includes gross variable and fixed annuities sold as retail investment products. Investments sold through defined contribution plan products are included with such products within our Retirement business. Variable annuity account values were $164.9 billion, $147.3 billion and $165.1 billion as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Fixed annuity account values were $4.8 billion, $3.7 billion and $3.5 billion as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(2) Prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. The increase in account values during 2019 was primarily driven by favorable changes in the market value of contractholder funds, partially offset by net outflows and policy charges.

Sales, net of full surrenders and death benefits, for 2019 increased compared to 2018, primarily due to an increase in sales attributable to product design and pricing actions implemented to enhance product competitiveness in both our variable and fixed annuity products.

Risks and Risk Mitigants

Fixed Annuity Risks and Risk Mitigants. The primary risk exposure of our fixed annuity products relates to investment risks we bear for providing customers a minimum guaranteed interest rate required to be credited to the customer's account value, interest rate fluctuations and/or sustained periods of low interest rates, and credit risk related to the underlying investments. We manage these risk exposures primarily through a combination of product design features and external reinsurance. Our product design features include rate resetting subject to the guaranteed interest rate as well as surrender charges applied during the early years of the policy that help to provide protection for premature withdrawals. In addition, a portion our fixed products have a market value adjustment provision that provides protection of lapse in the case of rising interest rates. For information on our external reinsurance agreements, refer to the "Business" section included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Variable Annuity Risks and Risk Mitigants. The primary risk exposures of our variable annuity contracts relate to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including capital markets assumptions such as equity market returns, interest rates and market volatility, along with actuarial assumptions such as contractholder mortality, the timing and amount of annuitization and withdrawals, and contract lapses. For these risk exposures, achievement of our expected returns and profitability is subject to the risk that actual experience will differ from the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products. We currently manage our exposure to certain risks driven by fluctuations in capital markets primarily through a combination of i) Product Design Features, ii) Asset Liability Management Strategy, and iii) Capital Hedge Program as discussed below. We also manage these risk exposures through external reinsurance. For information on our external reinsurance agreements, refer to the "Business" section included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

i. Product Design Features:

A portion of the variable annuity contracts that we offer include an automatic rebalancing feature, also referred to as an asset transfer feature. This feature is implemented at the contract level, and transfers assets between certain variable investment sub-accounts selected by the annuity contractholder and, depending on the benefit feature, a fixed-rate account in the general account or a bond fund sub-account within the separate accounts. The automatic rebalancing feature associated with currently-sold variable annuity products with the highest daily benefit uses a designated bond fund sub-account within the separate accounts. The transfers are based on a static mathematical formula used with the particular benefit which considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the impact of investment performance on the contractholder's total account value. The objective of the automatic rebalancing feature is to reduce our exposure to equity market risk and market volatility. Other product design features we utilize include, among others, asset allocation restrictions, minimum issuance age requirements and certain limitations on the amount of contractholder deposits, as well as a required minimum

allocation to our general account for certain of our products. We continue to introduce products that diversify our risk profile and have incorporated provisions in product design allowing frequent revisions of key pricing elements for certain of our products. In addition, there is diversity in our fee arrangements, as certain fees are primarily based on the benefit guarantee amount, the contractholder account value and/or premiums, which helps preserve certain revenue streams when market fluctuations cause account values to decline.

ii. Asset Liability Management ("ALM") Strategy (including fixed income instruments and derivatives):

We employ an ALM strategy that utilizes a combination of both traditional fixed income instruments and derivatives to help defray potential claims associated with our variable annuity living benefit guarantees. The economic liability we manage with this ALM strategy consists of expected living benefit claims under less severe market conditions, which are managed through the accumulation of fixed income instruments, and potential living benefit claims resulting from more severe market conditions, which are hedged using derivative instruments. For our Prudential Defined Income ("PDI") variable annuity, we utilize fixed income instruments to help defray potential claims. For the portion of our ALM strategy executed with derivatives, we enter into a range of exchange-traded and OTC equity and interest rate derivatives, including, but not limited to: equity and treasury futures; total return and interest rate swaps; and options, including equity options, swaptions, and floors and caps. The intent of this strategy is to more efficiently manage the capital and liquidity associated with these products while continuing to mitigate fluctuations in net income due to movements in capital markets.

Under our ALM strategy, adjusted operating income includes the fees earned that are in excess of the estimated portion of fees required to cover expected claims and hedge costs for the economic liability. The portion of fees required to cover such costs is updated quarterly to reflect revised estimates and actual experience. The effectiveness of our hedging program is measured by comparing the change in value of our hedging assets to the change in value of the liability we are attempting to hedge and is reflected in adjusted operating income over time through the inclusion of actual hedge costs. Expected costs are updated periodically along with our expectation of claims. For adjusted operating income purposes, DAC and other costs are fully amortized over the life of the contracts proportional to our actual and estimated gross profits under the adjusted operating income framework described above.

The following table provides a reconciliation between the liability reported under U.S. GAAP and the economic liability we manage through our ALM strategy as of the periods indicated.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
U.S. GAAP liability (including non-performance risk)	$12,697	$ 8,860
Non-performance risk adjustment	3,437	4,619
Subtotal	16,134	13,479
Adjustments including risk margins and valuation methodology differences	(4,385)	(4,084)
Economic liability managed through the ALM strategy	$11,749	$ 9,395

As of December 31, 2019, our fixed income instruments and derivative assets exceed the economic liability within the entities in which the risks reside.

Under our ALM strategy, we expect differences in the U.S. GAAP net income impact between the changes in value of the fixed income instruments and derivatives, as compared to the changes in the embedded derivative liability these assets support. These differences can be primarily attributed to three distinct areas:

- **Different valuation methodologies in measuring the liability we intend to cover with fixed income instruments and derivatives versus the liability reported under U.S. GAAP**—The valuation methodology utilized in estimating the economic liability we intend to defray with fixed income instruments and derivatives is different from that required to be utilized to measure the liability under U.S. GAAP. Additionally, the valuation of the economic liability excludes certain items that are included within the U.S. GAAP liability, such as NPR (in order to maximize protection irrespective of the possibility of our own default), as well as risk margins (required by U.S. GAAP but not included in our best estimate).
- **Different accounting treatment between liabilities and assets supporting those liabilities**—Under U.S. GAAP, changes in value of the embedded derivative liability and derivative instruments used to hedge a portion of the economic liability are immediately reflected in net income. In contrast, changes in fair value of fixed income instruments that support a portion of the economic liability are designated as available-for-sale and are recorded as unrealized gains (losses) in other comprehensive income versus net income.
- **General hedge results**—For the derivative portion of the ALM strategy, the net hedging impact (the extent to which the changes in value of the hedging instruments offset the change in value of the portion of the economic liability we are hedging) may be impacted by a number of factors including: cash flow timing differences between our hedging instruments and the corresponding portion of the economic liability we are hedging, basis differences attributable to actual underlying contractholder funds to be hedged versus hedgeable indices, rebalancing costs related to dynamic rebalancing of hedging instruments as markets move, certain elements of the economic liability that may not be hedged (including certain actuarial assumptions), and implied and realized market volatility on the hedge positions relative to the portion of the economic liability we seek to hedge.

The following table illustrates the net impact to our Consolidated Statements of Operations from changes in the U.S. GAAP embedded derivative liability and hedge positions under the ALM strategy, and the related amortization of DAC and other costs, that are excluded from adjusted operating income for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)(1)		
Excluding impact of assumption updates and other refinements:			
Net hedging impact(2)	$ (199)	$ (234)	$ 620
Change in portions of U.S. GAAP liability, before NPR(3)	(254)	(959)	2,477
Change in the NPR adjustment	(1,064)	1,472	(3,890)
Net impact from changes in the U.S. GAAP embedded derivative and hedge positions	(1,517)	279	(793)
Related benefit (charge) to amortization of DAC and other costs	247	(190)	159
Net impact of assumption updates and other refinements	17	(173)	(85)
Net impact from changes in the U.S. GAAP embedded derivative and hedge positions, after the impact of NPR, DAC and other costs	$(1,253)	$ (84)	$ (719)

(1) Positive amount represents income; negative amount represents a loss.
(2) Net hedging impact represents the difference between the change in fair value of the risk we seek to hedge using derivatives and the change in fair value of the derivatives utilized with respect to that risk.
(3) Represents risk margins and valuation methodology differences between the economic liability managed by the ALM strategy and the U.S. GAAP liability.

For 2019, the loss of $1,253 million primarily reflected the impact of a $1,517 million net charge from the changes in the U.S. GAAP embedded derivative and hedge positions. This net charge was primarily driven by the impacts of declining interest rates and credit spreads tightening, partially offset by the favorable equity market performance. This net charge was partially offset by a benefit related to the amortization of DAC and other costs of $247 million.

For 2018, the loss of $84 million primarily reflected the impact of a $173 million charge from our annual review and update of assumptions, driven by modifications to both our actuarial assumptions, including updates to expected withdrawal rates, as well as to economic assumptions. These charges were largely offset by changes in the U.S. GAAP embedded derivative and hedge positions as a result of credit spreads widening, partially offset by declining interest rates and unfavorable equity market performance.

For information regarding the Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF") we use to evaluate and support the risks of the ALM strategy, see "—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Capital."

iii. Capital Hedge Program:

We employ a capital hedge program to hedge equity market impacts. The program is intended to protect a portion of the overall capital position of the variable annuities business against its exposure to the equity markets. The capital hedge program is conducted using equity derivatives which include equity call and put options, total return swaps and futures contracts. The changes in value of these derivatives are recognized in adjusted operating income over the expected duration of the capital hedge program.

Product Specific Risks and Risk Mitigants

For certain living benefits guarantees, claims will primarily represent the funding of contractholder lifetime withdrawals after the cumulative withdrawals have first exhausted the contractholder account value. Due to the age of the in-force block, limited claim payments have occurred to date, and they are not expected to increase significantly within the next five years, based upon current assumptions. The timing and amount of future claims will depend on actual returns on contractholder account value and actual contractholder behavior relative to our assumptions. The majority of our current living benefits guarantees provide for guaranteed lifetime contractholder withdrawal payments inclusive of a "highest daily" contract value guarantee. Our Prudential Defined Income ("PDI") variable annuity complements our variable annuity products with the highest daily benefit and provides for guaranteed lifetime contractholder withdrawal payments, but restricts contractholder asset allocation to a single bond fund sub-account within the separate accounts.

The majority of our variable annuity contracts with living benefits guarantees, and all new contracts sold with our highest daily living benefits feature, include risk mitigants in the form of an automatic rebalancing feature and/or inclusion in our ALM strategy. We may also utilize external reinsurance as a form of additional risk mitigation. The risks associated with the guaranteed benefits of certain legacy products that were sold prior to our development of the automatic rebalancing feature are also managed through our ALM strategy. Certain legacy GMAB products include the automatic rebalancing feature but are not included in the ALM strategy.

For our GMDBs, we provide a benefit payable in the event of death. Our base GMDB is generally equal to a return of cumulative deposits adjusted for any partial withdrawals. Certain products include an optional enhanced GMDB based on the greater of a minimum return on the contract value or an enhanced value. We have retained the risk that the total amount of death benefit payable may be greater than the contractholder account value; however, a substantial portion of the account values associated with GMDBs are subject to an

automatic rebalancing feature because the contractholder also selected a living benefit guarantee which includes an automatic rebalancing feature. All of the variable annuity account values with living benefit guarantees also contain GMDBs. The living and death benefit features for these contracts cover the same insured life and, consequently, we have insured both the longevity and mortality risk on these contracts.

The following table sets forth the risk management profile of our living benefit guarantees and GMDB features as of the periods indicated.

	December 31,					
	2019		2018		2017	
	Account Value	% of Total	Account Value	% of Total	Account Value	% of Total
	(in millions)					
Living benefit/GMDB features(1):						
Both ALM strategy and automatic rebalancing(2)(3)	$111,535	68%	$101,496	69%	$114,686	69%
ALM strategy only(3)	7,703	5%	7,520	5%	9,317	6%
Automatic rebalancing only	732	1%	804	1%	1,003	1%
External reinsurance(4)	3,150	2%	2,873	2%	3,227	2%
PDI	16,296	9%	11,237	7%	9,996	5%
Other products	2,457	1%	2,306	2%	2,791	2%
Total living benefit/GMDB features	$141,873		$126,236		$141,020	
GMDB features and other(5)	23,055	14%	21,103	14%	24,133	15%
Total variable annuity account value	$164,928		$147,339		$165,153	

(1) All contracts with living benefit guarantees also contain GMDB features, which cover the same insured contract.
(2) Contracts with living benefits that are included in our ALM strategy and that have an automatic rebalancing feature.
(3) Excludes PDI which is presented separately within this table.
(4) Represents contracts subject to a reinsurance transaction with an external counterparty covering certain new HDI v.3.0 business for the period April 1, 2015 through December 31, 2016. These contracts with living benefits also have an automatic rebalancing feature. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.
(5) Includes contracts that have a GMDB feature and do not have an automatic rebalancing feature.

Individual Life

Operating Results

The following table sets forth Individual Life's operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Operating results:			
Revenues	$6,115	$5,831	$4,974
Benefits and expenses	6,028	5,608	5,165
Adjusted operating income	87	223	(191)
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	358	(318)	96
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	(121)	79	101
Market experience updates(1)	(308)	0	0
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 16	$ (16)	$ 6

(1) Represents the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, which are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019. The Company had historically recognized these impacts in adjusted operating income. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Adjusted Operating Income

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income decreased $136 million, primarily reflecting an unfavorable comparative net impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Results for 2019 included a $208 million net charge from this annual review, mainly driven by unfavorable impacts related to mortality rate assumptions. Results for 2018 included a $65 million net charge from this annual review, mainly driven by unfavorable impacts related to lapse and mortality rate assumptions. Excluding this item, adjusted operating income increased $7 million, primarily reflecting a higher contribution from net investment spread results driven by higher income on non-coupon investments and higher prepayment fee income, and an unfavorable impact from changes in market conditions on estimates of profitability in the prior period. Beginning with the second quarter of 2019, the impact from this activity is excluded from adjusted operating income (see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional

information). These increases were mostly offset by lower underwriting results, driven by an unfavorable impact from mortality experience, net of reinsurance, and the unfavorable ongoing impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, and higher expenses.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased $284 million. Excluding the impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, as discussed above, revenues increased $321 million. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in net investment income from higher average invested assets resulting from business growth, higher income on non-coupon investments and higher prepayment fee income, and higher investment income from unaffiliated reserve financing activity that resulted in a corresponding increase in interest expense, as discussed below. Also contributing to the increase was higher policy charges and fee income driven by business growth and equity market appreciation.

Benefits and expenses increased $420 million. Excluding the impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, as discussed above, benefits and expenses increased $314 million. This increase was primarily driven by higher policyholders' benefits and interest credited to account balances attributable to an unfavorable impact from mortality experience, net of reinsurance, the unfavorable ongoing impact of the assumption update and other refinements, as discussed above, and business growth. Also contributing to the increase was higher reserve financing costs, as discussed above.

Sales Results

The following table sets forth Individual Life's annualized new business premiums, as defined under "—Results of Operations—Segment Measures" above, by distribution channel and product, for the periods indicated.

	2019			2018			2017		
	Prudential Advisors	Third Party	Total	Prudential Advisors	Third Party	Total	Prudential Advisors	Third Party	Total
	(in millions)								
Term Life	$ 27	$173	$200	$ 28	$185	$213	$ 30	$183	$213
Guaranteed Universal Life(1)	8	87	95	8	89	97	16	140	156
Other Universal Life(1)	38	117	155	45	105	150	37	88	125
Variable Life	78	200	278	54	109	163	35	95	130
Total	$151	$577	$728	$135	$488	$623	$118	$506	$624

(1) Single pay life premiums and excess (unscheduled) premiums are included in annualized new business premiums based on a 10% credit and represented approximately 4%, 7% and 15% of Guaranteed Universal Life and 0%, 0% and 1% of Other Universal Life annualized new business premiums for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Total annualized new business premiums increased $105 million, primarily reflecting higher sales of variable life products driven by product design and pricing actions implemented in September 2018.

U.S. Businesses—Assurance IQ Division

Assurance IQ

Business Update

- In October 2019, we completed the acquisition of Assurance IQ, a leading consumer solutions platform that offers a range of solutions that help meet consumers' financial needs (see "Business" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

Operating Results

The following table sets forth Assurance IQ's operating results for the period indicated.

	For Period Beginning on October 10, 2019 and Ending on December 31, 2019
	(in millions)
Operating results:	
Revenues	101
Expenses	110
Adjusted operating income	(9)
Other adjustments(1)	(47)
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ (56)

(1) "Other adjustments" include certain components of the consideration for the Assurance IQ acquisition, which are recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service periods, as well as changes in the fair value of contingent consideration. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Adjusted Operating Income

For the period from October 10, 2019 ("acquisition date") to December 31, 2019, adjusted operating income was $(9) million. Adjusted operating income reflects the starting period of Assurance IQ's earnings with Prudential and includes revenues, net of marketing and distribution expenses, related to seasonal enrollments within our health (Health Under 65 and Medicare) product line, which are generally most significant in the fourth quarter. Results also include operating expenses and amortization expenses related to intangible assets recognized as part of purchase accounting (see Note 1 and Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

Revenues and Expenses

Revenues were $101 million, primarily reflecting commissions and marketing referral revenues from our health (Health Under 65 and Medicare), life insurance, and property and casualty product lines. Expenses were $110 million driven by marketing and distribution costs, general and administrative operating expenses, and amortization expenses related to intangible assets.

International Businesses

Business Update

- In December 2019, our joint venture in Chile, Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Habitat S.A. ("AFP Habitat"), acquired Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Colfondos S.A. ("AFP Colfondos"), a leading provider of retirement services in Colombia.
- The Company is exploring strategic options for its Korean insurance business.

Operating Results

The results of our International Businesses' operations are translated on the basis of weighted average monthly exchange rates, inclusive of the effects of the intercompany arrangement discussed in "—Results of Operations—Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates" above. To provide a better understanding of operating performance within International Businesses, where indicated below, we have analyzed our results of operations excluding the effect of the year over year change in foreign currency exchange rates. Our results of operations, excluding the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, were derived by translating foreign currencies to USD at uniform exchange rates for all periods presented, including for constant dollar information discussed below. The exchange rates used were Japanese yen at a rate of 105 yen per USD and Korean won at a rate of 1,110 won per USD, both of which were determined in connection with the foreign currency income hedging program discussed in "—Results of Operations—Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates" above. In addition, for constant dollar information discussed below, activity denominated in USD is generally reported based on the amounts as transacted in USD. Annualized new business premiums presented on a constant exchange rate basis in the "Sales Results" section below reflect translation based on these same uniform exchange rates.

The following table sets forth International Businesses' operating results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
		(in millions)	
Operating results:			
Revenues:			
Life Planner	$11,864	$11,176	$10,644
Gibraltar Life and Other	11,331	11,058	10,916
Total revenues	23,195	22,234	21,560
Benefits and expenses:			
Life Planner	10,184	9,586	9,151
Gibraltar Life and Other	9,652	9,382	9,211
Total benefits and expenses	19,836	18,968	18,362
Adjusted operating income:			
Life Planner	1,680	1,590	1,493
Gibraltar Life and Other	1,679	1,676	1,705
Total adjusted operating income	3,359	3,266	3,198
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(1)	1,311	172	985
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	(14)	10	(18)
Market experience updates(2)	(44)	0	0
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(107)	(69)	(43)
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 4,505	$ 3,379	$ 4,122

(1) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

(2) Represents the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, which are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019. The Company had historically recognized these impacts in adjusted operating income. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Adjusted Operating Income

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Adjusted operating income from our Life Planner operations increased $90 million including a net favorable impact of $19 million from currency fluctuations, inclusive of the currency hedging program discussed above. Both periods also include the impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, which resulted in a $1 million net benefit in 2019 compared to a $49 million net charge in 2018. The net charge in 2018 was primarily driven by the impact from unfavorable economic assumption updates driven by a lower long-term interest rate assumption in Japan.

Excluding these items, adjusted operating income from our Life Planner operations increased $21 million, primarily reflecting business growth in Japan, higher underwriting results driven by a favorable impact from mortality experience and policyholders' behavior, and higher net investment spread results driven by higher income on non-coupon investments and higher prepayment fee income. Also contributing to the increase was an unfavorable impact from changes in market conditions on estimates of profitability in the prior period. Beginning in the second quarter of 2019, the impact from this activity is excluded from adjusted operating income (see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). These increases were partially offset by higher expenses driven by updates to legal reserves, as well as higher costs including those related to business growth and business initiatives.

Adjusted operating income from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased $3 million including a net favorable impact of $14 million from currency fluctuations, inclusive of the currency hedging program discussed above. Both periods also include the impact of our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements, which resulted in a $7 million net benefit in 2019 compared to a $32 million net charge in 2018. The net benefit in 2019 reflected a net positive impact primarily related to updates to lapse assumptions. The net charge in 2018 was primarily driven by the impact from unfavorable economic assumption updates driven by a lower long-term interest rate assumption in Japan, as well as other refinements.

Excluding these items, adjusted operating income from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations decreased $50 million, primarily reflecting higher expenses related to costs associated with business growth and business initiatives, including enhancements to sales processes and distribution. Also contributing to the decrease were lower underwriting results driven by an unfavorable impact from mortality experience and policyholders' behavior. These decreases were partially offset by the favorable impact from growth of business in force, higher net investment spread results driven by higher income on non-coupon investments and higher prepayment fee income, and higher other income driven by a favorable impact from our joint venture investments.

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Revenues from our Life Planner operations increased $688 million including a net unfavorable impact of $98 million from currency fluctuations and a net charge of $16 million from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Excluding these items, revenues increased $802 million, primarily driven by higher premiums related to the business growth, and higher net investment spread results driven by higher income on non-coupon investments and higher prepayment fee income.

Benefits and expenses from our Life Planner operations increased $598 million including a net favorable impact of $117 million from currency fluctuations and a net benefit of $66 million from our annual review and update of assumptions and other refinements. Excluding these items, benefits and expenses increased $781 million, primarily reflecting higher policyholders' benefits, including changes in reserves, driven by business growth, and higher expenses driven by updates to legal reserves, as well as higher costs including those related to business growth and business initiatives.

Revenues from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased $273 million, including a net favorable impact of $30 million from currency fluctuations. Excluding this item, revenues increased $243 million, primarily reflecting higher net investment results driven by higher income on non-coupon investments and higher prepayment fee income, and higher other income driven by a favorable impact from our joint venture investments.

Benefits and expenses from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations increased $270 million including a net unfavorable impact of $16 million from currency fluctuations and a net benefit of $39 million from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Excluding these items, benefits and expenses increased $293 million, primarily driven by an increase in policyholders' benefits, including changes in reserves, driven by growth of business in force, and higher expenses related to costs associated with business growth and business initiatives, including enhancements to sales processes and distribution.

Sales Results

The following table sets forth annualized new business premiums, as defined under "—Results of Operations—Segment Measures" above, on an actual and constant exchange rate basis for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Annualized new business premiums:			
On an actual exchange rate basis:			
Life Planner	$1,392	$1,257	$1,391
Gibraltar Life and Other	1,213	1,483	1,595
Total	$2,605	$2,740	$2,986
On a constant exchange rate basis:			
Life Planner	$1,420	$1,262	$1,402
Gibraltar Life and Other	1,219	1,490	1,619
Total	$2,639	$2,752	$3,021

The amount of annualized new business premiums and the sales mix in terms of types and currency denomination of products for any given period can be significantly impacted by several factors, including but not limited to: the addition of new products, discontinuation of existing products, changes in credited interest rates for certain products and other product modifications, changes in premium rates, changes in interest rates or fluctuations in currency markets, changes in tax laws, changes in life insurance regulations or changes in the competitive environment. Sales volume may increase or decrease prior to certain of these changes becoming effective, and then fluctuate in the other direction following such changes.

Our diverse product portfolio in Japan, in terms of currency mix and premium payment structure, allows us to adapt to changing market and competitive dynamics, including the extremely low interest rate environment. We regularly examine our product offerings and their related profitability and, as a result, we have repriced or discontinued sales of certain products that do not meet our profit expectations. The impact of these actions, coupled with the introduction of certain new products, has generally resulted in an increase in sales of products denominated in USD relative to products denominated in other currencies.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. The table below presents annualized new business premiums on a constant exchange rate basis, by product category and distribution channel, for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31, 2019					Year Ended December 31, 2018				
	Life	Accident & Health	Retirement (1)	Annuity	Total	Life	Accident & Health	Retirement (1)	Annuity	Total
	(in millions)									
Life Planner	$ 769	$115	$430	$106	$1,420	$ 704	$119	$347	$ 92	$1,262
Gibraltar Life and Other:										
Life Consultants	348	40	82	142	612	313	46	101	329	789
Banks(2)	378	0	38	12	428	413	1	28	38	480
Independent Agency	88	7	68	16	179	114	11	62	34	221
Subtotal	814	47	188	170	1,219	840	58	191	401	1,490
Total	$1,583	$162	$618	$276	$2,639	$1,544	$177	$538	$493	$2,752

(1) Includes retirement income, endowment and savings variable universal life.

(2) Single pay life annualized new business premiums, which include 10% of first year premiums, and 3-year limited pay annualized new business premiums, which include 100% of new business premiums, represented 1% and 66%, respectively, of total Japanese bank distribution channel annualized new business premiums, excluding annuity products, for the year ended December 31, 2019, and 0% and 71%, respectively, of total Japanese bank distribution channel annualized new business premiums, excluding annuity products, for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Annualized new business premiums, on a constant exchange rate basis, from our Life Planner operations increased $158 million driven by growth in Life Planner headcount, as discussed below, as well as higher average premium sizes in our Japan, Korea and Brazil operations.

Annualized new business premiums, on a constant exchange rate basis, from our Gibraltar Life and Other operations decreased $271 million. Life Consultants sales decreased $177 million, primarily reflecting lower sales of USD-denominated fixed annuity products driven by declines in crediting rates, a lower Life Consultant headcount, as discussed below, and prioritization of our strategy to focus on recurring pay protection products. Bank channel sales decreased $52 million, primarily from lower sales of protection products and lower sales of USD-denominated products due to increased competition. Independent Agency sales decreased $42 million, primarily driven by the suspension of corporate term products in the first quarter of 2019 (see "Business—Regulation—International Taxation" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K) and declines in crediting rates for fixed annuity products.

Sales Force

The following table sets forth the number of Life Planners and Life Consultants for the periods indicated.

	As of December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Life Planners:			
Japan	4,356	4,183	3,941
All other countries	4,062	3,786	3,890
Gibraltar Life Consultants	7,403	7,964	8,326
Total	15,821	15,933	16,157

2019 to 2018 Comparison. The number of Life Planners increased by 449, driven by an increase of 173 in Japan as a result of recruiting efforts and fewer terminations. Life Planners increased by 276 in other operations, primarily due to increases in Brazil and Korea as a result of recruiting efforts. The number of Gibraltar Life Consultants decreased by 561, primarily reflecting more selective recruiting efforts and retention standards.

Corporate and Other

Corporate and Other includes corporate operations, after allocations to our business segments, and Divested and Run-off Businesses other than those that qualify for "discontinued operations" accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
		(in millions)	
Operating results:			
Capital debt interest expense	$ (787)	$ (726)	$ (705)
Investment income, net of operating debt interest expense	171	86	96
Pension and employee benefits	149	195	157
Other corporate activities(1)	(1,299)	(838)	(985)
Adjusted operating income	(1,766)	(1,283)	(1,437)
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(193)	216	(407)
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	(53)	7	(26)
Market experience updates(2)	(10)	0	0
Divested and Run-off Businesses	452	(1,535)	38
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(6)	4	(19)
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$(1,576)	$(2,591)	$(1,851)

(1) Includes consolidating adjustments.

(2) Represents the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, which are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019. The Company had historically recognized these impacts in adjusted operating income. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. The loss from Corporate and Other operations, on an adjusted operating income basis, increased $483 million. Net charges from other corporate activities increased $461 million, primarily reflecting implementation costs for certain programs that are expected to result in margin improvements, including a charge related to the Company's Voluntary Separation Program (see "—Overview" above). The increase also reflected higher costs for long-term and deferred compensation plans tied to Company stock and equity market performance, and certain acquisition costs in the current period, partially offset by lower enhanced supervision costs and decreases in other corporate charges. Capital debt interest expense increased $61 million, reflecting higher average debt balances. Results for investment income, net of operating debt interest expense, increased $85 million, driven by an increase in net investment income driven by higher average invested assets and higher income on highly liquid assets. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2019, the Company implemented certain changes that are expected to reduce market-based earnings volatility on the long-term and deferred compensation plans.

Results from pension and employee benefits were less favorable by $46 million, primarily reflecting lower income from our qualified pension plan, due to higher interest costs on plan obligations driven by the increase in interest rates in 2018.

For purposes of calculating pension income from our qualified pension plan for the year ended December 31, 2020, we will decrease the discount rate from 4.30% to 3.30% as of December 31, 2019. The expected rate of return on plan assets will decrease from 6.50% in 2019 to 6.00% in 2020. The assumed rate of increase in compensation will remain unchanged at 4.50%. Giving effect to the foregoing assumptions and other factors, we expect income from our qualified pension plan in 2020 to be approximately $25 million to $30 million higher than 2019 levels. The increase is driven by higher expected returns on plan assets due to higher than expected plan fixed income asset growth in 2019 as well as lower interest costs on the plan obligation due to the lower discount rate.

For purposes of calculating postretirement benefit expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020, we will decrease the discount rate from 4.30% to 3.25% as of December 31, 2019. The expected rate of return on plan assets will decrease from 7.00% in 2019 to 6.75% in 2020. Giving effect to the foregoing assumptions and other factors, we expect postretirement benefit expenses in 2020 to be approximately $20 million to $25 million lower than 2019 levels. The decrease in expenses is driven by higher expected returns on plan assets due to higher than expected asset growth in 2019, as well as lower interest costs on the plan obligation due to the lower discount rate.

In 2020, pension and other postretirement benefit service costs related to active employees will continue to be allocated to our business segments. For further information regarding our pension and postretirement plans, see Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Divested and Run-off Businesses

Divested and Run-off Businesses Included in Corporate and Other

Income from our Divested and Run-off Businesses includes results from several businesses that have been or will be sold or exited, including businesses that have been placed in wind down status that do not qualify for "discontinued operations" accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP. The results of these Divested and Run-off Businesses are reflected in our Corporate and Other operations, but are excluded from adjusted operating income. A summary of the results of the Divested and Run-off Businesses reflected in our Corporate and Other operations is as follows for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
		(in millions)	
Long-Term Care	$469	$(1,458)	$42
Other	(17)	(77)	(4)
Total Divested and Run-off Businesses income (loss) excluded from adjusted operating income	$452	$(1,535)	$38

Long-Term Care. Results for the year ended December 31, 2019 increased compared to 2018, primarily reflecting a favorable comparative net impact from our annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements. Results for 2019 included a $9 million net charge from these updates and results for 2018 included a $1,458 million net charge from these updates, including the removal of our assumption of expected future morbidity improvement, reflecting unfavorable morbidity experience relative to prior expectations. Excluding these items, results for 2019 increased compared to 2018, reflecting net realized investment gains in the current period compared to net realized investment losses in the prior year period, driven by the favorable comparative change in the market value of derivatives used for duration management. The increase also reflects the favorable comparative change in the market value of investments in equity securities.

Other. Results for the year ended December 31, 2019 reflect less unfavorable results in comparison to the prior year period primarily reflecting lower comparative losses in 2019 related to the sale of our Pramerica of Italy subsidiary, which closed in December 2019, and the exit of our PGIM Brazil operations in 2018, partially offset by the absence of a gain related to the sale of our Pramerica of Poland subsidiary in 2018.

Closed Block Division

The Closed Block division includes certain in-force traditional domestic participating life insurance and annuity products and assets that are used for the payment of benefits and policyholder dividends on these policies (collectively, the "Closed Block"), as well as certain related assets and liabilities. We no longer offer these traditional domestic participating policies. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details.

Each year, the Board of Directors of The Prudential Insurance Company of America ("PICA") determines the dividends payable on participating policies for the following year based on the experience of the Closed Block, including investment income, net realized and unrealized investment gains (losses), mortality experience and other factors. Although Closed Block experience for dividend action decisions is based upon statutory results, at the time the Closed Block was established, we developed, as required by U.S. GAAP, an actuarial calculation of the timing of the maximum future earnings from the policies included in the Closed Block. If actual cumulative earnings in any given period are greater than the cumulative earnings we expected, we record this excess as a policyholder dividend obligation. We will subsequently pay this excess to Closed Block policyholders as an additional dividend unless it is otherwise offset by future Closed Block performance that is less favorable than we originally expected. The policyholder dividends we charge to expense within the Closed Block division will include any change in our policyholder dividend obligation that we recognize for the excess of actual cumulative earnings in any given period over the cumulative earnings we expected in addition to the actual policyholder dividends declared by the Board of Directors of PICA.

As of December 31, 2019, the excess of actual cumulative earnings over the expected cumulative earnings was $2,816 million, which was recorded as a policyholder dividend obligation. Actual cumulative earnings, as required by U.S. GAAP, reflect the recognition of realized investment gains and losses in the current period, as well as changes in assets and related liabilities that support the Closed Block policies. Additionally, the accumulation of net unrealized investment gains that have arisen subsequent to the establishment of the Closed Block has been reflected as a policyholder dividend obligation of $3,332 million at December 31, 2019, to be paid to Closed Block policyholders unless offset by future experience, with a corresponding amount reported in AOCI.

Operating Results

The following table sets forth the Closed Block division's results for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
		(in millions)	
U.S. GAAP results:			
Revenues	$5,642	$4,678	$5,826
Benefits and expenses	5,606	4,740	5,781
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 36	$ (62)	$ 45

Income (loss) Before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings of Operating Joint Ventures

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures increased $98 million. Results for 2019 primarily reflected an increase in net realized investment gains and related activity primarily driven by gains from sales of fixed maturities and favorable changes in the value of equity securities. Net investment income increased primarily due to higher income on non-coupon investments and higher prepayment fee income, partially offset by lower income on fixed income investments. Net insurance activity results increased primarily as a result of a decrease in the 2020 dividend scale, partially offset by a decrease in premiums as a result of runoff of policies in force and higher benefit payments. As a result of the above and other variances, a $564 million increase in the policyholder dividend obligation was recorded in 2019, compared to a $508 million reduction in 2018. If actual cumulative earnings fall below expected cumulative earnings in future periods, earnings volatility in the Closed Block division, which is primarily due to changes in investment results, may not be offset by changes in the cumulative earnings policyholder dividend obligation. For a discussion of the Closed Block division's realized investment gains (losses), net, see "—General Account Investments."

Revenues, Benefits and Expenses

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison. Revenues increased $964 million primarily driven by an increase in net realized investment gains and related activity, and net investment income, as discussed above.

Benefits and expenses increased $866 million, primarily driven by an increase in dividends to policyholders, reflecting an increase in the policyholder dividend obligation expense due to changes in cumulative earnings, as discussed above.

Income Taxes

The differences between income taxes expected at the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate of 21% applicable for 2019 and 2018 and 35% applicable for 2017, and the reported income tax (benefit) expense are provided in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
		(in millions)	
Expected federal income tax expense (benefit) at federal statutory rate	$1,068	$1,015	$ 2,270
Non-taxable investment income	(270)	(246)	(369)
Foreign taxes at other than U.S. rate	225	349	(249)
Low-income housing and other tax credits	(118)	(112)	(126)
Changes in tax law	0	(321)	(2,858)
Other	42	137	(106)
Reported income tax expense (benefit)	$ 947	$ 822	$(1,438)
Effective tax rate	18.6%	17.0%	(22.2)%

Effective Tax Rate

The effective tax rate is the ratio of "Total income tax expense (benefit)" divided by "Income before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures." Our effective tax rate for fiscal years 2019, 2018 and 2017 was 18.6%, 17.0%, and (22.2)%, respectively. For a detailed description of the nature of each significant reconciling item, see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The increase in the effective tax rate from (22.2)% in 2017 to 17.0% in 2018, and to 18.6% in 2019 was primarily driven by the impacts of the Tax Act of 2017 in 2017 and 2018.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Company's liability for income taxes includes the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and interest that relate to tax years still subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service or other taxing authorities. The completion of review or the expiration of the Federal statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to the liability for income taxes. The total unrecognized benefit as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $18 million, $20 million and $45 million, respectively. We do not anticipate any significant changes within the next twelve months to our total unrecognized tax benefits related to tax years for which the statute of limitations has not expired.

Income Tax Expense vs. Income Tax Paid in Cash

Income tax expense recorded under U.S. GAAP routinely differs from the income taxes paid in cash in any given year. Income tax expense recorded under U.S. GAAP is based on income reported in our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the current period and it includes both current and deferred taxes. Income taxes paid during the year include tax installments made for the current year as well as tax payments and refunds related to prior periods.

For additional information on income tax related items, see "Business—Regulation" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities, Assets Supporting Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities and Other Related Investments

Certain products included in the Retirement and International Businesses segments are experience-rated in that investment results associated with these products are expected to ultimately accrue to contractholders. The majority of investments supporting these experience-rated products are carried at fair value. These investments are reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value." Realized and unrealized gains (losses) for these investments are reported in "Other income (loss)." Interest and dividend income for these investments is reported in "Net investment income." To a lesser extent, these experience-rated products are also supported by derivatives and commercial mortgage and other loans. The derivatives that support these experience-rated products are reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as "Other invested assets" and are carried at fair value, and the realized and unrealized gains (losses) are reported in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." The commercial mortgage and other loans that support these experience-rated products are carried at unpaid principal, net of unamortized discounts and an allowance for losses, and are reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as "Commercial mortgage and other loans." Gains (losses) on sales and changes in the valuation allowance for commercial mortgage and other loans are reported in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

Our Retirement segment has two types of experience-rated products that are supported by assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities and other related investments. Fully participating products are those for which the entire return on underlying investments is passed back to the policyholders through a corresponding adjustment to the related liability, primarily classified in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as "Policyholders' account balances." The adjustment to the liability is based on changes in the fair value of all of the related assets, including commercial mortgage and other loans, which are carried at amortized cost, less any valuation allowance. Partially participating products are those for which only a portion of the return on underlying investments is passed back to the policyholders over time through changes to the contractual crediting rates. The crediting rates are typically reset semiannually, often subject to a minimum crediting rate, and returns are required to be passed back within ten years.

In our International Businesses, the experience-rated products are fully participating. As a result, the entire return on the underlying investments is passed back to policyholders through a corresponding adjustment to the related liability.

Adjusted operating income excludes net investment gains (losses) on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, related derivatives and commercial mortgage and other loans. This is consistent with the exclusion of realized investment gains (losses) with respect to other investments supporting insurance liabilities managed on a consistent basis. In addition, to be consistent with the historical treatment of charges related to realized investment gains (losses) on investments, adjusted operating income also excludes the change in contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes in the pool of investments (including changes in the fair value of commercial mortgage and other loans) supporting these experience-rated contracts, which are reflected in "Interest credited to policyholders' account balances." The result of this approach is that adjusted operating income for these products includes net fee revenue and interest spread we earn on these experience-rated contracts, and excludes changes in fair value of the pool of investments, both realized and unrealized, that we expect will ultimately accrue to the contractholders.

The following table sets forth the impact on results for the periods indicated of these items that are excluded from adjusted operating income:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Retirement:			
Investment gains (losses) on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, net(1)	$ 699	$(472)	$ (57)
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes	(682)	435	67
Gains (losses), net, on experienced rated contracts(2)(3)	$ 17	$ (37)	$ 10
International Businesses:			
Investment gains (losses) on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, net	$ 267	$(275)	$ 218
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes	(267)	275	(218)
Gains (losses), net, on experienced rated contracts	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Total:			
Investment gains (losses) on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, net(1)	$ 966	$(747)	$ 161
Change in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes	(949)	710	(151)
Gains (losses), net, on experienced rated contracts(2)(3)	$ 17	$ (37)	$ 10

(1) Prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

(2) Decreases to contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes are limited by certain floors and therefore do not reflect cumulative declines in recorded asset values of $7 million, $99 million and $18 million as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We have recovered and expect to recover in future periods these declines in recorded asset values through subsequent increases in recorded asset values or reductions in crediting rates on contractholder liabilities.

(3) Included in the amounts above related to the change in the liability to contractholders as a result of commercial mortgage and other loans are an increase of $57 million, and decreases of $23 million and $21 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As prescribed by U.S. GAAP, changes in the fair value of commercial mortgage and other loans held for investment in our general account, other than when associated with impairments, are not recognized in income in the current period, while the impact of these changes in fair value are reflected as a change in the liability to fully participating contractholders in the current period.

The net impacts, for the Retirement segment, of changes in experience-rated contractholder liabilities and investment gains (losses) on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities and other related investments reflect timing differences between the recognition of the mark-to-market adjustments and the recognition of the recovery of these adjustments in future periods through subsequent increases in asset values or reductions in crediting rates on contractholder liabilities for partially participating products. These impacts also reflect the difference between the fair value of the underlying commercial mortgages and other loans and the amortized cost, less any valuation allowance, of these loans, as described above.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The authoritative guidance related to fair value measurement establishes a framework that includes a three-level hierarchy used to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value. The level in the hierarchy within which the fair value falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement. The fair values of assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 include at least one significant unobservable input in the measurement. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for an additional description of the valuation hierarchy levels as well as for the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by hierarchy level presented on a consolidated basis.

The table below presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as of the periods indicated, and the portion of such assets and liabilities that are classified in Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. The table also provides details about these assets and liabilities excluding those held in the Closed Block division. We believe the amounts excluding the Closed Block division are most relevant to an understanding of our operations that are pertinent to investors in Prudential Financial because substantially all

Closed Block division assets support obligations and liabilities relating to the Closed Block policies only. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Closed Block.

	As of December 31, 2019				As of December 31, 2018			
	PFI excluding Closed Block Division		Closed Block Division		PFI excluding Closed Block Division		Closed Block Division	
	Total at Fair Value	Total Level 3(1)	Total at Fair Value	Total Level 3(1)	Total at Fair Value	Total Level 3(1)	Total at Fair Value	Total Level 3(1)
	(in millions)							
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	$349,720	$ 3,570	$41,376	$745	$314,911	$3,455	$38,745	$780
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities:								
Fixed maturities	19,530	730	0	0	19,579	818	0	0
Equity securities	1,790	0	0	0	1,460	1	0	0
All other(2)	261	0	0	0	215	0	0	0
Subtotal	21,581	730	0	0	21,254	819	0	0
Fixed maturities, trading	3,628	275	256	12	3,048	204	195	2
Equity securities	5,140	557	2,245	76	4,316	604	1,784	67
Commercial mortgage and other loans	228	0	0	0	763	0	0	0
Other invested assets(3)	1,433	567	0	0	1,404	263	5	0
Short-term investments	3,789	119	147	36	5,040	65	453	24
Cash equivalents	8,855	99	151	32	9,027	59	451	18
Other assets	113	113	0	0	25	25	0	0
Separate account assets	288,724	1,717	0	0	254,066	1,534	0	0
Total assets	$683,211	$ 7,747	$44,175	$901	$613,854	$7,028	$41,633	$891
Future policy benefits	$ 12,831	$12,831	$ 0	$ 0	$ 8,926	$8,926	$ 0	$ 0
Policyholders' account balances	1,316	1,316	0	0	56	56	0	0
Other liabilities(3)	928	105	8	0	135	0	0	0
Notes issued by consolidated variable interest entities ("VIEs")	800	800	0	0	595	595	0	0
Total liabilities	$ 15,875	$15,052	$ 8	$ 0	$ 9,712	$9,577	$ 0	$ 0

(1) Level 3 assets expressed as a percentage of total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis for PFI excluding the Closed Block division and for the Closed Block division totaled 1.1% and 2.0%, respectively, as of December 31, 2019 and 1.1% and 2.1%, respectively, as of December 31, 2018.

(2) "All other" represents cash equivalents and short-term investments.

(3) "Other invested assets" and "Other liabilities" primarily include derivatives. The amounts include the impact of netting subject to master netting agreements.

The determination of fair value, which for certain assets and liabilities is dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions, can have a significant impact on our results of operations and may require the application of a greater degree of judgment depending on market conditions, as the ability to value assets and liabilities can be significantly impacted by a decrease in market activity or a lack of transactions executed in an orderly manner.

Fixed maturity securities included in Level 3 in our fair value hierarchy are generally priced based on internally-developed valuations or indicative broker quotes. For certain private fixed maturity and equity securities, the internal valuation models use significant unobservable inputs and, accordingly, such securities are included in Level 3 in our fair value hierarchy. Level 3 fixed maturity securities for PFI excluding the Closed Block division included approximately $1.8 billion of public fixed maturities as of December 31, 2019 with values primarily based on indicative broker quotes, and approximately $2.8 billion of private fixed maturities, with values primarily based on internally-developed models. Significant unobservable inputs used in their valuation included: issue specific spread adjustments, material non-public financial information, management judgment, estimation of future earnings and cash flows, default rate assumptions, liquidity assumptions and indicative quotes from market makers. Separate account assets included in Level 3 in our fair value hierarchy primarily include corporate securities and commercial mortgage loans.

Embedded derivatives reported in "Future policy benefits" and "Policyholders' account balances" that are included in level 3 of our fair value hierarchy represent general account liabilities pertaining to living benefit features of the Company's variable annuity contracts and the index-linked interest credited features on certain life and annuity products. These are carried at fair value with changes in fair value included in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." These embedded derivatives are valued using internally-developed models that require significant estimates and assumptions developed by management. Changes in these estimates and assumptions can have a significant impact on the results of our operations.

For additional information about the valuation techniques and the key estimates and assumptions used in our determination of fair value, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

General Account Investments

We maintain diversified investment portfolios in our general account to support our liabilities to customers as well as our other general liabilities. Investments and other assets that do not support general account liabilities, and are therefore excluded from our general account, are as follows:

- assets of our derivative operations;
- assets of our investment management operations, including investments managed for third-parties; and
- those assets classified as "Separate account assets" on our balance sheet.

The general account portfolios are managed pursuant to the distinct objectives and investment policy statements of PFI excluding the Closed Block division and of the Closed Block division. The primary investment objectives of PFI excluding the Closed Block division include:

- hedging and otherwise managing the market risk characteristics of the major product liabilities and other obligations of the Company;
- optimizing investment income yield within risk constraints over time; and
- for certain portfolios, optimizing total return, including both investment income yield and capital appreciation, within risk constraints over time, while managing the market risk exposures associated with the corresponding product liabilities.

We pursue our objective to optimize investment income yield for PFI excluding the Closed Block division over time through:

- the investment of net operating cash flows, including new product premium inflows, and proceeds from investment sales, repayments and prepayments into investments with attractive risk-adjusted yields; and
- the sale of investments, where appropriate, either to meet various cash flow needs or to manage the portfolio's risk exposure profile with respect to duration, credit, currency and other risk factors, while considering the impact on taxes and capital.

The primary investment objectives of the Closed Block division include:

- providing for the reasonable dividend expectations of the participating policyholders within the Closed Block division; and
- optimizing total return, including both investment income yield and capital appreciation, within risk constraints, while managing the market risk exposures associated with the major products in the Closed Block division.

Our portfolio management approach, while emphasizing our investment income yield and asset/liability risk management objectives, also takes into account the capital and tax implications of portfolio activity and our assertions regarding our ability and intent to hold debt securities to recovery. For a further discussion of our OTTI policies, including our assertions regarding any intention or requirement to sell debt securities before anticipated recovery, see "—Realized Investment Gains and Losses—Impairments" below.

Management of Investments

The Investment Committee of our Board of Directors ("Board") oversees our proprietary investments, including our general account portfolios, and regularly reviews performance and risk positions. Our Chief Investment Officer Organization ("CIO Organization") develops investment policies subject to risk limits proposed by our Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") group for the general account portfolios of our domestic and international insurance subsidiaries and directs and oversees management of the general account portfolios within risk limits and exposure ranges approved annually by the Investment Committee.

The CIO Organization, including related functions within our insurance subsidiaries, works closely with product actuaries and ERM to understand the characteristics of our products and their associated market risk exposures. This information is incorporated into the development of target asset portfolios that manage market risk exposures associated with the liability characteristics and establish investment risk exposures, within tolerances prescribed by Prudential's investment risk limits, on which we expect to earn an attractive risk-adjusted return. We develop asset strategies for specific classes of product liabilities and attributed or accumulated surplus, each with distinct risk characteristics. Market risk exposures associated with the liabilities include interest rate risk, which is addressed through the duration characteristics of the target asset mix, and currency risk, which is addressed by the currency profile of the target asset mix. In certain of our smaller markets outside of the U.S. and Japan, capital markets limitations hinder our ability to hedge interest rate exposure to the same extent we do for our U.S. and Japan businesses and lead us to accept a higher degree of interest rate risk in these smaller portfolios. General account portfolios typically include allocations to credit and other investment risks as a means to enhance investment yields and returns over time.

Most of our products can be categorized into the following three classes:

- interest-crediting products for which the rates credited to customers are periodically adjusted to reflect market and competitive forces and actual investment experience, such as fixed annuities and universal life insurance;
- participating individual and experience-rated group products in which customers participate in actual investment and business results through annual dividends, interest or return of premium; and
- products with fixed or guaranteed terms, such as traditional whole life and endowment products, guaranteed investment contracts ("GICs"), funding agreements and payout annuities.

Our total investment portfolio is composed of a number of operating portfolios. Each operating portfolio backs a specific set of liabilities, and the portfolios have a target asset mix that supports the liability characteristics, including duration, cash flow, liquidity needs and other criteria. As of December 31, 2019, the average duration of our domestic general account investment portfolios attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division, including the impact of derivatives, was approximately 7 years. As of December 31, 2019, the average duration of our international general account portfolios attributable to our Japanese insurance operations, including the impact of derivatives, was between 11 and 12 years and represented a blend of yen-denominated and U.S. dollar and Australian dollar-denominated investments, which have distinct average durations supporting the insurance liabilities we have issued in those currencies. Our asset/liability management process has enabled us to manage our portfolios through several market cycles.

We implement our portfolio strategies primarily through investment in a broad range of fixed income assets, including government and agency securities, public and private corporate bonds and structured securities and commercial mortgage loans. In addition, we hold allocations of non-coupon investments, which include equity securities and other invested assets such as LPs/LLCs, real estate held through direct ownership, derivative instruments, and seed money investments in separate accounts.

We manage our public fixed maturity portfolio to a risk profile directed or overseen by the CIO Organization and ERM groups and to a profile that also reflects the market environments impacting both our domestic and international insurance portfolios. The return that we earn on the portfolio will be reflected in investment income and in realized gains or losses on investments.

We use privately-placed corporate debt securities and commercial mortgage loans, which consist of mortgages on diversified properties in terms of geography, property type and borrowers, to enhance the yield on our portfolio and to improve the overall diversification of the portfolios. Private placements typically offer enhanced yields due to an illiquidity premium and generally offer enhanced credit protection in the form of covenants. Our origination capability offers the opportunity to lead transactions and gives us the opportunity for better terms, including covenants and call protection, and to take advantage of innovative deal structures.

Derivative strategies are employed in the context of our risk management framework to enhance our ability to manage interest rate and currency risk exposures of the asset portfolio relative to the liabilities and to manage credit and equity positions in the investment portfolios. For a discussion of our risk management process, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" below.

Our portfolio asset allocation reflects our emphasis on diversification across asset classes, sectors and issuers. The CIO Organization, directly and through related functions within the insurance subsidiaries, implements portfolio strategies primarily through various investment management units within Prudential's PGIM segment. Activities of the PGIM segment on behalf of the general account portfolios are directed and overseen by the CIO Organization and monitored by ERM for compliance with investment risk limits.

In executing the activities on behalf of the general account portfolio, Prudential investment management units are incorporating environmental, social and governance factors into their respective investment processes as appropriate. These factors include investing in opportunities to support diversity and inclusion and to help mitigate climate change by pursuing relevant investments across asset classes.

Portfolio Composition

Our investment portfolio consists of public and private fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans, policy loans and non-coupon investments as defined above. The composition of our general account reflects, within the discipline provided by our risk management approach, our need for competitive results and the selection of diverse investment alternatives available primarily through our PGIM segment. The size of our portfolio enables us to invest in asset classes that may be unavailable to the typical investor.

The following tables set forth the composition of our general account investment portfolio apportioned between PFI excluding the Closed Block division and the Closed Block division, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019			
	PFI Excluding Closed Block Division		Closed Block Division	Total
	($ in millions)			
Fixed maturities:				
Public, available-for-sale, at fair value	$296,382	64.9%	$29,011	$325,393
Public, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	1,705	0.4	0	1,705
Private, available-for-sale, at fair value	52,750	11.6	12,365	65,115
Private, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	228	0.1	0	228
Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value	2,467	0.5	256	2,723
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value	21,597	4.7	0	21,597
Equity securities, at fair value	4,586	1.0	2,245	6,831
Commercial mortgage and other loans, at book value	54,671	12.0	8,629	63,300
Policy loans, at outstanding balance	7,832	1.7	4,264	12,096
Other invested assets(1)	9,210	2.0	3,334	12,544
Short-term investments	5,223	1.1	227	5,450
Total general account investments	456,651	100.0%	60,331	516,982
Invested assets of other entities and operations(2)	5,778		0	5,778
Total investments	$462,429		$60,331	$522,760

	December 31, 2018			
	PFI Excluding Closed Block Division		Closed Block Division	Total
	($ in millions)			
Fixed maturities:				
Public, available-for-sale, at fair value	$269,109	64.8%	$26,203	$295,312
Public, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	1,745	0.4	0	1,745
Private, available-for-sale, at fair value	45,328	10.9	12,542	57,870
Private, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	268	0.1	0	268
Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value	1,893	0.5	195	2,088
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value	21,254	5.1	0	21,254
Equity securities, at fair value	3,849	0.9	1,784	5,633
Commercial mortgage and other loans, at book value	50,251	12.1	8,782	59,033
Policy loans, at outstanding balance	7,606	1.8	4,410	12,016
Other invested assets(1)	8,407	2.0	3,316	11,723
Short-term investments	5,948	1.4	478	6,426
Total general account investments	415,658	100.0%	57,710	473,368
Invested assets of other entities and operations(2)	5,877		0	5,877
Total investments	$421,535		$57,710	$479,245

(1) Other invested assets consist of investments in LPs/LLCs, investment real estate held through direct ownership, derivative instruments and other miscellaneous investments. For additional information regarding these investments, see "—Other Invested Assets" below.

(2) Includes invested assets of our investment management and derivative operations. Excludes assets of our investment management operations that are managed for third-parties and those assets classified as "Separate account assets" on our balance sheet. For additional information regarding these investments, see "—Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations" below.

The increase in general account investments attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division in 2019 was primarily due to market appreciation from a decrease in U.S. and Japan interest rates and tighter credit spreads, the reinvestment of net investment income and net business inflows. For information regarding the methodology used in determining the fair value of our fixed maturities, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 42% and 43%, respectively, of our general account investments attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division related to our Japanese insurance operations. The following table sets forth the composition of the investments of our Japanese insurance operations' general account, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Fixed maturities:		
Public, available-for-sale, at fair value	$142,220	$133,084
Public, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	1,705	1,745
Private, available-for-sale, at fair value	19,189	16,222
Private, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	228	268
Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value	492	328
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value	2,777	2,441
Equity securities, at fair value	2,185	1,972
Commercial mortgage and other loans, at book value	19,138	17,228
Policy loans, at outstanding balance	2,859	2,715
Other invested assets(1)	2,187	1,957
Short-term investments	165	451
Total Japanese general account investments	$193,145	$178,411

(1) Other invested assets consist of investments in LPs/LLCs, investment real estate held through direct ownership, derivative instruments and other miscellaneous investments.

The increase in general account investments related to our Japanese insurance operations in 2019 was primarily attributable to market appreciation from a decrease in U.S. and Japan interest rates and tighter credit spreads, the reinvestment of net investment income and net business inflows.

As of December 31, 2019, our Japanese insurance operations had $77.1 billion, at carrying value, of investments denominated in U.S. dollars, including $2.1 billion that were hedged to yen through third-party derivative contracts and $62.4 billion that support liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars, with the remainder hedging our foreign currency exchange rate exposure on U.S. dollar-equivalent equity. As of December 31, 2018, our Japanese insurance operations had $64.9 billion, at carrying value, of investments denominated in U.S. dollars, including $2.5 billion that were hedged to yen through third-party derivative contracts and $50.0 billion that support liabilities denominated

in U.S. dollars, with the remainder hedging our foreign currency exchange rate exposure on U.S. dollar-equivalent equity. The $12.2 billion increase in the carrying value of U.S. dollar-denominated investments from December 31, 2018 was primarily attributable to the impact of the decrease in the U.S. treasury bond rates and credit rate spreads, portfolio growth as a result of net business inflows and the reinvestment of net investment income.

Our Japanese insurance operations had $9.9 billion and $10.1 billion, at carrying value, of investments denominated in Australian dollars that support liabilities denominated in Australian dollars, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The $0.2 billion decrease in the carrying value of Australian dollar-denominated investments from December 31, 2018 was primarily attributable to the run off of the portfolio. For additional information regarding U.S. and Australian dollar investments held in our Japanese insurance operations and a discussion of our yen hedging strategy, see "—Segment Results of Operations—Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates" above.

Investment Results

The following tables set forth the investment results of our general account apportioned between PFI excluding the Closed Block division and the Closed Block division, for the periods indicated. The yields are based on net investment income as reported under U.S. GAAP and as such do not include certain interest-related items, such as settlements of duration management swaps which are included in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

	Year Ended December 31, 2019							
	PFI Excluding Closed Block Division and Japanese Operations		Japanese Insurance Operations		PFI Excluding Closed Block Division		Closed Block Division	Total(5)
	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Amount	Amount
				($ in millions)				
Fixed maturities(2)	4.71%	$ 7,567	2.87%	$3,842	3.87%	$11,409	$1,713	$13,122
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	3.61	678	1.99	52	3.42	730	0	730
Equity securities	2.30	49	3.27	66	2.77	115	45	160
Commercial mortgage and other loans	4.21	1,406	4.29	767	4.24	2,173	388	2,561
Policy loans	5.36	256	3.92	107	4.84	363	255	618
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	2.58	373	3.40	27	2.62	400	32	432
Gross investment income	4.41	10,329	3.04	4,861	3.86	15,190	2,433	17,623
Investment expenses	(0.13)	(400)	(0.14)	(280)	(0.13)	(680)	(209)	(889)
Investment income after investment expenses	4.28%	9,929	2.90%	4,581	3.73%	14,510	2,224	16,734
Other invested assets(3)		378		184		562	99	661
Investment results of other entities and operations(4)		190		0		190	0	190
Total investment income		$10,497		$4,765		$15,262	$2,323	$17,585

	Year Ended December 31, 2018							
	PFI Excluding Closed Block Division and Japanese Operations		Japanese Insurance Operations		PFI Excluding Closed Block Division		Closed Block Division	Total(5)
	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Amount	Amount
				($ in millions)				
Fixed maturities(2)	4.68%	$7,004	2.93%	$3,707	3.87%	$10,711	$1,692	$12,403
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	3.62	674	1.81	46	3.41	720	0	720
Equity securities	2.28	48	3.45	72	2.86	120	45	165
Commercial mortgage and other loans	4.03	1,299	3.96	623	4.01	1,922	407	2,329
Policy loans	5.44	258	3.92	101	4.91	359	263	622
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	2.20	265	2.83	33	2.25	298	30	328
Gross investment income	4.36	9,548	3.04	4,582	3.82	14,130	2,437	16,567
Investment expenses	(0.15)	(397)	(0.13)	(237)	(0.14)	(634)	(204)	(838)
Investment income after investment expenses	4.21%	9,151	2.91%	4,345	3.68%	13,496	2,233	15,729
Other invested assets(3)		221		93		314	55	369
Investment results of other entities and operations(4)		78		0		78	0	78
Total investment income		$9,450		$4,438		$13,888	$2,288	$16,176

	Year Ended December 31, 2017							
	PFI Excluding Closed Block Division and Japanese Operations		Japanese Insurance Operations		PFI Excluding Closed Block Division		Closed Block Division	Total(5)
	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Yield(1)	Amount	Amount	Amount
				($ in millions)				
Fixed maturities(2)	4.61%	$6,464	3.06%	$3,624	3.90%	$10,088	$1,770	$11,858
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	3.61	695	1.73	41	3.40	736	0	736
Equity securities	5.75	247	2.91	79	4.65	326	50	376
Commercial mortgage and other loans	4.13	1,285	4.05	515	4.10	1,800	449	2,249
Policy loans	5.41	250	4.00	97	4.92	347	271	618
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	1.31	158	1.25	14	1.31	172	25	197
Gross investment income	4.02	9,099	3.11	4,370	3.66	13,469	2,565	16,034
Investment expenses	(0.14)	(306)	(0.12)	(184)	(0.13)	(490)	(177)	(667)
Investment income after investment expenses	3.88%	8,793	2.99%	4,186	3.53%	12,979	2,388	15,367
Other invested assets(3)		498		132		630	265	895
Investment results of other entities and operations(4)		173		0		173	0	173
Total investment income		$9,464		$4,318		$13,782	$2,653	$16,435

(1) The denominator in the yield percentage is based on quarterly average carrying values for all asset types except for fixed maturities which are based on amortized cost. Amounts for fixed maturities, short-term investments and cash equivalents are also netted for securities lending activity (i.e., income netted for rebate expenses and asset values netted for securities lending liabilities). A yield is not presented for other invested assets as it is not considered a meaningful measure of investment performance. Total yields exclude investment income and assets related to other invested assets.

(2) Includes fixed maturity securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity and excludes fixed maturity securities classified as trading, which are included in other invested assets.

(3) Other invested assets consist of investments in LPs/LLCs, investment real estate held through direct ownership, derivative instruments, fixed maturities classified as trading and other miscellaneous investments.

(4) Includes net investment income of our investment management operations.

(5) The total yield was 3.81%, 3.77% and 3.68% for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The increase in investment income after investment expenses yield attributable to our general account investments, excluding both the Closed Block division and the Japanese insurance operations' portfolio, for 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily the result of higher fixed income prepayment fees and call premiums and higher returns on short-term investments based on an increase in short-term rates.

The decrease in investment income after investment expenses yield attributable to the Japanese insurance operations' portfolio for 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily the result of lower reinvestment rates.

Both the U.S. dollar-denominated and Australian dollar-denominated fixed maturities that are not hedged to yen through third-party derivative contracts provide a yield that is substantially higher than the yield on comparable yen-denominated fixed maturities. The average amortized cost of U.S. dollar-denominated fixed maturities that are not hedged to yen through third-party derivative contracts was approximately $47.5 billion and $44.3 billion, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The majority of U.S. dollar-denominated fixed maturities support liabilities that are denominated in U.S. dollars. The average amortized cost of Australian dollar-denominated fixed maturities that are not hedged to yen through third-party derivative contracts was approximately $8.4 billion and $9.8 billion, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The majority of Australian dollar-denominated fixed maturities support liabilities that are denominated in Australian dollars. For additional information regarding U.S. and Australian dollar investments held in our Japanese insurance operations, see "—Results of Operations—Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates" above.

Realized Investment Gains and Losses

The following table sets forth "Realized investment gains (losses), net" of our general account apportioned between PFI excluding Closed Block division and the Closed Block division by investment type as well as related charges and adjustments, for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
PFI excluding Closed Block Division:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net:			
Due to foreign exchange movements on securities approaching maturity	$ (53)	$ (23)	$ (36)
Due to securities actively marketed for sale	(4)	(24)	(12)
Due to credit or adverse conditions of the respective issuer(1)	(175)	(169)	(121)
OTTI losses on fixed maturities recognized in earnings(2)	(232)	(216)	(169)
Net gains (losses) on sales and maturities	867	504	577
Fixed maturity securities(3)	635	288	408
OTTI losses on equity securities recognized in earnings(4)	0	0	(23)
Net gains (losses) on sales and maturities	0	0	588
Equity securities(5)	0	0	565
Commercial mortgage and other loans	(6)	(15)	(2)
Derivatives	(1,623)	1,249	(1,061)
OTTI losses on other invested assets recognized in earnings(6)	(18)	(7)	(19)
Other net gains (losses)	70	106	18
Other	52	99	(1)
Subtotal	(942)	1,621	(91)
Investment results of other entities and operations(7)	(38)	226	(11)
Total—PFI excluding Closed Block Division	(980)	1,847	(102)
Related adjustments	216	(1,381)	(500)
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	(764)	466	(602)
Related charges	(125)	(316)	544
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related charges and adjustments	$ (889)	$ 150	$ (58)
Closed Block Division:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net:			
Due to foreign exchange movements on securities approaching maturity	$ (56)	$ (28)	$ (15)
Due to securities actively marketed for sale	0	(9)	(13)
Due to credit or adverse conditions of the respective issuer(1)	(27)	(26)	(70)
OTTI losses on fixed maturities recognized in earnings(2)	(83)	(63)	(98)
Net gains (losses) on sales and maturities	417	3	271
Fixed maturity securities(3)	334	(60)	173
OTTI losses on equity securities recognized in earnings(4)	0	0	(4)
Net gains (losses) on sales and maturities	0	0	505
Equity securities(5)	0	0	501
Commercial mortgage and other loans	3	(6)	0
Derivatives	193	193	(128)
OTTI losses on other invested assets recognized in earnings(6)	0	(1)	(14)
Other net gains (losses)	(9)	4	2
Other	(9)	3	(12)
Subtotal—Closed Block Division	521	130	534
Consolidated PFI realized investment gains (losses), net	$ (459)	$ 1,977	$ 432

(1) Represents circumstances where we believe credit events or other adverse conditions of the respective issuers have caused or will lead to a deficiency in the contractual cash flows related to the investment. The amount of the impairment recorded in earnings is the difference between the amortized cost of the debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment.

(2) Excludes the portion of OTTI recorded in OCI, representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

(3) Includes fixed maturity securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity and excludes fixed maturity securities classified as trading.

(4) Effective January 1, 2018, the identification of OTTI for equity securities is no longer needed as all of these investments are now measured at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings.

(5) Effective January 1, 2018, realized gains (losses) on equity securities are recorded within "Other income (loss)."

(6) Primarily includes OTTI related to investments in LPs/LLCs and real estate held through direct ownership.

(7) Includes "realized investment gains (losses), net" of our investment management operations.

2019 to 2018 Annual Comparison

Net gains on sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities were $867 million and $504 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, primarily driven by the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements of U.S. and Australian dollar-denominated securities that matured or were sold within our International Businesses segment.

Net realized losses on derivative instruments of $1,623 million, for the year ended December 31, 2019, primarily included:

- $2,677 million of losses on product-related embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuity contracts; and
- $1,070 million of losses on capital hedges due to increases in equity indices.

Partially offsetting these losses were:

- $1,354 million of gains on interest rate derivatives due to decreases in swap and U.S. Treasury rates;
- $378 million of gains on foreign currency hedges due to U.S. dollar appreciation versus the euro;
- $145 million of gains for fees earned on fee-based synthetic GICs; and
- $124 million of gains on credit default swaps primarily due to spreads tightening.

Net realized gains on derivative instruments of $1,249 million, for the year ended December 31, 2018, primarily included:

- $575 million of gains on foreign currency hedges due to U.S. dollar and Japanese yen appreciation;
- $529 million of gains on product-related embedded derivatives and related hedge positions associated with certain variable annuity contracts;
- $363 million of gains on capital hedges due to decreases in equity indices; and
- $150 million of gains for fees earned on fee-based synthetic GICs.

Partially offsetting these gains were:

- $362 million of losses on interest rate derivatives due to increases in swap and U.S. Treasury rates.

For a discussion of living benefit guarantees and related hedge positions in our Individual Annuities segment, see "—Results of Operations—U.S. Businesses—U.S. Individual Solutions Division—Individual Annuities" above.

Related adjustments include the portions of "Realized investment gains (losses), net" that are included in adjusted operating income and the portions of "Other income (loss)" and "Net investment income" that are excluded from adjusted operating income. These adjustments are made to arrive at "Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments" which are excluded from adjusted operating income. Results for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 reflected related adjustments of net positive of $216 million and net negative $1,381 million, respectively. Both periods' results reflected settlements and changes in values related to interest rate and currency derivatives, as well as changes in fair value of equity securities recorded in "Other income (loss)."

Charges that relate to "Realized investment gains (losses), net" are also excluded from adjusted operating income and may be reflected as net charges or net benefits. Results for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 reflected net related charges of $125 million and $316 million, respectively. Both periods' results were primarily driven by the impact of derivative activity on the amortization of DAC and other costs and certain policyholder reserves.

Impairments

The level of OTTI generally reflects economic conditions and is expected to increase when economic conditions worsen and to decrease when economic conditions improve. Historically, the causes of OTTI have been specific to each individual issuer and have not directly resulted in impairments to other securities within the same industry or geographic region. We may also realize additional credit and interest rate-related losses through sales of investments pursuant to our credit risk and portfolio management objectives.

We maintain separate monitoring processes for public and private fixed maturities and create watch lists to highlight securities that require special scrutiny and management. For private placements, our credit and portfolio management processes help ensure prudent controls over valuation and management. We have separate pricing and authorization processes to establish "checks and balances" for new investments. We apply consistent standards of credit analysis and due diligence for all transactions, whether they originate through our own in-house origination staff or through agents. Our regional offices closely monitor the portfolios in their regions. We set all valuation standards centrally, and we assess the fair value of all investments quarterly. Our public and private fixed maturity investment managers formally review all public and private fixed maturity holdings on a quarterly basis and more frequently when necessary to identify potential credit deterioration whether due to ratings downgrades, unexpected price variances and/or company or industry-specific concerns.

For LPs/LLCs accounted for using the equity method, the carrying value of these investments is written down or impaired to fair value when a decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary. For additional information regarding our OTTI policies, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Retail-Related Investments

As of December 31, 2019, PFI excluding the Closed Block division had retail-related investments of approximately $14 billion consisting primarily of $6 billion of corporate fixed maturities of which 90% were considered investment grade; $7 billion of commercial mortgage loans with a weighted-average loan-to-value ratio of approximately 51% and weighted-average debt service coverage ratio of 2.43 times; and $1 billion of real estate held through direct ownership and real estate-related LPs/LLCs.

In addition, we held approximately $11 billion of commercial mortgage-backed securities, of which approximately 79% and 20% were rated AAA (super-senior) and AA, respectively, and comprised of diversified collateral pools. Approximately 30% of the collateral pools were comprised of retail-related investments, with no pools solely collateralized by retail-related investments. For additional information regarding commercial mortgage-backed securities, see "—Fixed Maturity Securities—Fixed Maturity Securities Credit Quality" below.

General Account Investments of PFI excluding Closed Block Division

In the following sections, we provide details about our investment portfolio, excluding investments held in the Closed Block division. We believe the details of the composition of our investment portfolio excluding the Closed Block division are most relevant to an understanding of our operations that are pertinent to investors in Prudential Financial, Inc. because substantially all Closed Block division assets support obligations and liabilities relating to the Closed Block policies only. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Closed Block.

Fixed Maturity Securities

In the following sections, we provide details about our fixed maturity securities portfolio, which excludes fixed maturity securities classified as assets supporting experienced-rated contractholder liabilities and classified as trading.

Fixed Maturity Securities by Contractual Maturity Date

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the amortized cost of our fixed maturity securities portfolio by contractual maturity, as of the date indicated:

	December 31, 2019	
	Amortized Cost	% of Total
	($ in millions)	
Corporate & government securities:		
Maturing in 2020	$ 10,693	3.5%
Maturing in 2021	10,825	3.5
Maturing in 2022	10,097	3.3
Maturing in 2023	11,959	3.8
Maturing in 2024	12,591	4.1
Maturing in 2025	11,697	3.8
Maturing in 2026	13,689	4.4
Maturing in 2027	13,726	4.4
Maturing in 2028	10,586	3.4
Maturing in 2029	12,936	4.2
Maturing in 2030	8,126	2.6
Maturing in 2031 and beyond	159,344	51.5
Total corporate & government securities	286,269	92.5
Asset-backed securities	9,832	3.2
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	10,211	3.3
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3,265	1.0
Total fixed maturities	$309,577	100.0%

Fixed Maturity Securities and Unrealized Gains and Losses by Industry

The following table sets forth the composition of the portion of our fixed maturity securities portfolio by industry category attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division and the associated gross unrealized gains and losses, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019				December 31, 2018			
Industry(1)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains(2)	Gross Unrealized Losses(2)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains(2)	Gross Unrealized Losses(2)	Fair Value
	(in millions)							
Corporate securities:								
Finance	$ 35,338	$ 2,860	$ 85	$ 38,113	$ 29,831	$ 726	$ 724	$ 29,833
Consumer non-cyclical	24,941	2,846	112	27,675	24,136	1,172	748	24,560
Utility	22,341	2,498	81	24,758	22,179	1,073	624	22,628
Capital goods	12,287	1,150	83	13,354	11,623	561	386	11,798
Consumer cyclical	10,871	994	45	11,820	11,001	429	330	11,100
Foreign agencies	5,670	928	10	6,588	5,946	785	91	6,640
Energy	12,922	1,126	186	13,862	11,753	524	553	11,724
Communications	5,916	939	34	6,821	6,163	455	234	6,384
Basic industry	5,949	499	38	6,410	5,431	238	158	5,511
Transportation	9,443	833	34	10,242	8,633	428	225	8,836
Technology	3,395	278	13	3,660	3,855	155	99	3,911
Industrial other	3,894	351	33	4,212	3,764	151	154	3,761
Total corporate securities	152,967	15,302	754	167,515	144,315	6,697	4,326	146,686
Foreign government(3)	98,771	20,940	63	119,648	97,087	16,942	301	113,728
Residential mortgage-backed(4)	3,265	175	1	3,439	3,205	120	31	3,294
Asset-backed	9,832	123	34	9,921	9,803	122	62	9,863
Commercial mortgage-backed	10,211	441	9	10,643	8,953	87	86	8,954
U.S. Government	24,938	4,511	94	29,355	22,290	2,563	569	24,284
State & Municipal	9,593	1,327	7	10,913	9,456	607	63	10,000
Total(5)	$309,577	$42,819	$962	$351,434	$295,109	$27,138	$5,438	$316,809

(1) Investment data has been classified based on standard industry categorizations for domestic public holdings and similar classifications by industry for all other holdings.

(2) Includes $369 million of gross unrealized gains, as of December 31, 2019, compared to $359 million of gross unrealized gains and less than $1 million of gross unrealized losses, as of December 31, 2018, on securities classified as held-to-maturity.

(3) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, based on amortized cost, 77% and 76%, respectively, represent Japanese government bonds held by our Japanese insurance operations with no other individual country representing more than 11% of the balance.

(4) As of both December 31, 2019 and 2018, based on amortized cost, more than 99% were rated A or higher.

(5) Excluded from the table above are securities held outside the general account in other entities and operations. For additional information regarding investments held outside the general account, see "—Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations" below.

The increase in net unrealized gains from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2019 was primarily due to a decrease in U.S. and Japan interest rates and credit spread tightening.

Fixed Maturity Securities Credit Quality

The Securities Valuation Office ("SVO") of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") evaluates the investments of insurers for statutory reporting purposes and assigns fixed maturity securities to one of six categories called "NAIC Designations." In general, NAIC Designations of "1" highest quality, or "2" high quality, include fixed maturities considered investment grade, which include securities rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Services ("S&P"). NAIC Designations of "3" through "6" generally include fixed maturities referred to as below investment grade, which include securities rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's and BB+ or lower by S&P. The NAIC Designations for commercial mortgage-backed securities and non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, including our asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, are based on security level expected losses as modeled by an independent third-party (engaged by the NAIC) and the statutory carrying value of the security, including any purchase discounts or impairment charges previously recognized.

As a result of time lags between the funding of investments, the finalization of legal documents, and the completion of the SVO filing process, the fixed maturity portfolio includes certain securities that have not yet been designated by the SVO as of each balance sheet date. Pending receipt of SVO designations, the categorization of these securities by NAIC Designation is based on the expected ratings indicated by internal analysis.

Investments of our international insurance companies are not subject to NAIC guidelines. Investments of our Japanese insurance operations are regulated locally by the Financial Services Agency ("FSA"), an agency of the Japanese government. The FSA has its own investment quality criteria and risk control standards. Our Japanese insurance companies comply with the FSA's credit quality review and risk monitoring guidelines. The credit quality ratings of the investments of our Japanese insurance companies are based on ratings assigned by nationally recognized credit rating agencies, including Moody's and S&P, or rating equivalents based on ratings assigned by Japanese credit ratings agencies.

The following table sets forth our fixed maturity portfolio by NAIC Designation or equivalent rating attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division, as of the dates indicated:

NAIC Designation(1)(2)	December 31, 2019				December 31, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains(3)	Gross Unrealized Losses(3)(4)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains(3)	Gross Unrealized Losses(3)(4)	Fair Value
	(in millions)							
1	$233,782	$36,274	$287	$269,769	$222,290	$24,138	$2,568	$243,860
2	59,304	5,216	384	64,136	55,768	2,267	1,999	56,036
Subtotal High or Highest Quality Securities(5)	293,086	41,490	671	333,905	278,058	26,405	4,567	299,896
3	10,033	854	93	10,794	10,149	330	408	10,071
4	4,914	248	98	5,064	5,254	291	368	5,177
5	1,280	196	83	1,393	1,395	99	77	1,417
6	264	31	17	278	253	13	18	248
Subtotal Other Securities(6)(7)	16,491	1,329	291	17,529	17,051	733	871	16,913
Total fixed maturities	$309,577	$42,819	$962	$351,434	$295,109	$27,138	$5,438	$316,809

(1) Reflects equivalent ratings for investments of the international insurance operations.

(2) Includes, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 796 securities with amortized cost of $3,073 million (fair value, $3,130 million) and 1,744 securities with amortized cost of $9,079 million (fair value, $9,135 million), respectively, that have been categorized based on expected NAIC Designations pending receipt of SVO ratings.

(3) Includes $369 million of gross unrealized gains, as of December 31, 2019, compared to $359 million of gross unrealized gains and less than $1 million of gross unrealized losses, as of December 31, 2018, on securities classified as held-to-maturity.

(4) As of December 31, 2019, includes gross unrealized losses of $188 million on public fixed maturities and $103 million on private fixed maturities considered to be other than high or highest quality and, as of December 31, 2018, includes gross unrealized losses of $591 million on public fixed maturities and $280 million on private fixed maturities considered to be other than high or highest quality.

(5) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2019, includes $249,884 million of public fixed maturities and $43,202 million of private fixed maturities and, as of December 31, 2018, includes $238,824 million of public fixed maturities and $39,234 million of private fixed maturities.

(6) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2019, includes $9,049 million of public fixed maturities and $7,442 million of private fixed maturities and, as of December 31, 2018, includes $10,588 million of public fixed maturities and $6,463 million of private fixed maturities.

(7) On an amortized cost basis, as of December 31, 2019, securities considered below investment grade based on lowest of external rating agency ratings total $17,527 million, or approximately 6% of the total fixed maturities, and include securities considered high or highest quality by the NAIC based on the rules described above.

Asset-Backed and Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

The following table sets forth the amortized cost and fair value of asset-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities within our fixed maturity available-for-sale portfolio attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division by credit quality, as of the dates indicated:

Lowest Rating Agency Rating(1)	December 31, 2019				December 31, 2018			
	Asset-Backed Securities(2)		Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities(3)		Asset-Backed Securities(2)		Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities(3)	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)							
AAA	$9,381	$9,377	$ 8,128	$ 8,454	$9,188	$9,151	$7,523	$7,528
AA	288	304	2,068	2,173	405	430	1,415	1,410
A	5	6	6	7	30	36	6	7
BBB	12	12	9	9	15	15	9	9
BB and below	146	222	0	0	165	231	0	0
Total(4)	$9,832	$9,921	$10,211	$10,643	$9,803	$9,863	$8,953	$8,954

(1) The table above provides ratings as assigned by nationally recognized rating agencies as of December 31, 2019, including S&P, Moody's, Fitch Ratings Inc. ("Fitch") and Morningstar, Inc. ("Morningstar").

(2) Includes collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), credit-tranched securities collateralized by auto loans, education loans, credit cards and other asset types.

(3) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, based on amortized cost, 97% and 96% were securities with vintages of 2013 or later, respectively.

(4) Excludes fixed maturity securities classified as "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities" and "Fixed maturities, trading" as well as securities held outside the general account in other entities and operations.

Included in "Asset-backed securities" above are investments in CLOs. The following table sets forth information pertaining to these investments in CLOs within our fixed maturity available-for-sale portfolio attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Collateralized Loan Obligations			
Lowest Rating Agency Rating(1)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
AAA	$7,294	$7,271	$7,355	$7,318
AA	0	0	0	0
A	0	0	0	0
BBB	0	0	0	0
BB and below	0	0	0	0
Total(2)	$7,294	$7,271	$7,355	$7,318

(1) The table above provides ratings as assigned by nationally recognized rating agencies as of December 31, 2019, including S&P, Moody's, Fitch and Morningstar.

(2) Excludes fixed maturity securities classified as "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities" and "Fixed maturities, trading" as well as securities held outside the general account in other entities and operations.

Assets Supporting Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities

For information regarding the composition of "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities," see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans

Investment Mix

The following table sets forth the composition of our commercial mortgage and other loans portfolio attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans	$53,928	$49,524
Uncollateralized loans	656	658
Residential property loans	124	158
Other collateralized loans	65	17
Total recorded investment gross of allowance(1)	54,773	50,357
Allowance for credit losses	(102)	(106)
Total net commercial mortgage and other loans(2)	$54,671	$50,251

(1) As a percentage of recorded investment gross of allowance, more than 99% of these assets were current as of both December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(2) Excluded from the table above are commercial mortgage and other loans held outside the general account in other entities and operations. For additional information regarding commercial mortgage and other loans held outside the general account, see "—Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations" below.

We originate commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans using a dedicated sales and underwriting staff through our various regional offices in the U.S. and international offices primarily in London and Tokyo. All loans are underwritten consistently to our standards using a proprietary quality rating system that has been developed from our industry experience in real estate and mortgage lending.

Uncollateralized loans primarily represent corporate loans which do not meet the definition of a security under authoritative accounting guidance.

Residential property loans primarily include Japanese recourse loans. Upon default of these recourse loans, we can make a claim against the personal assets of the property owner, in addition to the mortgaged property. These loans are also backed by third-party guarantors.

Other collateralized loans include consumer loans.

Composition of Commercial Mortgage and Agricultural Property Loans

Our commercial mortgage and agricultural property loan portfolio strategy emphasizes diversification by property type and geographic location. The following tables set forth the breakdown of the gross carrying values of commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division by geographic region and property type, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
	($ in millions)			
Commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans by region:				
U.S. Regions(1):				
Pacific	$18,061	33.5%	$16,553	33.4%
South Atlantic	8,943	16.6	8,633	17.4
Middle Atlantic	6,664	12.4	6,088	12.3
East North Central	3,413	6.3	2,813	5.7
West South Central	5,439	10.1	5,044	10.2
Mountain	2,442	4.5	2,508	5.0
New England	1,902	3.5	1,879	3.8
West North Central	454	0.8	476	1.0
East South Central	622	1.2	595	1.2
Subtotal-U.S.	47,940	88.9	44,589	90.0
Europe	3,781	7.0	3,077	6.2
Asia	886	1.6	733	1.5
Other	1,321	2.5	1,125	2.3
Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans	$53,928	100.0%	$49,524	100.0%

(1) Regions as defined by the United States Census Bureau.

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
	($ in millions)			
Commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans by property type:				
Industrial	$12,224	22.7%	$10,490	21.2%
Retail	6,524	12.1	6,693	13.5
Office	11,203	20.8	10,971	22.1
Apartments/Multi-Family	15,176	28.1	13,818	27.9
Agricultural properties	2,856	5.3	2,710	5.5
Hospitality	2,066	3.8	1,587	3.2
Other	3,879	7.2	3,255	6.6
Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans	$53,928	100.0%	$49,524	100.0%

Loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios are measures commonly used to assess the quality of commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans. The loan-to-value ratio compares the amount of the loan to the fair value of the underlying property collateralizing the loan and is commonly expressed as a percentage. A loan-to-value ratio less than 100% indicates an excess of collateral value over the loan amount. Loan-to-value ratios greater than 100% indicate that the loan amount exceeds the collateral value. The debt service coverage ratio compares a property's net operating income to its debt service payments. Debt service coverage ratios less than 1.0 times indicate that property operations do not generate enough income to cover the loan's current debt payments. A debt service coverage ratio greater than 1.0 times indicates an excess of net operating income over the debt service payments.

As of December 31, 2019, our commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division had a weighted-average debt service coverage ratio of 2.46 times and a weighted-average loan-to-value ratio of 56%. As of December 31, 2019, 95% of commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans were fixed rate loans. For those commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans that were originated in 2019, the weighted-average debt service coverage ratio was 2.68 times, and the weighted-average loan-to-value ratio was 63%.

The values utilized in calculating these loan-to-value ratios are developed as part of our periodic review of the commercial mortgage and agricultural property loan portfolio, which includes an internal evaluation of the underlying collateral value. Our periodic review also includes a quality re-rating process, whereby we update the internal quality rating originally assigned at underwriting based on the proprietary quality rating system mentioned above. As discussed below, the internal quality rating is a key input in determining our allowance for credit losses.

For loans with collateral under construction, renovation or lease-up, a stabilized value and projected net operating income are used in the calculation of the loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios. Our commercial mortgage and agricultural property loan portfolio included $1.8 billion and approximately $0.7 billion of such loans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. All else being equal, these loans are inherently riskier than those collateralized by properties that have already stabilized. As of December 31, 2019, there were no loan-specific reserves related to these loans. In addition, these unstabilized loans are included in the calculation of our portfolio reserve, as discussed below.

The following table sets forth the gross carrying value of our commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division by loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios, as of the date indicated:

	December 31, 2019			
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
Loan-to-Value Ratio	≥ 1.2x	1.0x to < 1.2x	< 1.0x	Total Commercial Mortgage and Agricultural Property Loans
	(in millions)			
0%-59.99%	$28,720	$ 676	$166	$29,562
60%-69.99%	14,768	968	42	15,778
70%-79.99%	7,670	595	28	8,293
80% or greater	179	114	2	295
Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans	$51,337	$2,353	$238	$53,928

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division by year of origination, as of the date indicated:

	December 31, 2019	
Year of Origination	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
	($ in millions)	
2019	$ 9,726	18.0%
2018	8,699	16.1
2017	7,365	13.7
2016	6,603	12.2
2015	6,231	11.6
2014	4,843	9.0
2013	4,972	9.2
2012 & Prior	5,489	10.2
Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans	$53,928	100.0%

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans by Contractual Maturity Date

The following table sets forth the breakdown of our commercial mortgage and other loans portfolio by contractual maturity, as of the date indicated:

	December 31, 2019	
Vintage	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
	($ in millions)	
Maturing in 2020	$ 2,572	4.7%
Maturing in 2021	3,015	5.5
Maturing in 2022	3,993	7.3
Maturing in 2023	3,534	6.4
Maturing in 2024	5,922	10.8
Maturing in 2025	6,576	12.0
Maturing in 2026	5,839	10.7
Maturing in 2027	4,668	8.5
Maturing in 2028	5,019	9.2
Maturing in 2029	4,694	8.6
Maturing in 2030	2,834	5.2
Maturing in 2031 and beyond	6,107	11.1
Total commercial mortgage and other loans	$54,773	100.0%

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans Quality

The commercial mortgage and other loans portfolio is monitored on an ongoing basis. If certain criteria are met, loans are assigned to either of the following "watch list" categories:

(1) "Closely Monitored," which includes a variety of considerations, such as when loan metrics fall below acceptable levels, the borrower is not cooperative or has requested a material modification, or the portfolio manager has directed a change in category; or

(2) "Not in Good Standing," which includes loans in default or with a high probability of loss of principal, such as when the loan is in the process of foreclosure or the borrower is in bankruptcy.

Our workout and special servicing professionals manage the loans on the watch list.

We establish an allowance for credit losses to provide for the risk of credit losses inherent in the lending process. The allowance includes loan-specific reserves for loans that are determined to be impaired as a result of our loan review process and a portfolio reserve for probable incurred but not specifically identified losses for loans which are not on the watch list. We define an impaired loan as a loan for which we estimate it is probable that amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not be collected. The loan-specific portion of the allowance for credit losses is based on our assessment as to ultimate collectability of loan principal and interest. An allowance for credit losses for an impaired loan is recorded based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or based on the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The portfolio reserve for incurred but not specifically identified losses considers the current credit composition of the portfolio based on the internal quality ratings mentioned above. The portfolio reserves are determined using past loan experience, including historical credit migration, loss probability and loss severity factors by property type. These factors are reviewed and updated as appropriate. The allowance for credit losses for commercial mortgage and other loans can increase or decrease from period to period based on these factors.

The following table sets forth the change in allowance for credit losses for our commercial mortgage and other loans portfolio, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Allowance, beginning of period	$106	$ 91
Addition to (release of) allowance for credit losses	(4)	15
Allowance, end of period	$102	$106
Loan-specific reserve	$ 1	$ 11
Portfolio reserve	$101	$ 95

The allowance for credit losses as of December 31, 2019 decreased compared to December 31, 2018 primarily due to the payoff of a loan included in the loan-specific reserve.

Equity Securities

The equity securities attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division consist principally of investments in Common and Preferred Stock of publicly-traded companies, as well as mutual fund shares. The following table sets forth the composition of our equity securities portfolio and the associated gross unrealized gains and losses, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019				December 31, 2018			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
				(in millions)				
Mutual funds	$ 817	$ 258	$ 1	$1,074	$ 769	$ 87	$ 13	$ 843
Other Common Stocks	2,429	1,091	57	3,463	2,353	751	118	2,986
Non-redeemable Preferred Stocks	51	3	5	49	24	0	4	20
Total equity securities, at fair value(1)	$3,297	$1,352	$63	$4,586	$3,146	$838	$135	$3,849

(1) Amounts presented exclude investments in private equity and hedge funds and other investments which are reported in "Other invested assets."

The net change in unrealized gains (losses) from equity securities attributable to PFI excluding Closed Block division still held at period end, recorded within "Other income (loss)," was $586 million and $(569) million during the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Other Invested Assets

The following table sets forth the composition of "Other invested assets" attributable to PFI excluding the Closed Block division, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
LPs/LLCs:		
Equity method:		
Private equity	$2,740	$2,318
Hedge funds	1,362	836
Real estate-related	792	544
Subtotal equity method	4,894	3,698
Fair value:		
Private equity	990	938
Hedge funds	1,233	1,256
Real estate-related	50	44
Subtotal fair value	2,273	2,238
Total LPs/LLCs	7,167	5,936
Real estate held through direct ownership(1)	1,350	1,777
Derivative instruments	73	42
Other(2)	620	652
Total other invested assets	$9,210	$8,407

(1) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, real estate held through direct ownership had mortgage debt of $537 million and $776 million, respectively.

(2) Primarily includes leveraged leases and member and activity stock held in the Federal Home Loan Banks of New York and Boston. For additional information regarding our holdings in the Federal Home Loan Banks of New York and Boston, see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations

"Invested Assets of Other Entities and Operations" presented below includes investments held outside the general account and primarily represents investments associated with our investment management operations and derivative operations. Our derivative operations act on behalf of affiliates primarily to manage interest rate, foreign currency, credit and equity exposures. Assets within our investment management operations that are managed for third parties and those assets classified as "Separate account assets" on our balance sheet are not included.

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Fixed maturities:		
Public, available-for-sale, at fair value(1)	$ 587	$ 473
Private, available-for-sale, at fair value	1	1
Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value(1)	1,161	1,155
Equity securities, at fair value	691	605
Commercial mortgage and other loans, at book value(2)	259	797
Other invested assets(1)	3,062	2,803
Short-term investments	17	43
Total investments	$5,778	$5,877

(1) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, balances include investments in CLOs with fair value of $438 million and $408 million, respectively.

(2) Book value is generally based on unpaid principal balance, net of any allowance for credit losses, or at fair value, when the fair value option has been elected.

Fixed Maturities, Trading

"Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value" are primarily related to assets associated with consolidated variable interest entities ("VIEs") for which the Company is the investment manager. The assets of the consolidated VIEs are generally offset by liabilities for which the fair value option has been elected. For further information on these consolidated VIEs, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans

Our investment management operations include our commercial mortgage operations, which provide mortgage origination, investment management and servicing for our general account, institutional clients, the Federal Housing Administration and government-sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The mortgage loans of our commercial mortgage operations are included in "Commercial mortgage and other loans." Derivatives and other hedging instruments related to our commercial mortgage operations are primarily included in "Other invested assets."

Other Invested Assets

"Other invested assets" primarily include assets of our derivative operations used to manage interest rate, foreign currency, credit and equity exposures.

Furthermore, other invested assets include strategic investments made as part of our investment management operations. We make these strategic investments in real estate, as well as fixed income, public equity and real estate securities, including controlling interests. Certain of these investments are made primarily for purposes of co-investment in our managed funds and structured products. Other strategic investments are made with the intention to sell or syndicate to investors, including our general account, or for placement in funds and structured products that we offer and manage (seed investments). As part of our investment management operations, we also make loans to our managed funds that are secured by equity commitments from investors or assets of the funds. "Other invested assets" also includes certain assets in consolidated investment funds where the Company is deemed to exercise control over the funds.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Liquidity refers to the ability to generate sufficient cash resources to meet the payment obligations of the Company. Capital refers to the long-term financial resources available to support the operations of our businesses, fund business growth, and provide a cushion to withstand adverse circumstances. Our ability to generate and maintain sufficient liquidity and capital depends on the profitability of our businesses, general economic conditions and our access to the capital markets and the alternate sources of liquidity and capital described herein.

Effective and prudent liquidity and capital management is a priority across the organization. Management monitors the liquidity of Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries on a daily basis and projects borrowing and capital needs over a multi-year time horizon through our periodic planning process. We believe that capital and liquidity resources are sufficient to satisfy the capital and liquidity requirements of Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries, including under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios. We use a Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF") to ensure that all risks taken across the Company align with our capacity and willingness to take those risks. The RAF provides a dynamic assessment of capital and liquidity stress impacts and is intended to ensure that sufficient resources are available to absorb those impacts under comprehensive stresses.

Our businesses are subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision by domestic and international regulators. These regulations currently include, or may include in the future requirements and limitations (many of which are the subject of ongoing rule-making) relating to capital, leverage, liquidity, stress-testing, overall risk management, credit exposure reporting and credit concentration. For information on these regulatory initiatives and their potential impact on us, see "Business—Regulation" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

During 2019, we took the following significant actions that impacted our liquidity and capital position:

- We repurchased $2.5 billion of shares of Prudential Financial's Common Stock in accordance with our 2019 share repurchase authorization and declared aggregate Common Stock dividends of $1.6 billion;
- We issued $2.5 billion of senior notes to be utilized for general corporate purposes, including refinancing portions of our senior notes maturing during 2019 and 2020, and to fund the acquisition of Assurance IQ;
- In October 2019, we completed the acquisition of Assurance IQ. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about the acquisition, including the purchase consideration;
- On September 30, 2019, we entered into a ¥100 billion five-year credit facility with a syndicate of lenders, with terms similar to the prior three-year syndicated credit facility expiring on that date. There were no borrowings under the facility as of December 31, 2019;
- In August 2019, we issued approximately 6.2 million shares of Prudential Financial's Common Stock to the holders of PICA's $500 million of exchangeable surplus notes upon their exercise of the exchange option. The Company's obligations under the surplus notes are now satisfied; and
- In the second quarter of 2019, PGIM closed on a $300 million limited-recourse credit facility that is secured by certain of PGIM's fund investments.

Capital

Our capital management framework is primarily based on statutory Risk-Based Capital ("RBC") and solvency margin measures. Due to our diverse mix of businesses and applicable regulatory requirements, we apply certain refinements to the framework that are designed to more appropriately reflect risks associated with our businesses on a consistent basis across the Company.

We believe Prudential Financial's capitalization and financial profile are consistent with its ratings targets. Our long-term senior debt rating targets for Prudential Financial are "A" for S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, and "a" for A.M. Best Company ("A.M. Best"). Our financial strength rating targets for our life insurance companies are "AA/Aa/AA" for S&P, Moody's and Fitch, respectively, and "A+" for A.M. Best. Some entities may currently be rated below these targets, and not all life insurance companies are rated by each of these rating agencies. See "—Ratings" below for a description of the potential impacts of ratings downgrades.

Capital Governance

Our capital management framework is ultimately reviewed and approved by our Board. The Board has authorized our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chair to approve certain capital actions on behalf of the Company and to further delegate authority with respect to capital actions to appropriate officers, up to specified limits. Any capital commitment that exceeds the authority granted to senior management must be separately authorized by the Board.

In addition, our Capital and Finance Committee ("CFC") reviews the use and allocation of capital above certain threshold amounts to promote the efficient use of capital, consistent with our strategic objectives, ratings aspirations and other goals and targets. This management committee provides a multi-disciplinary due diligence review of specific initiatives or transactions requiring the use of capital, including mergers and acquisitions. The CFC also reviews our annual capital plan (and updates to this plan), as well as our capital, liquidity and financial position, borrowing plans, and related matters prior to the discussion of these items with the Board.

Capitalization

The primary components of the Company's capitalization consist of equity and outstanding capital debt, including junior subordinated debt. As shown in the table below, as of December 31, 2019, the Company had $53.7 billion in capital, all of which was available to support the aggregate capital requirements of its businesses and its Corporate and Other operations. Based on our assessment of these businesses and operations, we believe this level of capital is consistent with our ratings targets.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Equity(1)	$39,076	$37,711
Junior subordinated debt (including hybrid securities)	7,575	7,568
Other capital debt	7,001	5,793
Total capital	$53,652	$51,072

(1) Amounts attributable to Prudential Financial, excluding AOCI.

Insurance Regulatory Capital

We manage PICA, The Prudential Life Insurance Company, Ltd. ("Prudential of Japan"), Gibraltar Life, and other significant insurance subsidiaries to regulatory capital levels consistent with our "AA" ratings targets. We utilize the RBC ratio as a primary measure of the capital adequacy of our domestic insurance subsidiaries and the solvency margin ratio as a primary measure of the capital adequacy of our Japanese insurance subsidiaries.

RBC is calculated based on statutory financial statements and risk formulas consistent with the practices of the NAIC. RBC considers, among other things, risks related to the type and quality of the invested assets, insurance-related risks associated with an insurer's products and liabilities, interest rate risks and general business risks. RBC ratio calculations are intended to assist insurance regulators in measuring an insurer's solvency and ability to pay future claims. The reporting of RBC measures is not intended for the purpose of ranking any insurance company or for use in connection with any marketing, advertising or promotional activities, but is available to the public.

The table below presents the RBC ratios of our most significant domestic insurance subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018, the most recent statutory fiscal year-end for these subsidiaries for which RBC information has been filed.

	Ratio
PICA(1)	385%
Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC")	511%
Composite Major U.S. Insurance Subsidiaries(2)	417%

(1) Includes Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company ("PRIAC"), Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life"), Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey ("PLNJ"), which is a subsidiary of Pruco Life, and Prudential Legacy Insurance Company of New Jersey ("PLIC").

(2) Includes PICA and its subsidiaries, as noted above, and PALAC. Composite RBC is not reported to regulators and is based on the summation of total adjusted capital and risk charges for the included companies as determined under statutory accounting and RBC guidance to calculate a composite numerator and denominator, respectively, for purposes of calculating the composite ratio.

Although not yet filed, we expect our RBC ratios as of December 31, 2019 to be above our "AA" financial strength target levels.

Similar to the RBC ratios that are employed by U.S. insurance regulators, regulatory authorities in the international jurisdictions in which we operate generally establish some form of minimum solvency margin requirements for insurance companies based on local statutory accounting practices. These solvency margins are a primary measure of the capital adequacy of our international insurance operations. Maintenance of our solvency margins at certain levels is also important to our competitive positioning, as in certain jurisdictions, such as Japan, these solvency margins are required to be disclosed to the public and therefore impact the public perception of an insurer's financial strength.

The table below presents the solvency margin ratios of our most significant international insurance subsidiaries as of September 30, 2019, the most recent date for which this information is available.

	Ratio
Prudential of Japan consolidated(1)	875%
Gibraltar Life consolidated(2)	885%

(1) Includes Prudential Trust Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Prudential of Japan.
(2) Includes Prudential Gibraltar Financial Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("PGFL"), a subsidiary of Gibraltar Life.

Although not yet filed, we expect the solvency margin ratio for each of these subsidiaries to be greater than 700% (3.5 times the regulatory required minimums) as of December 31, 2019.

All of our domestic and significant international insurance subsidiaries have capital levels that substantially exceed the minimum level required by applicable insurance regulations. Our regulatory capital levels may be affected in the future by changes to the applicable regulations, proposals for which are currently under consideration by both domestic and international insurance regulators. For further information on the calculation of RBC and solvency margin ratios, as well as regulatory minimums, see Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risk Appetite Framework

We manage our capital consistent with our RAF to determine the amount of capital the Company needs to hold given its risk profile. The RAF is designed to ensure that all risks taken across the Company align with our capacity and willingness to take those risks. It allows for a cohesive assessment of risk and available resources and supports management's decision-making. The RAF is supported by our comprehensive stress testing framework to provide a dynamic assessment of stress impacts and the resources available to absorb those impacts under stress scenarios. It incorporates the objectives of what we previously referred to as our Capital Protection Framework.

Captive Reinsurance Companies

We use captive reinsurance companies to more effectively manage our reserves and capital on an economic basis and to enable the aggregation and transfer of risks. Our captive reinsurance companies assume business from affiliates only. To support the risks they assume, our captives are capitalized to a level we believe is consistent with the "AA" financial strength rating targets of our insurance subsidiaries. All of our captives are subject to internal policies governing their activities. In the normal course of business we contribute capital to the captives to support business growth and other needs. Prudential Financial has also entered into support agreements with several of the captives in connection with financing arrangements. For a description of captive reinsurance company financing activities, see below under "—Financing Activities—Subsidiary Borrowings—Term and Universal Life Reserve Financing."

Shareholder Distributions

Share Repurchase Program and Shareholder Dividends

In December 2018, our Board of Directors (the "Board") authorized the Company to repurchase at management's discretion up to $2.0 billion of its outstanding Common Stock during the period from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. In September 2019, the Board authorized a $500 million increase to the authorization for calendar year 2019. As a result, the Company's aggregate share repurchase authorization for calendar year 2019 was $2.5 billion. In December 2019, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase at management's discretion up to $2.0 billion of its outstanding Common Stock during the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

The timing and amount of share repurchases are determined by management based on market conditions and other considerations, including any increased capital needs of our businesses due to, among other things, changes in regulatory capital requirements and opportunities for growth and acquisitions. Repurchases may be executed in the open market, through derivative, accelerated repurchase and other negotiated transactions and through plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The following table sets forth information about declarations of Common Stock dividends, as well as repurchases of shares of Prudential Financial's Common Stock, for each of the quarterly periods in 2019 and for the prior four years.

	Dividend Amount		Shares Repurchased	
Quarterly period ended:	**Per Share**	**Aggregate**	**Shares**	**Total Cost**
	(in millions, except per share data)			
December 31, 2019	$1.00	$406	5.4	$ 500
September 30, 2019	$1.00	$412	11.4	$1,000
June 30, 2019	$1.00	$411	5.0	$ 500
March 31, 2019	$1.00	$415	5.4	$ 500

Year ended:	Dividend Amount		Shares Repurchased	
	Per Share	Aggregate	Shares	Total Cost
	(in millions, except per share data)			
December 31, 2019	$4.00	$1,644	27.2	$2,500
December 31, 2018	$3.60	$1,525	14.9	$1,500
December 31, 2017	$3.00	$1,300	11.5	$1,250
December 31, 2016	$2.80	$1,245	25.1	$2,000
December 31, 2015	$2.44	$1,115	12.1	$1,000

In addition, on February 4, 2020, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of $1.10 per share of Common Stock, payable on March 12, 2020 to shareholders of record as of February 18, 2020.

Liquidity

The principles of our liquidity management framework are described in an enterprise-wide policy that is reviewed and approved by the Board. Liquidity management and stress testing are performed on a legal entity basis as the ability to transfer funds between subsidiaries is limited due in part to regulatory restrictions. Liquidity needs are determined through daily and quarterly cash flow forecasting at the holding company and within our operating subsidiaries. We seek to maintain a minimum balance of highly liquid assets to ensure that adequate liquidity is available at Prudential Financial to cover fixed expenses in the event that we experience reduced cash flows from our operating subsidiaries at a time when access to capital markets is also not available.

We seek to mitigate the risk of having limited or no access to financing due to stressed market conditions by generally pre-funding debt in advance of maturity. We mitigate the refinancing risk associated with our debt that is used to fund operating needs by matching the term of debt with the assets financed. To ensure adequate liquidity in stress scenarios, stress testing is performed for our major operating subsidiaries. We seek to further mitigate liquidity risk by maintaining our access to alternative sources of liquidity, as discussed below.

Liquidity of Prudential Financial

The principal sources of funds available to Prudential Financial, the parent holding company, are dividends, returns of capital and loans from subsidiaries, and proceeds from debt issuances and certain stock-based compensation activity. These sources of funds may be supplemented by Prudential Financial's access to the capital markets as well as the "—Alternative Sources of Liquidity" described below.

The primary uses of funds at Prudential Financial include servicing debt, making capital contributions and loans to subsidiaries, making acquisitions, paying declared shareholder dividends and repurchasing outstanding shares of Common Stock executed under authority from the Board.

As of December 31, 2019, Prudential Financial had highly liquid assets with a carrying value totaling $5,104 million, a decrease of $1,095 million from December 31, 2018. Highly liquid assets predominantly include cash, short-term investments, U.S. Treasury securities, obligations of other U.S. government authorities and agencies, and/or foreign government bonds. We maintain an intercompany liquidity account that is designed to optimize the use of cash by facilitating the lending and borrowing of funds between Prudential Financial and its subsidiaries on a daily basis. Excluding net borrowings from this intercompany liquidity account, Prudential Financial had highly liquid assets of $4,061 million as of December 31, 2019, a decrease of $1,487 million from December 31, 2018.

The following table sets forth Prudential Financial's principal sources and uses of highly liquid assets, excluding net borrowings from our intercompany liquidity account, for the periods indicated.

Sources and Uses of Holding Company Highly Liquid Assets	Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Highly Liquid Assets, beginning of period	**$ 5,548**	**$ 4,376**
Dividends and/or returns of capital from subsidiaries(1)	3,282	4,058
Affiliated loans/(borrowings)—(capital activities)(2)	818	(623)
Capital contributions to subsidiaries(3)	(521)	(874)
Total Business Capital Activity	**3,579**	**2,561**
Share repurchases	(2,500)	(1,500)
Common stock dividends(4)	(1,641)	(1,521)
M&A (Assurance IQ)(5)	(1,831)	0
Total Share Repurchases, Dividends and Acquisition Activity	**(5,972)**	**(3,021)**
Proceeds from the issuance of debt	2,465	2,531
Repayments of debt	(1,114)	(1,443)
Total Debt Activity	**1,351**	**1,088**
Proceeds from stock-based compensation and exercise of stock options	418	312
Net income tax receipts & payments	103	231
Interest income from subsidiaries on intercompany agreements, net of interest paid	199	215
Interest paid on external debt	(952)	(890)
Affiliated (borrowings)/loans—(operating activities)(6)	(115)	796
Other, net	(98)	(120)
Total Other Activity	**(445)**	**544**
Net increase (decrease) in highly liquid assets	**(1,487)**	**1,172**
Highly Liquid Assets, end of period	**$ 4,061**	**$ 5,548**

(1) See "Item 15—Schedule II—Notes to Condensed Financial Information of Registrant—Dividends and Returns of Capital" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K for dividends and returns of capital by subsidiary.

(2) Affiliated loans/(borrowings)— (capital activities) represent the investment and deployment of capital to and from our businesses in the form of loans. 2019 includes net receipts of $818 million from international insurance subsidiaries. 2018 includes lending of $623 million to international subsidiaries.

(3) 2019 includes capital contributions of $200 million to PICA, $180 million to international insurance subsidiaries, $73 million to PGIM, and $68 million to Assurance IQ. 2018 includes capital contributions of $590 million to PICA and $284 million to international insurance subsidiaries.

(4) Includes cash payments made on dividends declared in prior periods.

(5) Includes $1,758 million of purchase consideration and $73 million related to compensation expense which is recognized over the requisite service periods. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(6) Affiliated (borrowings)/loans—(operating activities) represent loans to and from affiliated subsidiaries to support business operating needs.

Dividends and Returns of Capital from Subsidiaries

Domestic insurance subsidiaries. During 2019, Prudential Financial received returns of capital of $978 million from PALAC, dividends of $600 million from PICA and $163 million from Prudential Annuities Holding Company.

International insurance subsidiaries. During 2019, Prudential Financial received dividends of $1,065 million from its international insurance subsidiaries. In addition to paying Common Stock dividends, our international insurance operations may return capital to Prudential Financial through or facilitated by other means, such as the repayment of preferred stock obligations held by Prudential Financial or other affiliates, affiliated lending, affiliated derivatives and reinsurance with U.S.- and Bermuda-based affiliates. In 2019, our Japan insurance operations entered into reinsurance agreements with Gibraltar Re, our Bermuda-based reinsurance affiliate, to reinsure the mortality and morbidity risk associated with a portion of the in-force contracts as well as newly-issued contracts for certain products. We expect these transactions will allow us to more efficiently manage our capital and risk profile.

Other subsidiaries. During 2019, Prudential Financial received dividends and returns of capital of $462 million from PGIM subsidiaries and dividends of $14 million from other subsidiaries.

Restriction on dividends and returns of capital from subsidiaries. Our insurance companies are subject to limitations on the payment of dividends and other transfers of funds to Prudential Financial and other affiliates under applicable insurance law and regulation. Also, more generally, the payment of dividends by any of our subsidiaries is subject to declaration by their Board of Directors and can be affected by market conditions and other factors.

With respect to our domestic insurance subsidiaries, PICA is permitted to pay ordinary dividends based on calculations specified under New Jersey insurance law, subject to prior notification to the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance ("NJDOBI"). Any distributions above this amount in any twelve-month period are considered to be "extraordinary" dividends, and the approval of the NJDOBI is required prior to payment. The laws regulating dividends of the states where our other domestic insurance companies are domiciled are similar, but not identical, to New Jersey's.

Capital redeployment from our international insurance subsidiaries is subject to local regulatory requirements in the international jurisdictions in which they operate. Our most significant international insurance subsidiaries, Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life, are permitted to pay common stock dividends based on calculations specified by Japanese insurance law, subject to prior notification to the FSA. Dividends in excess of these amounts and other forms of capital distribution require the prior approval of the FSA. The regulatory fiscal year end for both Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life is March 31, 2020, after which time the common stock dividend amount permitted to be paid without prior approval from the FSA can be determined.

The ability of our PGIM subsidiaries and the majority of our other operating subsidiaries to pay dividends is largely unrestricted from a regulatory standpoint.

See Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for details on specific dividend restrictions.

Liquidity of Insurance Subsidiaries

We manage the liquidity of our insurance operations to ensure stable, reliable and cost-effective sources of cash flows to meet all of our obligations. Liquidity within each of our insurance subsidiaries is provided by a variety of sources, including portfolios of liquid assets. The investment portfolios of our subsidiaries are integral to the overall liquidity of our insurance operations. We segment our investment portfolios and employ an asset/liability management approach specific to the requirements of each of our product lines. This enhances the discipline applied in managing the liquidity, as well as the interest rate and credit risk profiles, of each portfolio in a manner consistent with the unique characteristics of the product liabilities.

Liquidity is measured against internally-developed benchmarks that take into account the characteristics of both the asset portfolio and the liabilities that they support. We consider attributes of the various categories of liquid assets (for example, type of asset and credit quality) in calculating internal liquidity measures to evaluate our insurance operations' liquidity under various stress scenarios, including company-specific and market-wide events. We continue to believe that cash generated by ongoing operations and the liquidity profile of our assets provide sufficient liquidity under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios for each of our insurance subsidiaries.

Cash Flow

The principal sources of liquidity for our insurance subsidiaries are premiums, investment and fee income, investment maturities, sales of investments, and sales associated with our insurance and annuity operations, as well as internal and external borrowings. The principal uses of that liquidity include benefits, claims and dividends paid to policyholders, and payments to policyholders and contractholders in connection with surrenders, withdrawals and net policy loan activity. Other uses of liquidity may include commissions, general and administrative expenses, purchases of investments, the payment of dividends to the parent holding company, hedging and reinsurance activity and payments in connection with financing activities.

In each of our major insurance subsidiaries, we believe that the cash flows from operations are adequate to satisfy current liquidity requirements. The continued adequacy of this liquidity will depend upon factors such as future securities market conditions, changes in interest rate levels, policyholder perceptions of our financial strength, policyholder behavior, catastrophic events and the relative safety and attractiveness of competing products, each of which could lead to reduced cash inflows or increased cash outflows. Our insurance operations' cash flows from investment activities result from repayments of principal, proceeds from maturities and sales of invested assets and investment income, net of amounts reinvested. The primary liquidity risks with respect to these cash flows are the risk of default by debtors or bond insurers, our counterparties' willingness to extend repurchase and/or securities lending arrangements, commitments to invest and market volatility. We closely manage these risks through our credit risk management process and regular monitoring of our liquidity position.

Domestic insurance operations. In managing the liquidity of our domestic insurance operations, we consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions when selecting assets to support these contractual obligations. We use surrender charges and other contract provisions to mitigate the extent, timing and profitability impact of withdrawals of funds by customers. The following table sets forth the liabilities for future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances of certain of our domestic insurance subsidiaries as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in billions)	
PICA	$216.7	$207.0
PLIC	51.8	52.6
Pruco Life	48.1	41.5
PRIAC	26.1	25.8
PALAC	19.1	14.7
Other(1)	(96.0)	(91.0)
Total future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances(2)	$265.8	$250.6

(1) Includes the impact of intercompany eliminations.
(2) Amounts are reflected gross of affiliated reinsurance recoverables.

The liabilities presented above are primarily supported by invested assets in our general account. As noted above, when selecting assets to support these contractual obligations, we consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions. As a result, assets will include both liquid assets, as discussed below, and other assets that we believe adequately support our liabilities.

For PICA and other subsidiaries, the liabilities presented above primarily include annuity reserves and deposit liabilities and individual life insurance policy reserves. Individual life insurance policies may impose surrender charges and policyholders may be subject to a new underwriting process in order to obtain a new insurance policy. PICA's reserves for group annuity contracts primarily relate to pension risk transfer contracts, which are generally not subject to early withdrawal. For our individual annuity contracts, to encourage persistency, most of our variable and fixed annuities have surrender or withdrawal charges for a specified number of years. In addition, certain fixed annuities impose a market value adjustment if the invested amount is not held to maturity. The living benefit features of our variable annuities also encourage persistency because the potential value of the living benefit is fully realized only if the contract persists.

For PRIAC, the liabilities presented above primarily include reserves for stable value contracts. Although many of these contracts are subject to discretionary withdrawal, withdrawals are typically at the market value of the underlying assets. Risk is further reduced by the high persistency of clients driven in part by our competitive position in our target markets and contractual provisions such as deferred payouts.

Gross account withdrawals for our domestic insurance operations' products in 2019 were generally consistent with our assumptions in asset/liability management, and the associated cash outflows did not have a material adverse impact on our overall liquidity.

International insurance operations. As with our domestic operations, in managing the liquidity of our international insurance operations, we consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions in selecting assets to support these contractual obligations. The following table sets forth the liabilities for future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances of certain of our international insurance subsidiaries as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in billions)	
Prudential of Japan(1)	$ 56.4	$ 51.6
Gibraltar Life(2)	108.0	104.3
All other international insurance subsidiaries(3)	15.4	17.7
Total future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances(4)	$179.8	$173.6

(1) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, $15.7 billion and $13.4 billion, respectively, of the insurance-related liabilities for Prudential of Japan are associated with U.S. dollar-denominated products that are coinsured to our domestic insurance operations and supported by U.S. dollar-denominated assets. As of December 31, 2019, $0.7 billion of the insurance-related liabilities for Prudential of Japan are primarily associated with yen-denominated products that are coinsured to Gibraltar Re, our Bermuda-based reinsurance affiliate, and primarily supported by yen-denominated assets.

(2) Includes PGFL. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, $5.5 billion and $4.3 billion, respectively, of the insurance-related liabilities for PGFL are associated with U.S. dollar-denominated products that are coinsured to our domestic insurance operations and supported by U.S. dollar-denominated assets. As of December 31, 2019, $2.0 billion of the insurance-related liabilities for Gibraltar Life are primarily associated with yen-denominated products that are coinsured to Gibraltar Re, our Bermuda-based reinsurance affiliate, and primarily supported by yen-denominated assets.

(3) Represents our international insurance operations, excluding Japan.

(4) Amounts are reflected gross of affiliated reinsurance recoverables.

The liabilities presented above are primarily supported by invested assets in our general account. When selecting assets to support these contractual obligations, we consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions. As a result, assets will include both liquid assets, as discussed below, and other assets that we believe adequately support our liabilities.

We believe most of the longer-term recurring pay individual life insurance policies sold by our Japanese operations do not have significant withdrawal risk because policyholders may incur surrender charges and must undergo a new underwriting process to obtain a new insurance policy.

Gibraltar Life sells fixed annuities, denominated in U.S. and Australian dollars, that may be subject to increased surrenders should the yen depreciate in relation to these currencies or if interest rates in Australia and the U.S. decline relative to Japan. A significant portion of the liabilities associated with these contracts include a market value adjustment feature, which mitigates the profitability impact from surrenders. As of December 31, 2019, products with a market value adjustment feature represented $26.1 billion of our Japan operations' insurance-related liabilities, which included $22.7 billion attributable to non-yen denominated fixed annuities.

Liquid Assets

Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, U.S. Treasury securities, fixed maturities that are not designated as held-to-maturity and public equity securities. In addition to access to substantial investment portfolios, our insurance companies' liquidity is managed through access to a variety of instruments available for funding and/or managing cash flow mismatches, including from time to time those arising from claim levels in excess of projections. Our ability to utilize assets and liquidity between our subsidiaries is limited by regulatory and other constraints. We believe that ongoing operations and the liquidity profile of our assets provide sufficient liquidity under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios for each of our insurance subsidiaries.

The following table sets forth the fair value of certain of our domestic insurance operations' portfolio of liquid assets, as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2019						
	Prudential Insurance	PLIC	PRIAC	PALAC	Pruco Life	Total	December 31, 2018
				(in billions)			
Cash and short-term investments	$ 7.5	$ 0.4	$ 0.3	$ 3.1	$0.6	$ 11.9	$ 11.1
Fixed maturity investments(1):							
High or highest quality	126.2	37.2	19.5	13.0	5.4	201.3	179.2
Other than high or highest quality	7.5	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	12.2	11.3
Subtotal	133.7	40.0	20.6	13.5	5.7	213.5	190.5
Public equity securities, at fair value	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.9
Total	$141.4	$42.6	$20.9	$16.7	$6.3	$227.9	$203.5

(1) Excludes fixed maturities designated as held-to-maturity. Credit quality is based on NAIC or equivalent rating.

The following table sets forth the fair value of our international insurance operations' portfolio of liquid assets, as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2019				
	Prudential of Japan	Gibraltar Life(1)	All Other(2)	Total	December 31, 2018
			(in billions)		
Cash and short-term investments	$ 1.0	$ 2.5	$ 1.5	$ 5.0	$ 4.1
Fixed maturity investments(3):					
High or highest quality(4)	43.4	93.5	20.3	157.2	149.1
Other than high or highest quality	0.7	2.4	2.3	5.4	6.2
Subtotal	44.1	95.9	22.6	162.6	155.3
Public equity securities	2.1	1.8	0.8	4.7	4.0
Total	$47.2	$100.2	$24.9	$172.3	$163.4

(1) Includes PGFL.
(2) Represents our international insurance operations, excluding Japan.
(3) Excludes fixed maturities designated as held-to-maturity. Credit quality is based on NAIC or equivalent rating.
(4) As of December 31, 2019, $122.2 billion, or 78%, were invested in government or government agency bonds.

Given the size and liquidity profile of our investment portfolios, we believe that claim experience, including policyholder withdrawals and surrenders, varying from our projections does not constitute a significant liquidity risk. Our asset/liability management process takes into account the expected maturity of investments and expected claim payments as well as the specific nature and risk profile of the liabilities. To the extent we need to pay claims in excess of projections, we may borrow temporarily or sell investments sooner than anticipated to pay these claims, which may result in increased borrowing costs or realized investment gains or losses, including from changes in interest rates or credit spreads. The payment of claims and sale of investments earlier than anticipated would have an impact on the reported level of cash flow from operating, investing, and financing activities, in our financial statements. Historically, there has been no significant variation between the expected maturities of our investments and the payment of claims.

Liquidity associated with other activities

Hedging activities associated with Individual Annuities

For the portion of our Individual Annuities' ALM strategy executed through hedging, as well as the capital hedge program, we enter into a range of exchange-traded, cleared and other OTC equity and interest rate derivatives in order to hedge certain capital market risks related to more severe market conditions. For a full discussion of our Individual Annuities' risk management strategy, see "—Results of Operations by Segment—U.S. Businesses—U.S. Individual Solutions Division—Individual Annuities." This portion of our Individual Annuities' ALM strategy and capital hedge program requires access to liquidity to meet payment obligations relating to these derivatives, such as payments for periodic settlements, purchases, maturities and terminations. These liquidity needs can vary materially due to, among other items, changes in interest rates, equity markets, mortality and policyholder behavior.

The hedging portion of our Individual Annuities' ALM strategy and capital hedge program may also result in derivative related collateral postings to (when we are in a net pay position) or from (when we are in a net receive position) counterparties. The net collateral position depends on changes in interest rates and equity markets related to the amount of the exposures hedged. Depending on market conditions, the collateral posting requirements can result in material liquidity needs when we are in a net pay position. As of December 31, 2019, the derivatives comprising the hedging portion of our ALM strategy and capital hedge program were in a net receive position of $4.7 billion compared to a net receive position of $2.9 billion as of December 31, 2018. The change in collateral position was driven by a net positive impact from declining interest rates, partially offset by rising equity markets.

Foreign exchange hedging activities

We employ various hedging strategies to manage potential exposure to foreign currency exchange rate movements, particularly those associated with the yen. Our overall yen hedging strategy calibrates the hedge level to preserve the relative contribution of our yen-based business to the Company's overall return on equity on a leverage neutral basis. The hedging strategy includes two primary components:

Income Hedges—We hedge a portion of our prospective yen-based earnings streams by entering into external forward currency derivative contracts that effectively fix the currency exchange rates for that portion of earnings, thereby reducing volatility from foreign currency exchange rate movements. As of December 31, 2019, we have hedged 100%, 72% and 28% of expected yen-based earnings for 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Equity Hedges—We hold both internal and external hedges primarily to hedge our USD-equivalent equity. These hedges also mitigate volatility in the solvency margins of yen-based subsidiaries resulting from changes in the market value of their USD-denominated investments hedging our USD-equivalent equity attributable to changes in the yen-USD exchange rate.

For additional information on our hedging strategy, see "—Results of Operations—Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates."

Cash settlements from these hedging activities result in cash flows between subsidiaries of Prudential Financial and either international-based subsidiaries or external parties. The cash flows are dependent on changes in foreign currency exchange rates and the notional amount of the exposures hedged. For example, a significant yen depreciation over an extended period of time could result in net cash inflows, while a significant yen appreciation could result in net cash outflows. The following tables set forth information about net cash settlements and the net asset or liability resulting from these hedging activities related to the yen and other currencies for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31,	
Cash Settlements: Received (Paid)	**2019**	**2018**
	(in millions)	
Income Hedges (External)(1)	$ 67	$ (13)
Equity Hedges:		
Internal(2)	432	105
External(3)	143	246
Total Equity Hedges	575	351
Total Cash Settlements	$642	$338

	As of December 31,	
Assets (Liabilities):	**2019**	**2018**
	(in millions)	
Income Hedges (External)(4)	$ 60	$ 67
Equity Hedges:		
Internal(2)	506	436
External(5)	43	78
Total Equity Hedges(6)	549	514
Total Assets (Liabilities)	$609	$581

(1) Includes non-yen related cash settlements of $41 million, primarily denominated in Australian dollar, Korean won, and Brazilian real and $(11) million, primarily denominated in Korean won, for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
(2) Represents internal transactions between international-based and U.S.-based entities. Amounts noted are from the U.S.-based entities' perspectives.
(3) Includes Korean won related cash settlements of $17 million and $2 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
(4) Includes non-yen related assets of $37 million, primarily denominated in Korean won, Australian dollar and Chilean peso, and assets of $44 million primarily, denominated in Australian dollar and Brazilian real, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
(5) Includes Korean won related assets of $1 million and liabilities of $(2) million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
(6) As of December 31, 2019, approximately $331 million, $332 million and $(115) million of the net market values are scheduled to settle in 2020, 2021 and thereafter, respectively. The net market value of the assets (liabilities) will vary with changing market conditions to the extent there are no corresponding offsetting positions.

PGIM operations

The principal sources of liquidity for our fee-based PGIM businesses include asset management fees and commercial mortgage origination and servicing fees. The principal uses of liquidity include general and administrative expenses, facilitating our commercial mortgage loan business, and distributions of dividends and returns of capital to Prudential Financial. The primary liquidity risks for our fee-based PGIM businesses relate to their profitability, which is impacted by market conditions and our investment management performance. We believe the cash flows from our fee-based PGIM businesses are adequate to satisfy the current liquidity requirements of these operations, as well as requirements that could arise under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios, which are monitored through the use of internal measures.

The principal sources of liquidity for our strategic investments held in our PGIM businesses are cash flows from investments, the ability to liquidate investments, borrowing lines from internal sources, including Prudential Financial and Prudential Funding, LLC ("Prudential Funding"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of PICA, and external sources, including PGIM's limited-recourse credit facility. The principal use of liquidity for our strategic investments includes making investments to support business growth and paying interest expense from the internal and external borrowings used to fund those investments. The primary liquidity risks include the inability to sell assets in a timely manner, declines in the value of assets and credit defaults. There have been no material changes to the liquidity position of our PGIM operations since December 31, 2019.

Alternative Sources of Liquidity

In addition to asset-based financing as discussed below, Prudential Financial and certain subsidiaries have access to other sources of liquidity, including syndicated, unsecured committed credit facilities, membership in the Federal Home Loan Banks, commercial paper programs, and a put option agreement. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on these sources of liquidity.

Asset-based Financing

We conduct asset-based or secured financing within our insurance and other subsidiaries, including transactions such as securities lending, repurchase agreements and mortgage dollar rolls, to earn spread income, to borrow funds, or to facilitate trading activity. These programs are primarily driven by portfolio holdings of securities that are lendable based on counterparty demand for these securities in the marketplace. The collateral received in connection with these programs is primarily used to purchase securities in the short-term spread portfolios of our insurance entities. Investments held in the short-term spread portfolios include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments (primarily corporate bonds), mortgage loans and fixed maturities (primarily collateralized loan obligations and other structured securities), with a weighted average life at time of purchase by the short-term portfolios of four years or less. Floating rate assets comprise the majority of our short-term spread portfolio. These short-term portfolios are subject to specific investment policy statements, which among other things, do not allow for significant asset/liability interest rate duration mismatch.

The following table sets forth our liabilities under asset-based or secured financing programs as of the dates indicated.

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	PFI Excluding Closed Block Division	Closed Block Division	Consolidated	PFI Excluding Closed Block Division	Closed Block Division	Consolidated
	($ in millions)					
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	$ 6,834	$2,847	$ 9,681	$ 6,982	$2,968	$ 9,950
Cash collateral for loaned securities	3,228	986	4,214	3,063	866	3,929
Securities sold but not yet purchased	0	0	0	9	0	9
Total(1)	$10,062	$3,833	$13,895	$10,054	$3,834	$13,888
Portion of above securities that may be returned to the Company overnight requiring immediate return of the cash collateral(2)	$10,062	$3,833	$13,895	$ 9,875	$3,834	$13,709
Weighted average maturity, in days(2)(3)	N/A	N/A		10	N/A	

(1) The daily weighted average outstanding balance for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $10,524 million and $9,653 million, respectively, for PFI excluding the Closed Block division, and $4,152 million and $4,343 million, respectively, for the Closed Block division.

(2) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

(3) Excludes securities that may be returned to the Company overnight. "N/A" reflects that all outstanding balances may be returned to the Company overnight.

As of December 31, 2019, our domestic insurance entities had assets eligible for the asset-based or secured financing programs of $123.0 billion, of which $13.9 billion were on loan. Taking into account market conditions and outstanding loan balances as of December 31, 2019, we believe approximately $17.4 billion of the remaining eligible assets are readily lendable, including approximately $12.4 billion relating to PFI excluding the Closed Block division, of which $4.0 billion relates to certain separate accounts and may only be used for financing activities related to those accounts, and the remaining $4.9 billion relating to the Closed Block division.

Financing Activities

As of December 31, 2019, total short-term and long-term debt of the Company on a consolidated basis was $20.6 billion, an increase of $0.8 billion from December 31, 2018. The following table sets forth total consolidated borrowings of the Company as of the dates indicated. We may, from time to time, seek to redeem or repurchase our outstanding debt securities through open market purchases, individually negotiated transactions or otherwise. Any such actions will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity position and other factors.

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Prudential Financial	Subsidiaries	Consolidated	Prudential Financial	Subsidiaries	Consolidated
			(in millions)			
General obligation short-term debt:						
Commercial paper	$ 25	$ 524	$ 549	$ 15	$ 727	$ 742
Current portion of long-term debt	1,179	0	1,179	1,100	499	1,599
Subtotal	1,204	524	1,728	1,115	1,226	2,341
General obligation long-term debt:						
Senior debt	9,912	172	10,084	8,630	173	8,803
Junior subordinated debt	7,518	57	7,575	7,511	57	7,568
Surplus notes(1)	0	342	342	0	341	341
Subtotal	17,430	571	18,001	16,141	571	16,712
Total general obligations	18,634	1,095	19,729	17,256	1,797	19,053
Limited and non-recourse borrowings(2)						
Short-term debt	0	13	13	0	53	53
Current portion of long-term debt	0	192	192	0	57	57
Long-term debt	0	645	645	0	666	666
Subtotal	0	850	850	0	776	776
Total borrowings	$18,634	$1,945	$20,579	$17,256	$2,573	$19,829

(1) Amounts are net of assets under set-off arrangements of $9,749 million and $9,095 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(2) Limited and non-recourse borrowing primarily represents mortgage debt of our subsidiaries that has recourse only to real estate investment property of $537 million and $776 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and a draw on a credit facility with recourse only to collateral pledged by the Company of $300 million and $0 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, we were in compliance with all debt covenants related to the borrowings in the table above. For further information on our short- and long-term debt obligations, see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Based on the use of proceeds, we classify our borrowings as capital debt and operating debt. Capital debt, which is debt utilized to meet the capital requirements of our businesses, was $14.6 billion and $13.4 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Operating debt of $5.2 billion and $5.7 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, consists of debt issued to finance specific investment assets or portfolios of investment assets, the proceeds from which will service the debt. Specifically, this includes institutional spread lending investment portfolios, assets supporting reserve requirements under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX as described below, as well as funding for institutional and insurance company portfolio cash flow timing differences. Operating debt is also utilized for business funding to meet specific purposes, which may include funding new business acquisition costs associated with our individual annuities business, operating needs associated with hedging our individual annuities products as discussed above and activities associated with our PGIM business.

Prudential Financial Borrowings

Long-term borrowings are conducted primarily by Prudential Financial. It borrows these funds to meet its capital and other funding needs, as well as the capital and funding needs of its subsidiaries. Prudential Financial maintains a shelf registration statement with the SEC that permits the issuance of public debt, equity and hybrid securities. As a "Well-Known Seasoned Issuer" under SEC rules, Prudential Financial's shelf registration statement provides for automatic effectiveness upon filing and has no stated issuance capacity.

Prudential Financial's borrowings increased $1.38 billion from December 31, 2018, primarily driven by the issuance, net of related costs, of $2.47 billion of senior debt and a $10 million increase in commercial paper outstanding, partially offset by debt maturities of $1.1 billion. For more information on long-term debt, see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Subsidiary Borrowings

Subsidiary borrowings principally consist of commercial paper borrowings by Prudential Funding, asset-based financing and real estate investment financing. Borrowings of our subsidiaries decreased $628 million from December 31, 2018 due to $499 million in debt maturities, a $239 million decrease in mortgage debt, and a $203 million decrease in commercial paper outstanding, primarily offset by a $300 million draw on a credit facility and a $13 million increase in short-term debt.

Term and Universal Life Reserve Financing

For business written prior to the implementation of principle-based reserving, Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX require domestic life insurers to establish statutory reserves for term and universal life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees that are consistent with the statutory reserves required for other individual life policies with similar guarantees. Many market participants believe that these levels of reserves are excessive relative to the levels reasonably required to maintain solvency for moderately adverse experience. The difference between the statutory reserve and the amount necessary to maintain solvency for moderately adverse experience is considered to be the non-economic portion of the statutory reserve.

We use captive reinsurance subsidiaries to finance the portion of the statutory reserves required to be held by our domestic life insurance companies under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX that we consider to be non-economic. The financing arrangements involve the reinsurance of term and universal life business to our captive reinsurers and the issuance of surplus notes by those captives that are treated as capital for statutory purposes. These surplus notes are subordinated to policyholder obligations, and the payment of principal and interest on the surplus notes can only be made with prior insurance regulatory approval.

We have entered into agreements with external counterparties providing for the issuance of surplus notes by our captive reinsurers in return for the receipt of credit-linked notes ("Credit-Linked Note Structures"). As of December 31, 2019, we had Credit-Linked Note Structures with an aggregate issuance capacity of $13,700 million, of which $12,009 million was outstanding, as compared to an aggregate issuance capacity of $13,750 million, of which $11,445 million was outstanding, as of December 31, 2018. Under the agreements, the captive receives in exchange for the surplus notes one or more credit-linked notes issued by a special-purpose affiliate of the Company with an aggregate principal amount equal to the surplus notes outstanding. The captive holds the credit-linked notes as assets supporting Regulation XXX or Guideline AXXX non-economic reserves, as applicable. The captive can redeem the principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes for cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event affecting the captive. Under the agreements, the external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payments under the credit-linked notes in return for the receipt of fees. Under certain of the transactions, Prudential Financial has agreed to make capital contributions to the captive to reimburse it for investment losses in excess of specified amounts and/or has agreed to reimburse the external counterparties for any payments made under the credit-linked notes. To date, no such payments under the credit-linked notes have been required. Under these transactions, because valid rights of set-off exist, interest and principal payments on the surplus notes and on the credit-linked notes are settled on a net basis, and the surplus notes are reflected in the Company's total consolidated borrowings on a net basis.

The following table summarizes our Credit-Linked Note Structures, which are reported on a net basis, as of December 31, 2019.

	Surplus Notes			
Credit-Linked Note Structures:	**Original Issue Dates**	**Maturity Dates**	**Outstanding as of December 31, 2019**	**Facility Size**
			($ in millions)	
XXX	2011-2014	2021-2024	$ 1,750(1)	$ 1,750
AXXX	2013	2033	3,248	3,500
XXX	2014-2018	2021-2034	2,360(2)	2,450
XXX	2014-2017	2024-2037	2,265	2,400
AXXX	2017	2037	1,466	2,000
XXX	2018	2038	920	1,600
Total Credit-Linked Note Structures			$12,009	$13,700

(1) Prudential Financial has agreed to reimburse any amounts paid under the credit-linked notes issued in this structure up to $0.5 billion. During the fourth quarter of 2019, this financing facility was restructured to allow for an extension through 2036.

(2) The $2.36 billion of surplus notes represents an intercompany transaction that eliminates upon consolidation. Prudential Financial has agreed to reimburse amounts paid under credit-linked notes issued in this structure up to $1.0 billion.

As of December 31, 2019, we also had outstanding an aggregate of $2.6 billion of debt issued for the purpose of financing Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX non-economic reserves, of which approximately $0.7 billion relates to Regulation XXX reserves and approximately $1.9 billion relates to Guideline AXXX reserves. In addition, as of December 31, 2019, for purposes of financing Guideline AXXX reserves, one of our captives had approximately $4.0 billion of surplus notes outstanding that were issued to affiliates.

The Company has introduced updated versions of its products in phases over the course of the principle-based reserving implementation period and has transitioned all products by January 1, 2020. These updated products support the principle-based statutory reserve level without the need for captive reserve financing. The Company is continuing to assess the impact of this new reserving approach on projected statutory reserve levels and product pricing for its entire portfolio of individual life product offerings. Certain elements of the implementation of principle-based reserving are yet to be finalized by the NAIC and may have a material impact on statutory reserves.

Ratings

Financial strength ratings (which are sometimes referred to as "claims-paying" ratings) and credit ratings are important factors affecting public confidence in an insurer and its competitive position in marketing products. Our credit ratings are also important for our ability to raise capital through the issuance of debt and for the cost of such financing. Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organizations continually review the financial performance and financial condition of the entities they rate, including Prudential Financial and its rated subsidiaries.

A downgrade in the credit or financial strength ratings of Prudential Financial or its rated subsidiaries could potentially, among other things, limit our ability to market products, reduce our competitiveness, increase the number or value of policy surrenders and withdrawals, increase our borrowing costs and potentially make it more difficult to borrow funds, adversely affect the availability of financial guarantees, such as letters of credit, cause additional collateral requirements or other required payments under certain agreements, allow counterparties to terminate derivative agreements and/or hurt our relationships with creditors, distributors, or trading counterparties thereby potentially negatively affecting our profitability, liquidity, and/or capital. In addition, we consider our own risk of non-performance in determining the fair value of our liabilities. Therefore, changes in our credit or financial strength ratings may affect the fair value of our liabilities.

Financial strength ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding the financial ability of an insurance company to meet its obligations under an insurance policy. Credit ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding an entity's ability to repay its indebtedness. The following table summarizes the ratings for Prudential Financial and certain of its subsidiaries as of February 14, 2020.

	A.M. Best(1)	S&P(2)	Moody's(3)	Fitch(4)
Last review date	**12/5/2019**	**12/20/2019**	**5/9/2019**	**9/13/2019**
Current outlook	**Stable**	**Stable***	**Positive**	**Stable**
Financial Strength Ratings:				
The Prudential Insurance Company of America	A+	AA-	Aa3	AA-
Pruco Life Insurance Company	A+	AA-	Aa3	AA-
Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey	A+	AA-	NR**	AA-
Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation	A+	AA-	NR	AA-
Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A+	AA-	Aa3	AA-
The Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd. (Prudential of Japan)	NR	A+	NR	NR
Gibraltar Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	NR	A+	NR	NR
The Prudential Gibraltar Financial Life Insurance Co. Ltd	NR	A+	NR	NR
Credit Ratings:				
Prudential Financial, Inc.:				
Short-term borrowings	AMB-1	A-1	P-2	F1
Long-term senior debt	a-	A	A3	A-
Junior subordinated long-term debt	bbb	BBB+	Baa1	BBB
The Prudential Insurance Company of America:				
Capital and surplus notes	a	A	A2	A
Prudential Funding, LLC:				
Short-term debt	AMB-1	A-1+	P-1	F1+
Long-term senior debt	a+	AA-	A1	A+
PRICOA Global Funding I:				
Long-term senior debt	aa-	AA-	Aa3	AA-

* The Current 'Stable' Outlook on Prudential's ratings corresponds to all S&P rated Prudential entities except for Prudential's Japanese Subsidiaries (The Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd., Gibraltar Life Insurance Company, Ltd., and The Prudential Gibraltar Financial Life Insurance Co. Ltd.), which have 'Positive' Outlooks.

** "NR" indicates not rated.

(1) A.M. Best Company, which we refer to as A.M. Best, financial strength ratings for insurance companies range from "A++ (superior)" to "D (Poor)". A rating of A+ is the second highest of thirteen rating categories. A.M. Best long-term credit ratings range from "aaa (exceptional)" to "c (Poor)". A.M. Best short-term credit ratings range from "AMB-1+", which represents the strongest ability to repay short-term debt obligations, to "AMB-4 (Questionable)".

(2) Standard & Poor's Rating Services, which we refer to as S&P, financial strength ratings for insurance companies range from "AAA (extremely strong)" to "D (default)". A rating of AA- is the fourth highest of twenty-three rating categories. S&P's long-term issue credit ratings range from "AAA (extremely strong)" to "D (default)". S&P short-term ratings range from "A-1 (highest category)" to "D (default)".

(3) Moody's Investors Service, Inc., which we refer to as Moody's, insurance financial strength ratings range from "Aaa (exceptional)" to "C (lowest)". A rating of Aa3 is the fourth highest of twenty-one rating categories. Numeric modifiers are used to refer to the ranking within the group—with 1 being the highest and 3 being the lowest. These modifiers are used to indicate relative strength within a category. Moody's long-term credit ratings range from "Aaa (highest)" to "C (default)". Moody's short-term ratings range from "Prime-1 (P-1)", which represents a superior ability for repayment of short-term debt obligations, to "Prime-3 (P-3)", which represents an acceptable ability for repayment of such obligations. Issuers rated "Not Prime" do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

(4) Fitch Ratings Inc., which we refer to as Fitch, financial strength ratings range from "AAA (exceptionally strong)" to "C (distressed)". A rating of AA- is the fourth highest of twenty-one rating categories. Fitch long-term credit ratings range from "AAA (highest credit quality)", which denotes exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, to "D (default)". Short-term ratings range from "F1+ (highest credit quality)" to "D (default)".

The ratings set forth above reflect current opinions of each rating agency. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. These ratings are not directed toward shareholders and do not in any way reflect evaluations of the safety and security of the Common Stock. These ratings are reviewed periodically and may be changed at any time by the rating agencies. As a result, we cannot assure stakeholders that we will maintain our current ratings in the future.

Rating agencies use an "outlook" statement for both industry sectors and individual companies. For an industry sector, a stable outlook generally implies that over the next 12 to 18 months the rating agency expects ratings to remain unchanged among companies in the sector. In 2019, Fitch revised the Rating Outlook on the U.S. life insurance industry from Stable to Negative. A.M. Best, Moody's, and S&P maintained their outlook for the U.S. life insurance sector at Stable. For a particular company, an outlook generally indicates a medium- or long-term trend (generally six months to two years) in credit fundamentals, which if continued, may lead to a rating change. These indicators are not necessarily a precursor of a rating change nor do they preclude a rating agency from changing a rating at any time without notice. A.M. Best, Fitch, S&P and Moody's have the Company's ratings on Stable outlook.

The following is a summary of the significant changes or actions in ratings and rating outlooks for our Company that have occurred from January 1, 2019 through February 14, 2020:

On May 9, 2019, Moody's Investors Service upgraded the financial strength rating of PICA, Pruco Life and PRIAC to 'Aa3' from 'A1'with a Stable outlook. Moody's also upgraded Prudential Financial's long-term senior debt rating to 'A3' from 'Baa1' with a Stable outlook.

Requirements to post collateral or make other payments because of ratings downgrades under certain agreements, including derivative agreements, can be satisfied in cash or by posting permissible securities held by the subsidiaries subject to the agreements. In addition, a ratings downgrade by A.M. Best to "A-" for our domestic life insurance companies would require PICA to either post collateral or a letter of credit in the amount of approximately $1.3 billion, based on the level of statutory reserves related to the variable annuity business acquired from Allstate. We believe that the posting of such collateral would not be a material liquidity event for PICA.

Contractual Obligations

The table below summarizes the future estimated cash payments related to certain contractual obligations as of December 31, 2019. The estimated payments reflected in this table are based on management's estimates and assumptions about these obligations. Because these estimates and assumptions are necessarily subjective, the actual cash outflows in future periods will vary, possibly materially, from those reflected in the table. In addition, we do not believe that our cash flow requirements can be adequately assessed based solely upon an analysis of these obligations, as the table below does not contemplate all aspects of our cash inflows, such as the level of cash flow generated by certain of our investments, nor all aspects of our cash outflows.

	Estimated Payments Due by Period				
	Total	2020	2021-2022	2023-2024	2025 and thereafter
			(in millions)		
Short-term and long-term debt obligations(1)	$ 42,045	$ 2,930	$ 2,680	$ 2,903	$ 33,532
Operating lease obligations(2)	649	152	247	139	111
Purchase obligations:					
Commitments to purchase or fund investments(3)	7,421	4,206	1,882	590	743
Commercial mortgage loan commitments(4)	2,129	1,822	282	25	0
Other liabilities:					
Insurance liabilities(5)	1,174,006	46,614	67,856	67,902	991,634
Other(6)	14,025	13,945	53	27	0
Total	$1,240,275	$69,669	$73,000	$71,586	$1,026,020

(1) The estimated payments due by period for long-term debt reflects the contractual maturities of principal, as disclosed in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as estimated future interest payments. The payment of principal and estimated future interest for short-term debt are reflected in estimated payments due in 2020. The estimate for future interest payments includes the effect of derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting treatment. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information concerning our short-term and long-term debt.

(2) The estimated payments due by period for operating leases reflect the future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases, as disclosed in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) As discussed in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we have commitments to purchase or fund investments, some of which are contingent upon events or circumstances not under our control, including those at the discretion of our counterparties. The timing of the fulfillment of certain of these commitments cannot be estimated, therefore the settlements of these obligations are reflected in estimated payments due in less than one year. Commitments to purchase or fund investments include $49 million that we anticipate will ultimately be funded from our separate accounts.

(4) As discussed in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, loan commitments of our commercial mortgage operations, which are legally binding commitments to extend credit to a counterparty, have been reflected in the contractual obligations table above principally based on the expiration date of the commitment; however, it is possible these loan commitments could be funded prior to their expiration date. In certain circumstances the counterparty may also extend the date of the expiration in exchange for a fee.

(5) The estimated cash flows due by period for insurance liabilities reflect future estimated cash payments to be made to policyholders and others for future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances, policyholder's dividends, reinsurance payables and separate account liabilities, net of premium receipts and reinsurance recoverables. Contractual obligations are contingent upon the receipt of premiums. These future estimated cash flows for current policies in force generally reflect our best estimate economic and actuarial assumptions. These cash flows are undiscounted with respect to interest. Therefore, the sum of the cash flows shown for all years in the table of $1,174 billion exceeds the corresponding liability amounts of approximately $769 billion included in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019. Separate account liabilities are legally insulated from general account obligations, and it is generally expected these liabilities will be fully funded by separate account assets and their related cash flows. We have made significant assumptions to determine the future estimated cash flows related to the underlying policies and contracts. Due to the significance of the assumptions used and the contingent nature of contractual terms, actual cash flows and their timing will differ, possibly materially, from these estimates. Timing of cash flows in the "2025 and thereafter" category include long term liabilities that may extend beyond 100 years.

(6) The estimated payments due by period for other liabilities includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase, cash collateral for loaned securities, liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits, bank customer liabilities, and other miscellaneous liabilities. Amounts presented in the table also exclude $1,274 million of notes issued by consolidated VIE's which recourse for these obligations is limited to the assets of the respective VIE and do not have recourse to the general credit of the company.

We also enter into agreements to purchase goods and services in the normal course of business; however, these purchase obligations are not material to our consolidated results of operations or financial position as of December 31, 2019.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Guarantees and Other Contingencies

In the course of our business, we provide certain guarantees and indemnities to third parties pursuant to which we may be contingently required to make payments in the future. See Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Other Contingent Commitments

We also have other commitments, some of which are contingent upon events or circumstances not under our control, including those at the discretion of our counterparties. See Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding these commitments. For further discussion of certain of these commitments that relate to our separate accounts, also see "—Liquidity associated with other activities—PGIM operations."

Other Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In 2013, we entered into a put option agreement with a Delaware trust that gives Prudential Financial the right, at any time over a ten-year period, to issue up to $1.5 billion of senior notes to the trust in return for principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities that are held by the trust. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on this put option agreement. In 2014, Prudential Financial entered into financing transactions, pursuant to which it issued $500 million of limited recourse notes and, in return, obtained $500 million of asset-backed notes from a Delaware master trust and ultimately contributed the asset-backed notes to its subsidiary, PRIAC. As of December 31, 2019, no principal payments have been received or are currently due on the asset-backed notes and, as a result, there was no payment obligation under the limited recourse notes. Accordingly, none of the notes are reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of that date.

Other than as described above, we do not have retained or contingent interests in assets transferred to unconsolidated entities, or variable interests in unconsolidated entities or other similar transactions, arrangements or relationships that serve as credit, liquidity or market risk support, that we believe are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or our access to or requirements for capital resources. In addition, other than the agreements referred to above, we do not have relationships with any unconsolidated entities that are contractually limited to narrow activities that facilitate our transfer of or access to associated assets.

Risk Management

Overview

We employ a risk governance structure, overseen by senior management and our Board and managed by Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM"), to provide a common framework for evaluating the risks embedded in and across our businesses and corporate centers, developing risk appetites, managing these risks and identifying current and future risk challenges and opportunities. For a discussion of the risks of our businesses, see "Risk Factors" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risk Governance Framework

Each of our businesses has a risk governance structure that is supported by a framework at the corporate level. Generally, our businesses are authorized to make day-to-day risk decisions that are consistent with enterprise risk policies and limits, and subject to enterprise oversight.

Board of Directors Oversight

Our Board oversees our risk profile and management's processes for assessing and managing risk. The Board also reviews strategic risks and opportunities facing the Company. Certain specific categories of risk are assigned to Board committees that report back to the full Board, as summarized below:

- Audit Committee: oversees insurance risk and operational risks, including model risk, as well as risks related to financial controls, legal, regulatory and compliance risks, and the overall risk management governance structure and risk management function.
- Compensation Committee: oversees our compensation programs so that incentives are aligned with appropriate risk taking.
- Corporate Governance and Business Ethics Committee: oversees our corporate governance procedures and practices, ethics and conflict of interest policies, political contributions, lobbying expenses and overall political strategy, as well as our strategy and reputation regarding environmental stewardship, sustainability and corporate social responsibility.
- Finance Committee: oversees liquidity risk, including risks involving our capital and liquidity management, the incurrence and repayment of borrowings, the capital structure, the funding of benefit plans and statutory insurance reserves. The Finance Committee oversees our capital plan and receives regular updates on the sources and uses of capital relative to plan, as well as on our RAF.

- Investment Committee: oversees investment risk and market risk and the strength of the investment function. The Investment Committee approves investment and market risk limits based on asset class, issuer, credit quality and geography.
- Risk Committee: oversees the governance of significant risks throughout the Company and the establishment and ongoing monitoring of our risk profile, risk capacity and risk appetite. The Risk Committee also serves to coordinate the risk oversight functions of the other committees of the Board.

Management Oversight

Our primary risk management committee is the Enterprise Risk Committee ("ERC"). Currently, the ERC is chaired by our Chief Risk Officer and otherwise comprised of the Vice Chairman, Head of U.S. Businesses, Head of International Businesses, General Counsel, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Chief Actuary. Our Chief Auditor also attends meetings of the ERC. The ERC is charged with facilitating the Company's ability to identify, assess, monitor and manage risk. The primary focus of the Committee is the critical analysis of significant risks and the appropriateness and alignment to the defined risk appetite of the Company.

The ERC is supported by six Risk Oversight Committees aligned with our tactical risks, each of which is comprised of subject matter experts and dedicated to one of the following risk types: investment, market, insurance, operational, model and liquidity. Significant matters or matters where there are unresolved points of view are reviewed by the ERC. The Risk Oversight Committees provide an opportunity to evaluate complex issues by subject matter experts within the various risk areas. They evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of risk mitigation options, identify stakeholders of risks and issues, review material assumptions for reasonability and consistency across the Company and, working with the different risk areas, develop recommendations for risk limits, among other responsibilities.

Each of our businesses and certain corporate centers maintains its own risk committee. The risk committees serve as a forum for leaders within each business or corporate center to identify, assess and monitor risk and exposure issues and to review new business activities and initiatives, prior to being reviewed by the Risk Oversight Committees and/or the ERC as appropriate.

Enterprise Risk Management Oversight

ERM manages the risk management framework. It operates independently and is responsible for recommending policies, limits and standards for all risks. ERM oversees these risks under the guidance of the ERC and Risk Oversight Committees. Additionally, ERM works with our businesses and corporate areas to identify, monitor and manage risks that we may face. The ERM infrastructure is generally aligned by risk type, with certain groups within ERM working across risk types.

To enable the broader organizational strategy and streamline risk governance, ERM established Chief Risk Officer roles for the U.S. Workplace Solutions division and U.S. Individual Solutions division. This change brings ERM's subject matter expertise into the business unit dialogue on a real-time basis.

Risk Identification

We rely on a combination of activities and processes to provide analysis and seek assurance that all material risks have been identified and managed as appropriate. There are three levels of activities that seek to ensure that changes in risk levels or new risks to the Company are identified and escalated as appropriate: (1) business activities, (2) corporate center activities, and (3) processes involving senior management and the Board.

- Businesses: Each business area has a risk committee that meets periodically to allow senior leaders to discuss and evaluate current, new, and emerging risks in their own operations. Businesses are required to develop and maintain documented risk inventories which facilitate the identification of current risk exposures.
- Corporate Centers: The corporate centers review the results of the business activities and examine risks from an enterprise view across businesses under normal and stressed conditions. As a result, the corporate centers, particularly ERM, use several processes and activities to identify and assess the risks of the Company.
- Senior Management and the Board: Senior management plays a critical role in reviewing the risk profile of the Company, including by identifying impacts to the business strategy of new or changed risks, and risks in any new strategies under consideration. These risks are discussed with the ERC as appropriate, and with the Board, if significant. As discussed above, the Board oversees the Company's risk profile and management's processes for assessing and managing risk, both as a full Board and through its committees.

Risk Measurement and Monitoring

Our Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF") is a comprehensive process designed to reasonably ensure that all risks taken across the Company align with the Company's capacity and willingness to take those risks. Using common metrics allows for a cohesive assessment of risk, resources and strategy, and supports management and the Board in making well-informed business decisions. The Company has a comprehensive stress testing framework, which serves as the foundation for the RAF. The RAF evaluates the Company's exposure under various stress metrics and stress severities. The RAF provides a dynamic assessment of stress impacts and resources available to absorb these impacts under comprehensive stress scenarios. The Company's capital management framework is integrated with the RAF to determine the amount of capital the Company needs to hold given the risks taken.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss from changes in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates resulting from asset/liability mismatches where the change in the value of our liabilities is not offset by the change in value of our assets.

For additional information regarding the potential impacts of interest rate and other market fluctuations, as well as general economic and market conditions on our businesses and profitability, see "Risk Factors" included in Prudential Financial's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K. For additional information regarding the overall management of our general account investments and our asset mix strategies, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—General Account Investments—Management of Investments" above. For additional information regarding our liquidity and capital resources, which may be impacted by changing market risks, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources" above.

Market Risk Management

Management of market risk, which we consider to be a combination of both investment risk and market risk exposures, includes the identification and measurement of various forms of risk, the establishment of risk thresholds and the creation of processes intended to maintain risks within these thresholds while optimizing returns on the underlying assets or liabilities.

Our risk management process utilizes a variety of tools and techniques, including:

- Measures of price sensitivity to market changes (e.g., interest rates, equity index prices, foreign exchange);
- Asset/liability management;
- Stress scenario testing;
- Hedging programs; and
- Risk management governance, including policies, limits, and a committee that oversees investment and market risk. For additional information regarding our overall risk management framework and governance structure, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Risk Management" above.

Market Risk Mitigation

Risk mitigation takes three primary forms:

- Asset/Liability Management: Managing assets to liability-based measures. For example, investment policies identify target durations for assets based on liability characteristics and asset portfolios are managed to within ranges around them. This mitigates potential unanticipated economic losses from interest rate movements.
- Hedging: Using derivatives to offset risk exposures. For example, for our variable annuities, potential living benefit claims resulting from more severe market conditions are hedged using derivative instruments.
- Management of portfolio concentration risk. For example, ongoing monitoring and management at the enterprise level of key rate, currency and other concentration risks support diversification efforts to mitigate exposure to individual markets and sources of risk.

Market Risk Related to Interest Rates

We perform liability-driven investing and engage in careful asset/liability management. Asset/liability mismatches create the risk that changes in liability values will differ from the changes in the value of the related assets. Additionally, changes in interest rates may impact other items including, but not limited to, the following:

- Net investment spread between the amounts that we are required to pay and the rate of return we are able to earn on investments for certain products supported by general account investments;
- Asset-based fees earned on assets under management or contractholder account values;
- Estimated total gross profits and the amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs;
- Net exposure to the guarantees provided under certain products; and
- Capital levels of our regulated entities.

We use duration and convexity analyses to measure price sensitivity to interest rate changes. Duration measures the relative sensitivity of the fair value of a financial instrument to changes in interest rates. Convexity measures the rate of change of duration with respect to changes in interest rates. We use asset/liability management and derivative strategies to manage our interest rate exposure by legal entity by matching the relative sensitivity of asset and liability values to interest rate changes, or controlling "duration mismatch" of assets and liability duration targets. In certain markets, capital market limitations that hinder our ability to acquire assets that approximate the duration of some of our liabilities are considered in setting duration targets. We consider risk-based capital and tax implications as well as current market conditions in our asset/liability management strategies.

We assess the impact of interest rate movements on the value of our financial assets, financial liabilities and derivatives using hypothetical test scenarios that assume either upward or downward 100 basis point parallel shifts in the yield curve from prevailing interest rates, reflecting changes in either credit spreads or the risk-free rate. The following table sets forth the net estimated potential loss in fair value on these financial instruments from a hypothetical 100 basis point upward shift as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. This table is presented on a gross basis and excludes offsetting impacts to insurance liabilities that are not considered financial liabilities under U.S GAAP. This scenario results in the greatest net exposure to interest rate risk of the hypothetical scenarios tested at those dates. While the test scenario is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect our expectations regarding future interest rates or the performance of fixed income markets, it is a near-term, reasonably possible hypothetical change that illustrates the potential impact of such events. These test scenarios do not measure the changes in value that could result from non-parallel shifts in the yield curve which we would expect to produce different changes in discount rates for different maturities. As a result, the actual loss in fair value from a 100 basis point change in interest rates could be different from that indicated by these calculations. The estimated changes in fair values do not include separate account assets.

	As of December 31, 2019			As of December 31, 2018		
	Notional	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value	Notional	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value
			(in millions)			
Financial assets with interest rate risk:						
Fixed maturities(1)		$ 416,812	$(43,532)		$378,850	$(37,691)
Commercial mortgage and other loans		65,893	(3,112)		59,978	(2,936)
Derivatives with interest rate risk:						
Swaps	$200,055	6,894	(4,747)	$201,872	5,164	(4,455)
Futures	18,897	(37)	(1,004)	15,139	13	(778)
Options	50,403	15	(91)	83,198	(337)	387
Forwards	30,488	(23)	(105)	26,220	230	(256)
Synthetic GICs	80,009	1	0	79,215	2	0
Embedded derivatives(2)(3)		(14,147)	6,525		(8,926)	5,030
Financial liabilities with interest rate risk(4):						
Short-term and long-term debt		(23,277)	4,156		(20,484)	3,095
Policyholders' account balances—investment contracts		(102,156)	3,562		(98,428)	3,367
Net estimated potential loss			$(38,348)			$(34,237)

(1) Includes assets classified as "Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value," "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value" and "Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value." Approximately $391 billion and $354 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of fixed maturities are classified as available-for-sale.

(2) Embedded derivatives relate primarily to certain features associated with variable annuity, indexed universal life, and fixed indexed annuity contracts. The fair value and hypothetical change in fair value of each is $(12,602) million and $6,315 million, $(1,119) million and $216 million, and $(197) million and $(6) million, respectively, as of December 31, 2019. Amounts as of December 31, 2018 relate primarily to certain features associated with variable annuity contracts.

(3) Excludes any offsetting impact of derivative instruments purchased to hedge changes in the embedded derivatives. Amounts reported net of third-party reinsurance.

(4) Excludes approximately $344 billion and $324 billion as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of insurance reserve and deposit liabilities which are not considered financial liabilities. We believe that the interest rate sensitivities of these insurance liabilities would serve as an offset to the net interest rate risk of the financial assets and liabilities, including investment contracts.

Under U.S. GAAP, the fair value of the embedded derivatives for certain features associated with variable annuity, indexed universal life, and fixed indexed annuity contracts, reflected in the table above, includes the impact of the market's perception of our NPR. For more information on NPR related to the sensitivity of the embedded derivatives to our NPR credit spread, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Accounting Policies & Pronouncements—Application of Critical Accounting Estimates—Sensitivities for Insurance Assets and Liabilities" above.

For an additional discussion of our variable annuity optional living benefit guarantees accounted for as embedded derivatives and related derivatives used to hedge the changes in fair value of these embedded derivatives, see "Market Risk Related to Certain Variable Annuity Products" below. For additional information about the key estimates and assumptions used in our determination of fair value, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For information on the impacts of a sustained low interest rate environment, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Executive Summary—Impact of a Low Interest Rate Environment" above.

Market Risk Related to Equity Prices

We have exposure to equity risk through asset/liability mismatches, including our investments in equity securities held in our general account investment portfolio and unhedged exposure in our insurance liabilities, principally related to certain variable annuity living benefit feature embedded derivatives. Our equity-based derivatives primarily hedge the equity risk embedded in these living benefit feature embedded derivatives, and are also part of our capital hedging program. Changes in equity prices create risk that the resulting changes in asset values will differ from the changes in the value of the liabilities relating to the underlying or hedged products. Additionally, changes in equity prices may impact other items including, but not limited to, the following:

- Asset-based fees earned on assets under management or contractholder account value;
- Estimated total gross profits and the amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs; and
- Net exposure to the guarantees provided under certain products.

We manage equity risk against benchmarks in respective markets. We benchmark our return on equity holdings against a blend of market indices, mainly the S&P 500 and Russell 2000 for U.S. equities. We benchmark foreign equities against the Tokyo Price Index, and the MSCI EAFE, a market index of European, Australian, and Far Eastern equities. We target price sensitivities that approximate those of the benchmark indices.

We estimate our equity risk from a hypothetical 10% decline in equity benchmark market levels. The following table sets forth the net estimated potential loss in fair value from such a decline as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. While these scenarios are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect our expectations regarding future performance of equity markets or of our equity portfolio, they represent near-term reasonably possible hypothetical changes that illustrate the potential impact of such events. These scenarios consider only the direct impact on fair value of declines in equity benchmark market levels and not changes in asset-based fees recognized as revenue, changes in our estimates of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing deferred policy acquisition and other costs, or changes in any other assumptions such as market volatility or mortality, utilization or persistency rates in our variable annuity contracts that could also impact the fair value of our living benefit features. In addition, these scenarios do not reflect the impact of basis risk, such as potential differences in the performance of the investment funds underlying the variable annuity products relative to the market indices we use as a basis for developing our hedging strategy. The impact of basis risk could result in larger differences between the change in fair value of the equity-based derivatives and the related living benefit features in comparison to these scenarios. In calculating these amounts, we exclude separate account equity securities.

	As of December 31, 2019			As of December 31, 2018		
	Notional	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value	Notional	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value
			(in millions)			
Equity securities(1)		$ 9,175	$ (918)		$ 7,560	$ (756)
Equity-based derivatives(2)	$52,677	(719)	1,755	$77,143	867	1,528
Embedded derivatives(2)(3)(4)		(14,147)	(1,726)		(8,926)	(1,497)
Net estimated potential loss			$ (889)			$ (725)

(1) Includes equity securities classified as "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities" and "Equity securities, at fair value."

(2) The notional and fair value of equity-based derivatives and the fair value of embedded derivatives are also reflected in amounts under "Market Risk Related to Interest Rates" above, and are not cumulative.

(3) Embedded derivatives relate primarily to certain features associated with variable annuity, indexed universal life, and fixed indexed annuity contracts. The fair value and hypothetical change in fair value of each is $(12,602) million and $(1,833) million, $(1,119) million and $81 million, and $(197) million and $26 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2019. Amounts as of December 31, 2018 relate primarily to certain features associated with variable annuity contracts.

(4) Excludes any offsetting impact of derivative instruments purchased to hedge changes in the embedded derivatives. Amounts reported net of third-party reinsurance.

Market Risk Related to Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

As a U.S.-based company with significant business operations outside of the U.S., particularly in Japan, we are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk related to these operations, as well as in our general account investment portfolio and other proprietary investment portfolios.

For our international insurance operations, changes in foreign currency exchange rates create risk that we may experience volatility in the U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings and equity of these operations. We actively manage this risk through various hedging strategies, including the use of foreign currency hedges and through holding U.S. dollar-denominated securities in the investment portfolios of certain of these operations. Additionally, our Japanese insurance operations offer a variety of non-yen denominated products which are supported by investments in corresponding currencies. While these non-yen denominated assets are economically matched to the currency of the product liabilities, the accounting treatment may differ for changes in the value of these assets and liabilities due to moves in foreign currency exchange rates, resulting in volatility in reported U.S. GAAP earnings. This volatility has been mitigated by disaggregating the U.S. and Australian dollar-denominated businesses in Gibraltar Life into separate divisions, each with its own functional currency that

aligns with the underlying products and investments. For certain of our international insurance operations outside of Japan, we elect to not hedge the risk of changes in our equity investments due to foreign exchange rate movements. For further information, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates—Impact of products denominated in non-local currencies on U.S. GAAP earnings" above.

For our domestic general account investment portfolios supporting our U.S. insurance operations and other proprietary investment portfolios, our foreign currency exchange rate risk arises primarily from investments that are denominated in foreign currencies. We manage this risk by hedging substantially all domestic foreign currency denominated fixed income investments into U.S. dollars. We generally do not hedge all of the foreign currency risk of our investments in equity securities of unaffiliated foreign entities.

We manage our foreign currency exchange rate risks within specified limits, and estimate our exposure, excluding equity in our Japanese insurance operations, to a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates. The following table sets forth the net estimated potential loss in fair value from such a change as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. While these scenarios are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect our expectations regarding future changes in foreign exchange markets, they represent reasonably possible near-term hypothetical changes that illustrate the potential impact of such events.

	As of December 31, 2019		As of December 31, 2018	
	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value	Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Unhedged portion of equity investment in international subsidiaries and foreign currency denominated investments in domestic general account portfolio	$4,834	$(483)	$5,414	$541

For additional information, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—General Account Investments—Portfolio Composition" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations by Segment—International Businesses" above.

Derivatives

We use derivative financial instruments primarily to reduce market risk from changes in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates, including their use to alter interest rate or foreign currency exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities. Our derivatives primarily include swaps, futures, options and forward contracts that are exchange-traded or contracted in the OTC market.

Our derivatives also include interest rate guarantees we provide on our synthetic GIC products. Synthetic GICs simulate the performance of traditional insurance-related GICs but are accounted for as derivatives under U.S. GAAP due to the fact that the policyholders own the underlying assets, and we only provide a book value "wrap" on the customers' funds, which are held in a client-owned trust. Since these wraps provide payment of guaranteed principal and interest to the customer, changes in interest rates create risk such that declines in the market value of customers' funds would increase our net exposure to these guarantees; however, our obligation is limited to payments that are in excess of the existing customers' fund value. Additionally, we have the ability to periodically reset crediting rates, subject to a 0% minimum floor, as well as the ability to increase prices. Further, our contract provisions provide that, although participants may withdraw funds at book value, contractholder withdrawals may only occur at market value immediately, or at book value over time. These factors, among others, result in these contracts experiencing minimal changes in fair value, despite a more significant notional value.

Our derivatives also include those that are embedded in certain financial instruments, and primarily relate to certain optional living benefit features associated with our variable annuity products, as discussed in more detail in "Market Risk Related to Certain Variable Annuity Products" below. For additional information on our derivative activities, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Market Risk Related to Certain Variable Annuity Products

The primary risk exposures of our variable annuity contracts relate to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including capital markets assumptions, such as equity market returns, interest rates and market volatility and actuarial assumptions. For our capital markets assumptions, we manage our exposure to the risk created by capital markets fluctuations through a combination of product design elements, such as an automatic rebalancing element and inclusion of certain optional living benefits in our living benefits hedging program. In addition, we consider external reinsurance a form of risk mitigation as well as our capital hedge program. Certain variable annuity optional living benefit features are accounted for as embedded derivatives and recorded at fair value. The market risk sensitivities associated with U.S. GAAP values of both the embedded derivatives and the related derivatives used to hedge the changes in fair value of these embedded derivatives are provided under "Market Risk Related to Interest Rates" and "Market Risk Related to Equity Prices" above.

For additional information regarding our risk management strategies, including our living benefit hedging program and other product design elements, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations by Segment—U.S. Individual Solutions Division—Individual Annuities" above.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Prudential Financial, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the "Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness, as of December 31, 2019, of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, based on the framework established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our assessment under that framework, which excluded the controls for Assurance IQ discussed further below, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2019.

Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by or under the supervision of our principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We have excluded Assurance IQ, acquired on October 10, 2019, from management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting. Assurance IQ total assets and total revenues represented less than 1% of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein.

February 14, 2020

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Prudential Financial, Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Prudential Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated* Framework *(2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the COSO.

Changes in Accounting Principles

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for leases in 2019, the manner in which it accounts for certain financial assets and liabilities and the manner in which it accounts for certain tax effects originally recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income in 2018, and the manner in which it accounts for certain reinsurance costs in 2017.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management has excluded Assurance IQ, Inc. ("Assurance IQ") from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination during 2019. We have also excluded Assurance IQ from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. Assurance IQ is a wholly-owned subsidiary whose total assets and total revenues excluded from management's assessment and our audit of internal control over financial reporting represent less than 1% of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Valuation of guaranteed benefit features associated with certain life and annuity products included in the liability for future policy benefits

As described in Notes 2, 6, 12 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company issues certain variable annuity contracts which contain guaranteed benefit features. Certain of the guarantees associated with these contracts are accounted for as embedded derivatives and recorded at fair value. As of December 31, 2019, the fair value of the obligations associated with these guarantees was $12.8 billion. As there is no observable active market for the transfer of these obligations, the valuations are calculated by management using internally-developed models with option pricing techniques. The models are based on a risk neutral valuation framework and incorporate premiums for risks inherent in valuation techniques, inputs, and the general uncertainty around the timing and amount of future cash flows. The significant inputs to the valuation models for these embedded derivatives include capital market assumptions, such as interest rate levels and volatility assumptions, the risk of the Company's non-performance under the contract, as well as actuarially determined assumptions, including mortality rates, lapse rates, benefit utilization rates and withdrawal rates. Additional policyholder liabilities are also established for certain life insurance and annuity products that include certain contract features, including guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB) and no-lapse guarantees. The liability for no-lapse guarantee features is grouped with GMDB features in Note 13. For these contract features, a liability is established when associated assessments are recognized. As of December 31, 2019, the additional liability for these contract features included in the liability for future policy benefits was $8.4 billion. This liability is established using current best estimate assumptions, including lapse, withdrawal, mortality, and premium pattern rates, as well as interest rate and equity market return assumptions, and is based on the ratio of the present value of total expected excess payments (e.g., payments in excess of account value) over the life of the contract divided by the present value of total expected assessments (i.e., benefit ratio). The liability equals the current benefit ratio multiplied by cumulative assessments recognized to date, plus interest, less cumulative excess payments to date.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of guaranteed benefit features associated with certain life and annuity products included in the liability for future policy benefits is a critical audit matter are there was significant judgment by management to determine i) the valuation model for the benefit features accounted for as embedded derivatives given the lack of an observable market for these guarantees and ii) the aforementioned assumptions for the benefit features described above. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence relating to the model for embedded derivatives recorded at fair value and the aforementioned assumptions used in the valuation of the liabilities for all guaranteed benefit features described above. Also, the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of guaranteed benefit features associated with certain life and annuity products included in the liability for future policy benefits, including controls over the model for the benefit features accounted for as embedded derivatives and development of the assumptions used in the valuation of the liabilities for all the benefit features described above. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating the appropriateness of management's model in light of the valuation objective (fair value) and the lack of any observable market, evaluating the reasonableness of the aforementioned assumptions used in the valuation based on industry knowledge and data as well as historical Company data and experience, testing the completeness and accuracy of data used to develop the aforementioned assumptions, testing that the aforementioned assumptions are accurately reflected in the model, and testing the mathematical accuracy of management's model. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of the models for embedded derivatives, and the reasonableness of the aforementioned assumptions used in the valuation of the guaranteed benefit features based on industry knowledge and the Company's historical experience.

Valuation of the deferred acquisition costs related to universal life and variable life products and fixed and variable deferred annuity products and deferred sales inducements related to fixed and variable deferred annuity products

As described in Notes 2, 7 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2019, a significant portion of the $19.9 billion deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) are associated with certain universal and variable life products and fixed and variable deferred annuity products, and a significant portion of the $935 million deferred sales inducements (DSI) are associated with certain fixed and variable deferred annuity products. Acquisition costs that relate directly to the successful acquisition of new and renewal insurance and annuity business are deferred to the extent such costs are deemed recoverable from future profits. DAC related to universal and variable life products and fixed and variable deferred annuity products is generally amortized over the expected life of the policies in proportion to gross

profits arising principally from investment margins, mortality and expense margins, and surrender charges. These margins are updated periodically based on historical and anticipated future experience. The Company also offers various types of sales inducements to policyholders related to fixed and variable deferred annuity contracts. Sales inducements are amortized over the expected life of the policies using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC. DAC and DSI balances are regularly adjusted with a corresponding charge or credit to current period earnings for the impact of actual gross profits and changes in management's projections of estimated future gross profits. DAC and DSI are subject to periodic recoverability testing.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of DAC related to universal life and variable life products and fixed and variable deferred annuity products and DSI related to fixed and variable deferred annuity products is a critical audit matter are there was significant judgment by management to determine the assumptions used in the valuation of DAC and DSI including mortality, lapse, benefit utilization, withdrawal, and premium pattern rates, as well as interest rate and equity market return assumptions ("significant assumptions"). This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence relating to the significant assumptions. Also, the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of DAC related to universal life and variable life products and fixed and variable deferred annuity products and DSI related to fixed and variable deferred annuity products, including controls over the development of the significant assumptions. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating the appropriateness of management's models, evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in the valuation based on industry knowledge and data as well as historical Company data and experience, testing the completeness and accuracy of data used to develop the assumptions, testing that the assumptions are accurately reflected in the model, and testing the mathematical accuracy of management's model. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating the reasonableness of these significant assumptions.

Valuation of the liability for future policy benefits for individual and group long-term care policies

As described in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2019, a portion of the liability for future policy benefits is associated with benefits that will become payable on long-term care policies. This liability is determined by management using the net premium valuation methodology and, is accrued when premium revenue is recognized. The liability, which represents the present value of future benefits to be paid to or on behalf of policyholders and related expenses less the present value of future net premiums, is estimated using assumptions applicable at the time the insurance contracts are written, with provisions for the risk of adverse deviation, as appropriate. The original assumptions continue to be used in subsequent accounting periods unless a premium deficiency exists. Premium deficiency reserves are established by management, if necessary, when the liability for future policy benefits plus the present value of expected future gross premiums are determined to be insufficient to provide for expected future policy benefits and expenses. Most contracts have recorded a premium deficiency reserve, for which assumptions as of the most recent premium deficiency reserve establishment are used. The primary assumptions used in establishing these reserves include interest rate, morbidity, mortality, lapse, premium rate increase and maintenance expenses.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of the liability for future policy benefits for individual and group long-term care policies is a critical audit matter are there was significant judgment by management to develop the primary actuarial assumptions used in determining whether a premium deficiency exists, including morbidity, mortality, lapse, and premium rate increase ("significant assumptions"), which led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence relating to the significant assumptions used by management in the valuation of these liabilities. Also, the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of the liability for future policy benefits for individual and group long-term care policies and determining whether a premium deficiency exists, including controls over the development of the significant assumptions. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating the appropriateness of management's model, evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in the valuation based on industry knowledge and data as well as historical Company data and experience, testing the completeness and accuracy of data used to develop the significant assumptions, testing that the assumptions are accurately reflected in the model, and testing the mathematical accuracy of management's model. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions.

Contingent payments related to the acquisition of Assurance IQ

As described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, on October 10, 2019, the Company completed the acquisition of Assurance IQ for $2.2 billion paid at closing, plus the fair value of additional contingent payments of up to $1.2 billion payable in 2023 upon the achievement of certain financial targets. A portion of the contingent payments will be accounted for as compensation expense.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the contingent payments related to the acquisition of Assurance IQ is a critical audit matter are there was significant judgment by management to determine whether such payments represented contingent consideration or compensation given the terms of the agreement. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence relating to management's assessment of the recognition and presentation of the contingent payments. Also, the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the acquisition accounting, including controls over management's identification, recognition and presentation of the contingent payments. These procedures also included, among others, reading the purchase agreement and evaluating management's assessment of the contingent payments related to the acquisition, including the identification of contingent payments in connection with the acquisition and the allocation of those payments between purchase price and compensation expense. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of the classification of the contingent payments related to the Assurance IQ acquisition.

New York, New York
February 14, 2020

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1996, which includes periods before the Company became subject to SEC reporting requirements.

PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions, except share amounts)

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost: 2019 – $346,574; 2018 – $331,745)(1)	$391,096	$353,656
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value: 2019 – $2,302; 2018 – $2,372)(1)	1,933	2,013
Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value (amortized cost: 2019 – $3,917; 2018 – $3,392)(1)	3,884	3,243
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value(1)	21,597	21,254
Equity securities, at fair value (cost: 2019 – $5,560; 2018 – $5,219)(1)	7,522	6,238
Commercial mortgage and other loans (includes $228 and $763 measured at fair value under the fair value option as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)(1)	63,559	59,830
Policy loans	12,096	12,016
Other invested assets (includes $5,646 and $5,524 measured at fair value as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)(1)	15,606	14,526
Short-term investments	5,467	6,469
Total investments	522,760	479,245
Cash and cash equivalents(1)	16,327	15,353
Accrued investment income(1)	3,330	3,318
Deferred policy acquisition costs	19,912	20,058
Value of business acquired	1,110	1,850
Other assets(1)	20,832	16,118
Separate account assets	312,281	279,136
TOTAL ASSETS	$896,552	$815,078
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Future policy benefits	$293,527	$273,846
Policyholders' account balances	152,110	150,338
Policyholders' dividends	6,988	4,110
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	9,681	9,950
Cash collateral for loaned securities	4,213	3,929
Income taxes	11,378	7,936
Short-term debt	1,933	2,451
Long-term debt	18,646	17,378
Other liabilities(1)	20,802	16,018
Notes issued by consolidated variable interest entities (includes $800 and $595 measured at fair value under the fair value option as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)(1)	1,274	955
Separate account liabilities	312,281	279,136
Total liabilities	832,833	766,047
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 23)		
EQUITY		
Preferred Stock ($.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued)	0	0
Common Stock ($.01 par value; 1,500,000,000 shares authorized; 666,305,189 and 660,111,339 shares issued as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)	6	6
Additional paid-in capital	25,532	24,828
Common Stock held in treasury, at cost (267,472,781 and 249,398,887 shares as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively)	(19,453)	(17,593)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	24,039	10,906
Retained earnings	32,991	30,470
Total Prudential Financial, Inc. equity	63,115	48,617
Noncontrolling interests	604	414
Total equity	63,719	49,031
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$896,552	$815,078

(1) See Note 4 for details of balances associated with variable interest entities.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations
Years Ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 (in millions, except per share amounts)

	2019	2018	2017
REVENUES			
Premiums	$34,202	$35,779	$32,091
Policy charges and fee income	5,978	6,002	5,303
Net investment income	17,585	16,176	16,435
Asset management and service fees	4,239	4,100	4,127
Other income (loss)	3,262	(1,042)	1,301
Realized investment gains (losses), net:			
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities	(351)	(279)	(289)
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities transferred to other comprehensive income	36	0	22
Other realized investment gains (losses), net	(144)	2,256	699
Total realized investment gains (losses), net	(459)	1,977	432
Total revenues	64,807	62,992	59,689
BENEFITS AND EXPENSES			
Policyholders' benefits	36,820	39,404	33,794
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	4,880	3,196	3,822
Dividends to policyholders	2,274	1,336	2,091
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	2,332	2,273	1,580
General and administrative expenses	13,416	11,949	11,915
Total benefits and expenses	59,722	58,158	53,202
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES	5,085	4,834	6,487
Total income tax expense (benefit)	947	822	(1,438)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF OPERATING JOINT VENTURES	4,138	4,012	7,925
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes	100	76	49
NET INCOME (LOSS)	4,238	4,088	7,974
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	52	14	111
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.	$ 4,186	$ 4,074	$ 7,863
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic earnings per share-Common Stock:			
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 10.23	$ 9.64	$ 18.19
Diluted earnings per share-Common Stock:			
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 10.11	$ 9.50	$ 17.86
Dividends declared per share of Common Stock	$ 4.00	$ 3.60	$ 3.00

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years Ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 (in millions)

	2019	2018	2017
NET INCOME (LOSS)	$ 4,238	$ 4,088	$ 7,974
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments for the period	67	(68)	751
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	17,195	(8,393)	2,397
Defined benefit pension and postretirement unrecognized periodic benefit (cost)	(322)	(320)	71
Total	16,940	(8,781)	3,219
Less: Income tax expense (benefit) related to other comprehensive income (loss)	3,811	(1,812)	784
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	13,129	(6,969)	2,435
Comprehensive income (loss)	17,367	(2,881)	10,409
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	55	19	93
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$17,312	$(2,900)	$10,316

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 (in millions)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Common Stock Held In Treasury	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Prudential Financial, Inc. Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2016	$6	$24,606	$22,113	$(15,316)	$14,621	$46,030	$225	$46,255
Cumulative effect of adoption of accounting changes		5	(5)			0		0
Common Stock acquired				(1,250)		(1,250)		(1,250)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							10	10
Distributions to noncontrolling interests							(50)	(50)
Consolidations/(deconsolidations) of noncontrolling interests							(3)	(3)
Stock-based compensation programs		158		282		440		440
Dividends declared on Common Stock			(1,300)			(1,300)		(1,300)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income (loss)			7,863			7,863	111	7,974
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax					2,453	2,453	(18)	2,435
Total comprehensive income (loss)						10,316	93	10,409
Balance, December 31, 2017	6	24,769	28,671	(16,284)	17,074	54,236	275	54,511
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2016-01			904		(847)	57		57
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2018-02			(1,653)		1,653	0		0
Common Stock acquired				(1,500)		(1,500)		(1,500)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							147	147
Distributions to noncontrolling interests							(27)	(27)
Stock-based compensation programs		59		191		250		250
Dividends declared on Common Stock			(1,526)			(1,526)		(1,526)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income (loss)			4,074			4,074	14	4,088
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax					(6,974)	(6,974)	5	(6,969)
Total comprehensive income (loss)						(2,900)	19	(2,881)
Balance, December 31, 2018	6	24,828	30,470	(17,593)	10,906	48,617	414	49,031
Cumulative effect of adoption of accounting changes(1)			(21)		7	(14)		(14)
Common Stock acquired				(2,500)		(2,500)		(2,500)
Exchangeable Surplus Notes conversion		502				502		502
Assurance IQ acquisition		79		375		454		454
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							208	208
Distributions to noncontrolling interests							(82)	(82)
Consolidations/(deconsolidations) of noncontrolling interests							9	9
Stock-based compensation programs		123		265		388		388
Dividends declared on Common Stock			(1,644)			(1,644)		(1,644)
Comprehensive income:								
Net income (loss)			4,186			4,186	52	4,238
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax					13,126	13,126	3	13,129
Total comprehensive income (loss)						17,312	55	17,367
Balance, December 31, 2019	$6	$25,532	$32,991	$(19,453)	$24,039	$63,115	$604	$63,719

(1) Includes the impact from the adoption of ASU 2017-08 and 2017-12. See Note 2.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 (in millions)

	2019	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	$ 4,238	$ 4,088	$ 7,974
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Realized investment (gains) losses, net	459	(1,977)	(432)
Policy charges and fee income	(2,616)	(2,248)	(2,476)
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	4,880	3,196	3,822
Depreciation and amortization	460	161	222
(Gains) losses on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, net	(971)	863	(336)
Change in:			
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(634)	(597)	(1,240)
Future policy benefits and other insurance liabilities	10,992	16,481	10,940
Income taxes	(339)	49	(1,619)
Derivatives, net	1,485	968	(2,268)
Other, net	1,671	680	(1,127)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	19,625	21,664	13,460
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the sale/maturity/prepayment of:			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	52,306	59,675	58,244
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	100	94	155
Fixed maturities, trading	363	623	1,406
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	15,281	27,383	39,057
Equity securities	2,708	3,771	4,718
Commercial mortgage and other loans	6,525	6,474	6,076
Policy loans	2,279	2,309	2,403
Other invested assets	1,783	1,549	1,332
Short-term investments	38,095	33,846	29,328
Payments for the purchase/origination of:			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	(64,570)	(77,234)	(68,667)
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	0	(9)	0
Fixed maturities, trading	(876)	(1,080)	(1,839)
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	(14,613)	(27,315)	(39,031)
Equity securities	(2,813)	(3,254)	(2,990)
Commercial mortgage and other loans	(10,677)	(10,328)	(8,857)
Policy loans	(1,931)	(1,970)	(1,929)
Other invested assets	(2,557)	(2,664)	(1,780)
Short-term investments	(37,286)	(33,336)	(28,405)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(1,755)	0	(64)
Derivatives, net	1,047	26	(391)
Other, net	(437)	(188)	(723)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(17,028)	(21,628)	(11,957)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Policyholders' account deposits	27,485	28,791	26,462
Policyholders' account withdrawals	(26,662)	(27,287)	(25,657)
Net change in securities sold under agreements to repurchase and cash collateral for loaned securities	16	1,125	815
Cash dividends paid on Common Stock	(1,641)	(1,521)	(1,296)
Net change in financing arrangements (maturities 90 days or less)	(181)	199	38
Common Stock acquired	(2,500)	(1,500)	(1,250)
Common Stock reissued for exercise of stock options	133	132	246
Proceeds from the issuance of debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	2,993	2,934	1,225
Repayments of debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	(1,429)	(1,810)	(1,827)
Proceeds from notes issued by consolidated VIEs	971	0	0
Repayments of notes issued by consolidated VIEs	(638)	0	0
Other, net	(181)	(282)	(14)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(1,634)	781	(1,258)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash balances	16	142	110
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, RESTRICTED CASH AND RESTRICTED CASH EQUIVALENTS	979	959	355
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, RESTRICTED CASH AND RESTRICTED CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	15,495	14,536	14,181
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, RESTRICTED CASH AND RESTRICTED CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	$ 16,474	$ 15,495	$ 14,536

PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 (in millions)

	2019	2018	2017
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	$ 1,348	$ 760	$ 185
Interest paid	$ 1,521	$ 1,443	$ 1,248
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR			
Treasury Stock shares issued for stock-based compensation programs	$ 197	$ 138	$ 104
Conversion of surplus notes into Common Stock	$ 502	$ 0	$ 0
Significant Pension Risk Transfer transactions:			
Assets received, excluding cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,166	$ 816	$ 2,726
Liabilities assumed	4,332	8,395	6,155
Net cash received	$ 1,166	$ 7,579	$ 3,429
Acquisitions:			
Assets acquired, excluding cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,425	$ 0	$ 196
Liabilities assumed	216	0	132
Treasury Stock shares issued	454	0	0
Net cash paid on acquisition	$ 1,755	$ 0	$ 64
RECONCILIATION TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,327	$ 15,353	$ 14,490
Restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents (included in "Other assets")	147	142	46
Total cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents	$ 16,474	$ 15,495	$ 14,536

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Prudential Financial, Inc. ("Prudential Financial" or "PFI") and its subsidiaries (collectively, "Prudential" or the "Company") provide a wide range of insurance, investment management, and other financial products and services to both individual and institutional customers throughout the United States and in many other countries. Principal products and services provided include life insurance, annuities, retirement-related services, mutual funds and investment management.

The Company's principal operations are comprised of PGIM (the Company's global investment management business), the U.S. Businesses (consisting of the U.S. Workplace Solutions, U.S. Individual Solutions, and Assurance IQ divisions), the International Businesses, the Closed Block division, and the Company's Corporate and Other operations. The U.S. Workplace Solutions division consists of the Retirement and Group Insurance businesses, the U.S. Individual Solutions division consists of the Individual Annuities and Individual Life businesses, and the Assurance IQ division consists of the Assurance IQ business. In October 2019, the Company completed the acquisition of Assurance IQ, Inc. ("Assurance IQ"), a leading consumer solutions platform that offers a range of solutions that help meet consumers' financial needs. The Closed Block division is accounted for as a divested business that is reported separately from the Divested and Run-off Businesses that are included in Corporate and Other. The Company's Corporate and Other operations include corporate items and initiatives that are not allocated to business segments and businesses that have been or will be divested or placed in run-off, excluding the Closed Block division. See Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for revenues, income and loss, and total assets by segment.

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Prudential Financial, entities over which the Company exercises control, including majority-owned subsidiaries and minority-owned entities such as limited partnerships in which the Company is the general partner and variable interest entities ("VIEs") in which the Company is considered the primary beneficiary. See Note 4 for more information on the Company's consolidated variable interest entities. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The most significant estimates include those used in determining deferred policy acquisition costs ("DAC") and related amortization; fair value of embedded derivative instruments associated with the index-linked features of certain universal life and fixed annuity products; value of business acquired ("VOBA") and its amortization; amortization of deferred sales inducements ("DSI"); measurement of goodwill and any related impairment; valuation of investments including derivatives and the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI"); future policy benefits including guarantees; pension and other postretirement benefits; provision for income taxes and valuation of deferred tax assets; and accruals for contingent liabilities, including estimates for losses in connection with unresolved legal and regulatory matters.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Acquisitions

On October 10, 2019, the Company completed its acquisition of Assurance IQ as discussed above. Assurance IQ is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and the results of the Assurance IQ business are reported as a separate segment of our U.S. Businesses.

The total purchase consideration included $2,212 million paid at closing, and $100 million of contingent consideration (see "*Contingent Consideration Liability*" below). The amount paid at closing was comprised of $1,758 million in cash and $454 million in shares of restricted Prudential Financial Common Stock and other equity awards. In addition to the purchase consideration, the Company also granted approximately$160 million of cash and equity awards to Assurance IQ employees which are recognized as compensation expense over their requisite service periods. See Note 21 for further details on the equity awards issued as part of the transaction.

The contingent consideration as well as additional compensation awards are payable in 2023 in a mix of approximately 25% cash and 75% Prudential Financial Common Stock, contingent upon Assurance IQ's achievement of certain targets for gross revenues net of associated selling expenses ("Variable Profits") over the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2022 as follows:

- If Variable Profits are less than $900 million, no additional amount is payable.

- If Variable Profits are greater than $1,300 million, an additional amount of $1,150 million is payable.
- If Variable Profits are greater than $900 million but less than or equal to $1,300 million, an additional amount is payable equal to the product of (i) the quotient of (A) an amount equal to (1) Variable Profits achieved minus (2) $900 million divided by (B) $400 million and (ii) $1,150 million.

Payment of the additional amount may be accelerated if the Company violates certain provisions of the merger agreement requiring it to take or refrain from taking certain actions, including with respect to the management and operation of Assurance IQ.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, the number of shares of Prudential Financial Common Stock issued at closing was determined based on a price per share of $83.71, which is equal to the weighted average price of Prudential Financial Common Stock for the 15 trading days before, and 15 trading days beginning on, September 4, 2019, the date of the merger agreement. The foregoing $454 million in shares of restricted Prudential Financial Common Stock and equity awards paid at closing was based on the $87.67 closing price per share of Prudential Financial Common Stock on the closing date.

Net Assets Acquired

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of the acquisition date. Total assets acquired included identified intangible assets of $191 million. As a result of the acquisition, the Company recognized an asset for goodwill determined as the excess of the purchase price over the net fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed that amounted to $2,128 million, which is fully deductible for tax purposes. The value of the components within goodwill include expected revenue and cost synergies, the business model, technology capabilities, new customers, and the assembled workforce and key personnel. See Note 2 and Note 10 for additional information regarding goodwill. The valuation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is preliminary and subject to revision as more detailed analyses are completed. If additional information about the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed becomes available, the Company may further revise the preliminary purchase price allocation as soon as practical, but no later than one year from the acquisition date.

Contingent Consideration Liability

The contingent consideration liability referred to above is reported at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected award payments under the arrangement described above, using an internally developed model based on a number of assumptions, including market participant assumptions of future Variable Profits and the future price of Prudential Financial Common Stock (see Note 6). The fair value of the liability is updated each reporting period, with changes in fair value reported within "Other income". The fair value of the contingent consideration liability was $105 million as of December 31, 2019. The stock-based component of contingent consideration impacts the share count for purposes of calculating the Company's diluted earnings per share when Assurance IQ's actual Variable Profits achieved as of the end of the reporting period is in excess of $900 million, as if the contingent consideration performance period ended on the applicable reporting date. The number of shares issued as part of the contingent consideration payable in 2023 will be based on a $83.71 price per share.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRONOUNCEMENTS

ASSETS

Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value and ***Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost*** are comprised of bonds, notes and redeemable preferred stock. Fixed maturities classified as "available-for-sale" are carried at fair value. See Note 6 for additional information regarding the determination of fair value. The associated unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, and the effect on DAC, VOBA, DSI, future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances and policyholders' dividends that would result from the realization of unrealized gains and losses, are included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" ("AOCI"). Fixed maturities that the Company has both the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are carried at amortized cost and classified as "held-to-maturity." The purchased cost of fixed maturities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity or, if applicable, call date.

Interest income, and amortization of premium and accretion of discount are included in "Net investment income" under the effective yield method. Additionally, prepayment premiums are also included in "Net investment income." For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, the effective yield is based on estimated cash flows, including interest rate and prepayment assumptions based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to interest rate and prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates also vary based on other assumptions regarding the underlying collateral, including default rates and changes in value. These assumptions can significantly impact income recognition and the amount of OTTI recognized in earnings and other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI"). For high credit quality mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (those rated AA or above), cash flows are provided quarterly, and the amortized cost and effective yield of the securities are adjusted as necessary to reflect historical prepayment experience and changes in estimated future prepayments. The adjustments to amortized cost are recorded as a charge or credit to "Net investment income" in accordance with the retrospective method. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities rated below AA, or those for which an OTTI has been recorded, the effective yield is adjusted prospectively for any changes in estimated cash flows. See the discussion below on realized investment gains and losses for a description of the accounting for impairments.

Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value consists of fixed maturities with embedded features and assets contained within consolidated variable interest entities. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on these investments are reported in "Other income (loss)," and interest and dividend income from these investments is reported in "Net investment income."

Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value includes invested assets that consist of fixed maturities, equity securities, short-term investments and cash equivalents, that support certain products included in the Retirement and International Businesses segments which are experience-rated, meaning that the investment results associated with these products are expected to ultimately accrue to contractholders. Realized and unrealized gains and losses for these investments are reported in "Other income (loss)." Interest and dividend income from these investments is reported in "Net investment income."

Equity securities, at fair value is comprised of common stock, mutual fund shares and non-redeemable preferred stock, which are carried at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on these investments are reported in "Other income (loss)," and dividend income is reported in "Net investment income" on the ex-dividend date.

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities* using a modified retrospective method. Adoption of this ASU impacted the Company's accounting and presentation related to equity investments. The most significant impact is that the changes in fair value of equity securities previously classified as "available-for-sale" are reported in net income within "Other income (loss)" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Prior to this, the changes in fair value on equity securities classified as "available-for-sale" were reported in AOCI. The impact of this standard resulted in an increase to retained earnings of $904 million, a reduction to AOCI of $847 million, and an increase to equity of $57 million upon adoption on January 1, 2018.

Commercial mortgage and other loans consists of commercial mortgage loans, agricultural property loans, loans backed by residential properties, as well as certain other collateralized and uncollateralized loans. Loans backed by residential properties primarily include recourse loans held by the Company's international insurance operations. Uncollateralized loans primarily represent reverse dual currency loans and corporate loans held by the Company's international insurance operations.

Commercial mortgage and other loans originated and held for investment are generally carried at unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized deferred loan origination fees and expenses, and net of an allowance for losses. The Company carries certain commercial mortgage loans originated within the Company's commercial mortgage operations at fair value where the fair value option has been elected. Loans held for sale where the Company has not elected the fair value option are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. Commercial mortgage and other loans acquired, including those related to the acquisition of a business, are recorded at fair value when purchased, reflecting any premiums or discounts to unpaid principal balances. Interest income, and the amortization of the related premiums or discounts, are included in "Net investment income" under the effective yield method. Prepayment fees are also included in "Net investment income."

Impaired loans include those loans for which it is probable that amounts due will not all be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Company defines "past due" as principal or interest not collected at least 30 days past the scheduled contractual due date. Interest received on loans that are past due, including impaired and non-impaired loans as well as loans that were previously modified in a troubled debt restructuring, is either applied against the principal or reported as net investment income based on the Company's assessment as to the collectability of the principal. See Note 3 for additional information about the Company's past due loans.

The Company discontinues accruing interest on loans after the loans become 90 days delinquent as to principal or interest payments, or earlier when the Company has doubts about collectability. When the Company discontinues accruing interest on a loan, any accrued but uncollectible interest on the loan and other loans backed by the same collateral, if any, is charged to interest income in the same period. Generally, a loan is restored to accrual status only after all delinquent interest and principal are brought current and, in the case of loans where the payment of interest has been interrupted for a substantial period, or the loan has been modified, a regular payment performance has been established.

The Company reviews the performance and credit quality of the commercial mortgage and other loan portfolio on an on-going basis. Loans are placed on watch list status based on a predefined set of criteria and are assigned one of two categories. Loans are classified as "closely monitored" when it is determined that there is a collateral deficiency or other credit events that may lead to a potential loss of principal or interest. Loans "not in good standing" are those loans where the Company has concluded that there is a high probability of loss of principal, such as when the loan is delinquent or in the process of foreclosure. As described below, in determining the allowance for losses, the Company evaluates each loan on the watch list to determine if it is probable that amounts due will not be collected according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

Loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios are measures commonly used to assess the quality of commercial mortgage loans. The loan-to-value ratio compares the amount of the loan to the fair value of the underlying property collateralizing the loan, and is commonly expressed as a percentage. Loan-to-value ratios greater than 100% indicate that the loan amount exceeds the collateral value. A loan-to-value ratio less than 100% indicates an excess of collateral value over the loan amount. The debt service coverage ratio compares a

property's net operating income to its debt service payments. Debt service coverage ratios less than 1.0 times indicate that property operations do not generate enough income to cover the loan's current debt payments. A debt service coverage ratio greater than 1.0 times indicates an excess of net operating income over the debt service payments. The values utilized in calculating these ratios are developed as part of the Company's periodic review of the commercial mortgage loan and agricultural property loan portfolios, which includes an internal appraisal of the underlying collateral value. The Company's periodic review also includes a quality re-rating process, whereby the internal quality rating originally assigned at underwriting is updated based on current loan, property and market information using a proprietary quality rating system. The loan-to-value ratio is the most significant of several inputs used to establish the internal credit rating of a loan which in turn drives the allowance for losses. Other key factors considered in determining the internal credit rating include debt service coverage ratios, amortization, loan term, and estimated market value growth rate and volatility for the property type and region. See Note 3 for additional information related to the loan-to-value ratios and debt service coverage ratios related to the Company's commercial mortgage and agricultural loan portfolios.

Loans backed by residential properties and uncollateralized loans are also reviewed periodically. Each loan is assigned an internal or external credit rating. Internal credit ratings take into consideration various factors including financial ratios and qualitative assessments based on non-financial information. In cases where there are personal or third-party guarantors, the credit quality of the guarantor is also reviewed. These factors are used in developing the allowance for losses. Based on the diversity of the loans in these categories and their immateriality, the Company has not disclosed the credit quality indicators related to these loans in Note 3.

For those loans not reported at fair value, the allowance for losses includes a loan specific reserve for each impaired loan that has a specifically identified loss and a portfolio reserve for probable incurred but not specifically identified losses. For impaired commercial mortgage and other loans, the allowances for losses are determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or based upon the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The portfolio reserves for probable incurred but not specifically identified losses in the commercial mortgage and agricultural loan portfolios consider the current credit composition of the portfolio based on an internal quality rating, as described above. The portfolio reserves are determined using past loan experience, including historical credit migration, loss probability and loss severity factors by property type. These factors are reviewed and updated as appropriate.

The allowance for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans can increase or decrease from period to period based on the factors noted above. "Realized investment gains (losses), net" includes changes in the allowance for losses and changes in value for loans accounted for under the fair value option. "Realized investment gains (losses), net" also includes gains and losses on sales, certain restructurings, and foreclosures.

When a commercial mortgage or other loan is deemed to be uncollectible, any specific valuation allowance associated with the loan is reversed and a direct write-down of the carrying amount of the loan is made. The carrying amount of the loan is not adjusted for subsequent recoveries in value.

Commercial mortgage and other loans are occasionally restructured in a troubled debt restructuring. These restructurings generally include one or more of the following: full or partial payoffs outside of the original contract terms; changes to interest rates; extensions of maturity; or additions or modifications to covenants. Additionally, the Company may accept assets in full or partial satisfaction of the debt as part of a troubled debt restructuring. When restructurings occur, they are evaluated individually to determine whether the restructuring or modification constitutes a "troubled debt restructuring" as defined by authoritative accounting guidance. If the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and the Company has granted a concession, the restructuring, including those that involve a partial payoff or the receipt of assets in full satisfaction of the debt is deemed to be a troubled debt restructuring. Based on the Company's credit review process described above, these loans generally would have been deemed impaired prior to the troubled debt restructuring, and specific allowances for losses would have been established prior to the determination that a troubled debt restructuring has occurred.

In a troubled debt restructuring where the Company receives assets in full satisfaction of the debt, any specific valuation allowance is reversed and a direct write-down of the loan is recorded for the amount of the allowance, and any additional loss, net of recoveries, or any gain is recorded for the difference between the fair value of the assets received and the recorded investment in the loan. When assets are received in partial settlement, the same process is followed, and the remaining loan is evaluated prospectively for impairment based on the credit review process noted above. When a loan is restructured in a troubled debt restructuring, the impairment of the loan is remeasured using the modified terms and the loan's original effective yield, and the allowance for loss is adjusted accordingly. Subsequent to the modification, income is recognized prospectively based on the modified terms of the loans in accordance with the income recognition policy noted above. Additionally, the loan continues to be subject to the credit review process noted above.

In situations where a loan has been restructured in a troubled debt restructuring and the loan has subsequently defaulted, this factor is considered when evaluating the loan for a specific allowance for losses in accordance with the credit review process noted above.

See Note 3 for additional information about commercial mortgage and other loans that have been restructured in a troubled debt restructuring.

Policy loans represent funds loaned to policyholders up to the cash surrender value of the associated insurance policies and are carried at the unpaid principal balances due to the Company from the policyholders. Interest income on policy loans is recognized in "Net investment income" at the contract interest rate when earned. Policy loans are fully collateralized by the cash surrender value of the associated insurance policies.

Other invested assets consists of the Company's non-coupon investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies ("LPs/LLCs"), other than operating joint ventures, as well as wholly-owned investment real estate, derivative assets and other investments. LPs/LLCs interests are accounted for using either the equity method of accounting, or at fair value with changes in fair value reported in "Other income (loss)." The Company's income from investments in LPs/LLCs accounted for using the equity method, other than the Company's investments in operating joint ventures, is included in "Net investment income." The carrying value of these investments is written down, or impaired, to fair value when a decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary. In applying the equity method (including assessment for OTTI), the Company uses financial information provided by the investee, generally on a one to three-month lag. The Company consolidates LPs/LLCs in certain other instances where it is deemed to exercise control, or is considered the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. See Note 4 for additional information about VIEs.

The Company's wholly-owned investment real estate consists of real estate which the Company has the intent to hold for the production of income as well as real estate held for sale. Real estate which the Company has the intent to hold for the production of income is carried at depreciated cost less any write-downs to fair value for impairment losses and is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Real estate held for sale is carried at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value less estimated selling costs and is not further depreciated once classified as such. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of the investment real estate exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows (excluding interest charges) from the investment. At that time, the carrying value of the investment real estate is written down to fair value. Decreases in the carrying value of investment real estate held for the production of income due to OTTI are recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." Depreciation on real estate held for the production of income is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the properties and is included in "Net investment income."

Short-term investments primarily consist of highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of twelve months or less and greater than three months when purchased, other than those debt instruments meeting this definition that are included in "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value." These investments are generally carried at fair value or amortized cost that approximates fair value and include certain money market investments, funds managed similar to regulated money market funds, short-term debt securities issued by government-sponsored entities and other highly liquid debt instruments.

Realized investment gains (losses) are computed using the specific identification method with the exception of some of the Company's International Businesses portfolios, where the average cost method is used. Realized investment gains and losses are generated from numerous sources, including the sales of fixed maturity securities, investments in joint ventures and limited partnerships and other types of investments, as well as adjustments to the cost basis of investments for net OTTI recognized in earnings. Realized investment gains and losses also reflect changes in the allowance for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans, fair value changes on commercial mortgage loans carried at fair value, and fair value changes on embedded derivatives and free-standing derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. See *"Derivative Financial Instruments"* below for additional information regarding the accounting for derivatives.

The Company's available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities with unrealized losses are reviewed quarterly to identify OTTI in value. In evaluating whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary, the Company considers several factors including, but not limited to the following: (1) the extent and the duration of the decline; (2) the reasons for the decline in value (credit event, currency or interest-rate related, including general credit spread widening); and (3) the financial condition of and near-term prospects of the issuer.

An OTTI is recognized in earnings for a debt security in an unrealized loss position when either (1) the Company has the intent to sell the debt security or (2) it is more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. For all debt securities in unrealized loss positions that do not meet either of these two criteria, the Company analyzes its ability to recover the amortized cost by comparing the net present value of projected future cash flows with the amortized cost of the security. The net present value is calculated by discounting the Company's best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. The Company may use the estimated fair value of collateral as a proxy for the net present value if it believes that the security is dependent on the liquidation of collateral for recovery of its investment. If the net present value is less than the amortized cost of the investment, an OTTI is recognized. In addition to the above-mentioned circumstances, the Company also recognizes an OTTI in earnings when a non-functional currency denominated security in an unrealized loss position due to currency exchange rates is not expected to recover in value before maturity.

When an OTTI of a debt security has occurred, the amount of the OTTI recognized in earnings depends on whether the Company intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If the debt security meets either of these two criteria or the unrealized losses due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates are not expected to be recovered before maturity, the OTTI recognized in earnings is equal to the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the impairment measurement date. For OTTI of debt securities that do not meet these criteria, the net amount recognized in earnings is equal to the difference between the amortized cost of the debt security and its net present value calculated as described above. Any difference between the fair value and the net present value of the debt security at the impairment measurement date is recorded in "Other comprehensive income (loss)." Unrealized gains or losses on securities for which an OTTI has been recognized in earnings is tracked as a separate component of AOCI.

The split between the amount of an OTTI recognized in "Other comprehensive income (loss)" and the net amount recognized in earnings for debt securities is driven principally by assumptions regarding the amount and timing of projected cash flows. For mortgage-

backed and asset-backed securities, cash flow estimates consider the payment terms of the underlying assets backing a particular security, including interest rate and prepayment assumptions based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to interest rate and prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates also include other assumptions regarding the underlying collateral including default rates and recoveries, which vary based on the asset type and geographic location, as well as the vintage year of the security. For structured securities, the payment priority within the tranche structure is also considered. For all other debt securities, cash flow estimates are driven by assumptions regarding probability of default and estimates regarding timing and amount of recoveries associated with a default. The Company has developed these estimates using information based on its historical experience as well as using market observable data, such as industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings and other data relevant to the collectability of a security, such as the general payment terms of the security and the security's position within the capital structure of the issuer.

The new cost basis of an impaired security is not adjusted for subsequent increases in estimated fair value. In periods subsequent to the recognition of an OTTI, the impaired security is accounted for as if it had been purchased on the measurement date of the impairment. For debt securities, the discount (or reduced premium) based on the new cost basis may be accreted into net investment income in future periods, including increases in cash flows on a prospective basis. In certain cases where there are decreased cash flow expectations, the security is reviewed for further cash flow impairments.

Unrealized investment gains and losses are also considered in determining certain other balances, including DAC, VOBA, DSI, certain future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances, policyholders' dividends and deferred tax assets or liabilities. These balances are adjusted, as applicable, for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in AOCI. Each of these balances is discussed in greater detail below.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, certain money market investments, funds managed similar to regulated money market funds, other debt instruments with maturities of three months or less when purchased, other than cash equivalents that are included in "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value," and receivables related to securities purchased under agreements to resell (see also "*Securities sold under agreements to repurchase*" below). These assets are generally carried at fair value or amortized cost which approximates fair value.

Accrued investment income primarily includes accruals of interest and dividend income from investments that have been earned but not yet received.

Deferred policy acquisition costs are costs directly related to the successful acquisition of new and renewal insurance and annuity business that have been deferred to the extent such costs are deemed recoverable from future profits. Such DAC primarily includes commissions, costs of policy issuance and underwriting, and certain other expenses that are directly related to successfully negotiated contracts. In each reporting period, capitalized DAC is amortized to "Amortization of DAC," net of the accrual of imputed interest on DAC balances. DAC is subject to periodic recoverability testing. DAC, for applicable products, is adjusted for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in AOCI.

For traditional participating life insurance which are included in the Closed Block, DAC is amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to gross margins based on historical and anticipated future experience, which is evaluated regularly. The effect of changes in estimated gross margins on unamortized DAC is reflected in the period such estimated gross margins are revised on a retrospective basis. DAC related to non-participating traditional individual life insurance and longevity reinsurance contracts is amortized in proportion to gross premiums.

DAC related to universal and variable life products and fixed and variable deferred annuity products are generally deferred and amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to gross profits arising principally from investment margins, mortality and expense margins, and surrender charges, based on historical and anticipated future experience, which is updated periodically. The Company uses a reversion to the mean approach for equities to derive future equity return assumptions. However, if the projected equity return calculated using this approach is greater than the maximum equity return assumption, the maximum equity return is utilized. Gross profits also include impacts from the embedded derivatives associated with certain of the optional living benefit features of variable annuity contracts, and index-linked crediting features of indexed universal life and fixed indexed annuity contracts and related hedging activities. Total gross profits include both actual gross profits and estimates of gross profits for future periods. The Company regularly evaluates and adjusts DAC balances with a corresponding charge or credit to current period earnings, representing a cumulative adjustment to all prior periods' amortization, for the impact of actual gross profits and changes in the Company's projections of estimated future gross profits. Adjustments to DAC balances include: (i) annual review of assumptions that reflect the comprehensive review of the assumptions used in estimating gross profits for future periods, (ii) quarterly adjustments for current period experience (also referred to as "experience true-up" adjustments) that reflect the impact of differences between actual gross profits for a given period and the previously estimated expected gross profits for that period, and (iii) quarterly adjustments for market performance (also referred to as "experience unlocking") that reflect the impact of changes to the Company's estimate of total gross profits to reflect actual fund performance and market conditions.

For group annuity contracts (other than single premium group annuities), acquisition costs are generally deferred and amortized over the expected life of the contracts in proportion to gross profits. For group corporate-, bank- and trust-owned life insurance contracts, acquisition costs are generally deferred and amortized in proportion to lives insured. For single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies, single premium group annuities, including non-participating group annuity contracts, and single premium structured

settlements with life contingencies, all acquisition costs are charged to expense immediately because generally all premiums are received at the inception of the contract. For funding agreement notes contracts, single premium structured settlement contracts without life contingencies, and single premium immediate annuities without life contingencies, acquisition expenses are deferred and amortized over the expected life of the contracts using the interest method. For other group life and disability insurance contracts and guaranteed investment contracts ("GICs"), acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

For some products, policyholders can elect to modify product benefits, features, rights or coverages by exchanging a contract for a new contract or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract. These transactions are known as internal replacements. If policyholders surrender traditional life insurance policies in exchange for life insurance policies that do not have fixed and guaranteed terms, the Company immediately charges to expense the remaining unamortized DAC on the surrendered policies. For other internal replacement transactions, except those that involve the addition of a nonintegrated contract feature that does not change the existing base contract, the unamortized DAC is immediately charged to expense if the terms of the new policies are not substantially similar to those of the former policies. If the new terms are substantially similar to those of the earlier policies, the DAC is retained with respect to the new policies and amortized over the expected life of the new policies. See Note 7 for additional information regarding DAC.

Value of business acquired represents identifiable intangible assets to which a portion of the purchase price in a business acquisition is attributed under the application of purchase accounting. VOBA represents an adjustment to the stated value of in-force insurance contract liabilities to present them at fair value, determined as of the acquisition date. VOBA balances are subject to recoverability testing, in the manner in which they were acquired. The Company has established a VOBA asset primarily for its acquired life insurance products, accident and health products with fixed benefits, deferred annuity contracts, and defined contribution and defined benefit businesses. As of December 31, 2019, the majority of the VOBA balance relates to the 2011 acquisition of AIG Star Life Insurance Co., Ltd, AIG Edison Life Insurance Company, and AIG Financial Assurance Japan K.K. and AIG Edison Service Co., Ltd. (collectively, the "Star and Edison Businesses".) The Company amortizes VOBA over the anticipated life of the acquired contracts using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC. The Company records amortization of VOBA in "General and administrative expenses." VOBA, for applicable products, is adjusted for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in AOCI. See Note 8 for additional information regarding VOBA.

Other assets consist primarily of prepaid pension benefit costs (see Note 18), certain restricted assets, trade receivables, goodwill and other intangible assets, "right-of-use" lease assets (see "*Other liabilities*" below), DSI, the Company's investments in operating joint ventures, property and equipment, reinsurance recoverables (see "*Reinsurance*" below), and receivables resulting from sales of securities that had not yet settled at the balance sheet date.

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which generally range from 3 to 40 years.

As a result of certain acquisitions, the Company recognizes an asset for goodwill representing the excess of cost over the net fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units at the date the goodwill is initially recorded. A reporting unit is an operating segment or a unit one level below the operating segment, if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by management at that level. Once goodwill has been assigned to reporting units, it no longer retains its association with a particular acquisition, and all of the activities within a reporting unit, whether acquired or organically grown, are available to support the value of the goodwill.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually as of December 31 and more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Accounting guidance provides for an optional qualitative assessment for testing goodwill impairment that may allow companies to skip the quantitative two-step test. The Company performed the qualitative assessment for Assurance IQ which was acquired in October 2019. All other reporting units elected the quantitative two-step test. The first step, used to identify potential impairment, involves comparing each reporting unit's fair value to its carrying value including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, the applicable goodwill is considered not to be impaired. If the carrying value exceeds fair value, there is an indication of a potential impairment and the second step of the test is performed to measure the amount of impairment.

The second step involves calculating an implied fair value of goodwill for each reporting unit for which the first step indicated impairment. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination, which is the excess of the fair value of the reporting unit, as determined in the first step, over the aggregate fair values of the individual assets, liabilities and identifiable intangibles as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill in the "pro forma" business combination accounting as described above exceeds the goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the goodwill assigned to a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded in "General and administrative expenses" for the excess. An impairment loss recognized cannot exceed the amount of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit, and the loss establishes a new basis in the goodwill. Subsequent reversal of goodwill impairment losses is not permitted. Management is required to make significant estimates in determining the fair value of a reporting unit including, but not limited to: projected earnings, comparative market multiples, and the risk rate at which future net cash flows are discounted.

The Company offered various types of sales inducements to policyholders related to fixed and variable deferred annuity contracts. The Company defers sales inducements and amortizes them over the expected life of the policy using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC. Sales inducement balances are subject to periodic recoverability testing. The Company records amortization of DSI in "Interest credited to policyholders' account balances." DSI, for applicable products, is adjusted for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in AOCI. See Note 13 for additional information regarding sales inducements.

Identifiable intangible assets primarily include customer relationships and mortgage servicing rights and are recorded net of accumulated amortization. The Company tests identifiable intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis as of December 31 of each year or whenever events or circumstances suggest that the carrying value of an identifiable intangible asset may exceed the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. If this condition exists and the carrying value of an identifiable intangible asset exceeds its fair value, the excess is recognized as an impairment and is recorded as a charge against net income. Measuring intangible assets requires the use of estimates. Significant estimates include the projected net cash flow attributable to the intangible asset and the risk rate at which future net cash flows are discounted for purposes of estimating fair value, as applicable. See Note 10 for additional information regarding identifiable intangible assets.

Investments in operating joint ventures are generally accounted for under the equity method. The carrying value of these investments is written down, or impaired, to fair value when a decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary. See Note 9 for additional information on investments in operating joint ventures.

Leases are recorded on the balance sheet as "right-of-use" assets and lease liabilities within "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" respectively. Leases are classified as either operating or finance leases and lease expense is recognized within "General and administrative expenses." As a lessee, for operating leases, total lease expense is recognized using a straight-line method. Finance leases are treated as the purchase of an asset on a financing basis. Additionally, as a lessor, for sales-type and direct financing leases, the Company derecognizes the carrying value of the leased asset that is considered to have been transferred to a lessee and records a lease receivable and residual asset ("receivable and residual" approach). See Note 11 for additional information regarding leases.

Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain policyholders, pension funds and other customers. The assets consist primarily of equity securities, fixed maturities, real estate-related investments, real estate mortgage loans, short-term investments and derivative instruments and are reported at fair value. The assets of each account are legally segregated and are not subject to claims that arise out of any other business of the Company. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. The investment income and realized investment gains or losses from separate account assets generally accrue to the policyholders and are not included in the Company's results of operations. Mortality, policy administration and surrender charges assessed against the accounts are included in "Policy charges and fee income." Asset management fees charged to the accounts are included in "Asset management and service fees." Seed money that the Company invests in separate accounts is reported in the appropriate general account asset line. Investment income and realized investment gains or losses from seed money invested in separate accounts accrues to the Company and is included in the Company's results of operations. See Note 13 for additional information regarding separate account arrangements with contractual guarantees. See also "*Separate account liabilities"* below.

LIABILITIES

Future policy benefits liability is primarily comprised of the present value of estimated future payments to or on behalf of policyholders, where the timing and amount of payment depends on policyholder mortality or morbidity, less the present value of future net premiums. For individual traditional participating life insurance products, the mortality and interest rate assumptions applied are those used to calculate the policies' guaranteed cash surrender values. For life insurance, other than individual traditional participating life insurance, and annuity and disability products, expected mortality and morbidity are generally based on Company experience, industry data and/or other factors. Interest rate assumptions are based on factors such as market conditions and expected investment returns. Although mortality, morbidity and interest rate assumptions are "locked-in" upon the issuance of new insurance or annuity business with fixed and guaranteed terms, significant changes in experience or assumptions may require the Company to provide for expected future losses on a product by recognizing a premium deficiency. A premium deficiency exists when the liability for future policy benefits plus the present value of expected future gross premiums are determined to be insufficient to provide for expected future policy benefits and expenses. If a premium deficiency is recognized, the assumptions without a provision for the risk of adverse deviation as of the premium deficiency test date are locked-in and used in subsequent valuations. The net reserves continue to be subject to premium deficiency testing. In determining if a premium deficiency related to short-duration contracts exists, the Company considers, among other factors, anticipated investment income. Any adjustments to future policy benefit reserves related to net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in AOCI. In certain instances, the policyholder liability for a particular line of business may not be deficient in the aggregate to trigger loss recognition, but the pattern of earnings may be such that profits are expected to be recognized in earlier years followed by losses in later years. In these situations, accounting standards require that an additional liability (Profits Followed by Losses or "PFL" liability) be recognized by an amount necessary to sufficiently offset the losses that would be recognized in later years. Historically, PFL liabilities have been predominantly associated with certain universal life contracts that measure GAAP reserves using a dynamic approach, and accordingly, are updated each quarter, using current in-force and market data, and as part of the annual assumption update, such that the liability as of each measurement date represents the Company's current estimate of the present value of the amount necessary to offset anticipated future losses. See Note 12 for additional information regarding future policy benefits.

The Company's liability for future policy benefits also includes a liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses. The Company does not establish claim liabilities until a loss has been incurred. However, unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses include estimates of claims that the Company believes have been incurred but have not yet been reported as of the balance sheet date. The Company's liability for future policy benefits also includes net liabilities for guarantee benefits related to certain long-duration life and annuity contracts, which are discussed more fully in Note 13, and deferred profits.

Policyholders' account balances liability represents the contract value that has accrued to the benefit of the policyholder as of the balance sheet date. This liability is primarily associated with the accumulated account deposits, plus interest credited, less policyholder withdrawals and other charges assessed against the account balance, as applicable. These policyholders' account balances also include provision for benefits under non-life contingent payout annuities and certain unearned revenues. See Note 12 for additional information regarding policyholders' account balances.

Policyholders' dividends liability includes dividends payable to policyholders and the policyholder dividend obligation associated with the participating policies included in the Closed Block. The dividends payable for participating policies included in the Closed Block are determined at the end of each year for the following year by the Board of Directors of The Prudential Insurance Company of America ("PICA") based on its statutory results, capital position, ratings, and the emerging experience of the Closed Block. The policyholder dividend obligation represents amounts expected to be paid to Closed Block policyholders as an additional policyholder dividend unless otherwise offset by future Closed Block performance. Any adjustments to the policyholder dividend obligation related to net unrealized gains (losses) on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in AOCI. For additional information on the policyholder dividend obligation, see Note 15. The dividends payable for policies other than the participating policies included in the Closed Block include dividends payable in accordance with certain group and individual insurance policies.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase represent liabilities associated with securities repurchase agreements which are used primarily to earn spread income. As part of securities repurchase agreements, the Company transfers U.S. government and government agency securities to a third-party, and receives cash as collateral. For securities repurchase agreements, the cash received is typically invested in cash equivalents, short-term investments or fixed maturities. Receivables associated with securities purchased under agreements to resell are generally reflected as cash equivalents (see also "*Cash and cash equivalents*" above). As part of securities resale agreements, the Company invests cash and receives as collateral U.S. government securities or other debt securities.

Securities repurchase and resale agreements that satisfy certain criteria are treated as secured borrowing or secured lending arrangements. These agreements are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or reacquired, as specified in the respective transactions. For securities purchased under agreements to resell, the Company's policy is to take possession or control of the securities either directly or through a third-party custodian. These securities are valued daily and additional securities or cash collateral is received, or returned, when appropriate to protect against credit exposure. Securities to be resold are the same, or substantially the same, as the securities received. The majority of these transactions are with large brokerage firms and large banks. For securities sold under agreements to repurchase, the market value of the securities to be repurchased is monitored, and additional collateral is obtained where appropriate, to protect against credit exposure. The Company obtains collateral in an amount at least equal to 95% of the fair value of the securities sold. Securities to be repurchased are the same, or substantially the same, as those sold. The majority of these transactions are with highly rated money market funds. Income and expenses related to these transactions executed within the insurance companies used to earn spread income are reported as "Net investment income."

Cash collateral for loaned securities represent liabilities to return cash proceeds from security lending transactions. Securities lending transactions are used primarily to earn spread income. As part of securities lending transactions, the Company transfers U.S. and foreign debt and equity securities, as well as U.S. government and government agency securities, and receives cash as collateral. Cash proceeds from securities lending transactions are primarily used to earn spread income, and are typically invested in cash equivalents, short-term investments or fixed maturities. Securities lending transactions are treated as financing arrangements and are recorded at the amount of cash received. The Company obtains collateral in an amount equal to 102% and 105% of the fair value of the domestic and foreign securities, respectively. The Company monitors the market value of the securities loaned on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained as necessary. Substantially all of the Company's securities lending transactions are with large brokerage firms and large banks. Income and expenses associated with securities lending transactions used to earn spread income are reported as "Net investment income."

The Company also enters into securities lending transactions where non-cash collateral, typically Japanese government bonds, is received. The collateral received is not reported on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. In these transactions, the Company receives a fee and obtains collateral in an amount equal to 102% and 105% of the fair value of the domestic and foreign securities, respectively. The Company monitors the market value of the securities loaned on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained as necessary. Substantially all of these transactions are with large brokerage firms and large banks. Income is reported as "Net investment income."

Income taxes liability primarily represents the net deferred tax liability and the Company's estimated taxes payable for the current year and open audit years.

The Company and its includible domestic subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return that includes both life insurance companies and non-life insurance companies. Certain other domestic subsidiaries file separate tax returns. Subsidiaries operating outside the U.S. are taxed, and income tax expense is recorded, based on applicable foreign statutes. See Note 16 for a discussion of certain non-U.S. jurisdictions for which the Company assumes repatriation of earnings.

Items required by tax regulations to be included in the tax return may differ from the items reflected in the financial statements. As a result, the effective tax rate reflected in the financial statements may be different than the actual rate applied on the tax return. Some of these differences are permanent such as expenses that are not deductible in the Company's tax return, and some differences are temporary, reversing over time, such as valuation of insurance reserves. Temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets generally represent items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in future years for which the Company has already recorded the tax benefit in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent tax expense recognized in the Company's financial statements for which payment has been deferred, or expenditures for which the Company has already taken a deduction in the Company's tax return but have not yet been recognized in the Company's financial statements.

Deferred income taxes are recognized, based on enacted rates, when assets and liabilities have different values for financial statement and tax reporting purposes. The application of U.S. GAAP requires the Company to evaluate the recoverability of the Company's deferred tax assets and establish a valuation allowance if necessary to reduce the Company's deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not expected to be realized. Considerable judgment is required in determining whether a valuation allowance is necessary, and if so, the amount of such valuation allowance. See Note 16 for a discussion of factors considered when evaluating the need for a valuation allowance.

The U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("Tax Act of 2017") includes two new tax provisions that could impact the Company's effective tax rate and cash tax payments in future periods. The Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax ("BEAT") taxes modified taxable income at a rate of 10% in 2019 increasing to 12.5% in 2026 and is due if the calculated BEAT amount that is determined without the benefit of foreign and certain tax credits is greater than the regular corporate tax in any given year. In general, modified taxable income is calculated by adding back to a taxpayer's regular taxable income the amount of certain "base erosion tax benefits" with respect to payments to foreign affiliates, as well as the "base erosion percentage" of any net operating loss deductions. Final Regulations confirmed that benefit and claim payments made by our U.S. insurance business to our foreign affiliates on reinsurance assumed by the U.S. affiliates are not base erosion payments. The Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income ("GILTI") provision applies a minimum U.S. tax to earnings of consolidated foreign subsidiaries in excess of a 10% deemed return on tangible assets of foreign subsidiaries by imposing the U.S. tax rate to 50% of earnings of such foreign affiliates and provides for a partial foreign tax credit for foreign income taxes. The amount of tax in any period on GILTI can depend on annual differences between U.S. taxable income recognition rules and taxable income recognition rules in the country of operations and the overall taxable income of U.S. operations, as well as U.S. expense allocation rules which limit the amount of foreign tax credits that can be applied to reduce the U.S. tax on the GILTI provision. Under certain circumstances the taxable income of U.S. operations may cause more than 50% of earnings of foreign affiliates to be subject to the GILTI provision. In years that the PFI consolidated federal income tax return reports a net operating loss or has a loss attributable to U.S. sources of operations, the GILTI provision would operate to cause a loss of U.S. tax benefits for some or all of those losses, effectively increasing the tax on foreign earnings. The Company accounts for the effects of the BEAT and GILTI provisions as a period cost if and when incurred.

In December of 2017, Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") staff issued "SAB 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" ("SAB 118"), which allowed registrants to record provisional amounts during a "measurement period" not to extend beyond one year. Under the relief provided by SAB 118, a company could recognize provisional amounts when it did not have the necessary information available, prepared or analyzed in reasonable detail to complete its accounting for the change in tax law. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of provisional amounts related to the Tax Act of 2017 recorded in 2017 and adjustments to provisional amounts recorded in 2018.

U.S. GAAP prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that a company has taken or expects to take on tax returns. The application of this guidance is a two-step process. First, the Company determines whether it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be sustained upon examination. If a tax position does not meet the more likely than not recognition threshold, the benefit of that position is not recognized in the financial statements. The second step is measurement. The Company measures the tax position as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate resolution with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. This measurement considers the amounts and probabilities of the outcomes that could be realized upon ultimate settlement using the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date.

The Company's liability for income taxes includes a liability for unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties which relate to tax years still subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or other taxing jurisdictions. Audit periods remain open for review until the statute of limitations has passed. Generally, for tax years which produce net operating losses, capital losses or tax credit carryforwards ("tax attributes"), the statute of limitations does not close, to the extent of these tax attributes, until the expiration of the statute of limitations for the tax year in which they are fully utilized. The completion of review or the expiration of the statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to the liability for income taxes. The Company classifies all interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties as income tax expense. See Note 16 for additional information regarding income taxes.

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU 2018-02, *Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)*, which allowed a reclassification from AOCI to retained earnings for stranded effects resulting from the Tax Act of 2017. The Company elected to apply the ASU subsequent to recording the adoption impacts of ASU 2016-01 as described above. As a result, the Company reclassified stranded effects resulting from the Tax Act of 2017 by increasing AOCI and decreasing retained earnings, each by $1,653 million upon adoption on January 1, 2018. Stranded effects unrelated to the Tax Act of 2017 are generally released from AOCI when an entire portfolio of the type of item related to the stranded effect is liquidated, sold or extinguished (i.e., portfolio approach).

Short-term and long-term debt liabilities are primarily carried at an amount equal to unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized discount or premium and debt issue costs. Original-issue discount or premium and debt-issue costs are recognized as a component of interest expense over the period the debt is expected to be outstanding, using the interest method of amortization. Interest expense is generally presented within "General and administrative expenses" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest expense may also be reported within "Net investment income" for certain activity, as prescribed by specialized industry guidance. Short-term debt is debt coming due in the next twelve months, including that portion of debt otherwise classified as long-term. The short-term debt caption may exclude short-term debt items for which the Company has the intent and ability to refinance on a long-term basis in the near-term. See Note 17 for additional information regarding short-term and long-term debt.

Other liabilities consist primarily of trade payables, lease liabilities (see "*Other assets*" above), pension and other employee benefit liabilities (see Note 18), derivative liabilities (see "*Derivative Financial Instruments*" below), reinsurance payables (see "*Reinsurance*" below), and payables resulting from purchases of securities that had not yet settled at the balance sheet date.

Notes issued by consolidated variable interest entities represent notes issued by certain asset-backed investment vehicles, primarily collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), which the Company is required to consolidate. The creditors of these VIEs do not have recourse to the Company in excess of the assets contained within the VIEs. The Company has elected the fair value option for the majority of these notes, and has based the fair value on the corresponding bank loan collateral. Changes in fair value are reported in "Other income (loss)."

Separate account liabilities primarily represent the contractholder's account balance in separate account assets and to a lesser extent borrowings of the separate account, and will be equal and offsetting to total separate account assets. See also "*Separate account assets"* above.

Commitments and contingent liabilities are accrued if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount is reasonably estimable. Management evaluates whether there are incremental legal or other costs directly associated with the ultimate resolution of the matter that are reasonably estimable and, if so, they are included in the accrual. These accruals are generally reported in "Other liabilities."

REVENUES AND BENEFITS AND EXPENSES

Insurance Revenue and Expense Recognition

Premiums from individual life products, other than universal and variable life contracts, and health insurance and long-term care products are recognized when due. When premiums are due over a significantly shorter period than the period over which benefits are provided, any gross premium in excess of the net premium (i.e., the portion of the gross premium required to provide for all expected future benefits and expenses) is generally deferred and recognized into revenue in a constant relationship to insurance in force. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred. A liability for future policy benefits is recorded when premiums are recognized using the net level premium valuation methodology.

Premiums from non-participating group annuities with life contingencies, single premium structured settlements with life contingencies and single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies are recognized when due. When premiums are due over a significantly shorter period than the period over which benefits are provided, any gross premium in excess of the net premium is generally deferred and recognized into revenue based on expected future benefit payments. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred. A liability for future policy benefits is recorded when premiums are recognized using the net level premium valuation methodology.

Certain individual annuity contracts provide the contractholder a guarantee that the benefit received upon death or annuitization will be no less than a minimum prescribed amount. These benefits are accounted for as insurance contracts. The Company also provides contracts with certain living benefits which are considered embedded derivatives. See Note 13 for additional information regarding these contracts and Note 6 for information regarding the valuation of these embedded derivatives.

Amounts received as payment for universal or variable group and individual life contracts, deferred fixed or variable annuities, structured settlements and other contracts without life contingencies, and participating group annuities are reported as deposits to "Policyholders' account balances" and/or "Separate account liabilities." Revenues from these contracts are reflected in "Policy charges and fee income" consisting primarily of fees assessed during the period against the policyholders' account balances for mortality and other benefit charges, policy administration charges and surrender charges. In addition to fees, the Company earns investment income from the

investment of deposits in the Company's general account portfolio. Fees assessed that represent compensation to the Company for services to be provided in future periods and certain other fees are generally deferred and amortized into revenue over the life of the related contracts in proportion to estimated gross profits. Benefits and expenses for these products include claims in excess of related account balances, expenses of contract administration, interest credited to policyholders' account balances and amortization of DAC, DSI and VOBA.

Policyholders' account balances also include amounts representing the fair value of embedded derivative instruments associated with the index-linked features of certain universal life and fixed annuity products. For additional information regarding the valuation of these embedded derivatives, see Note 6.

For group life, other than universal and variable group life contracts, and disability insurance, premiums are generally recognized over the period to which the premiums relate in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Claim and claim adjustment expenses are recognized when incurred.

Asset management and service fees principally includes asset-based asset management fees, which are recognized in the period in which the services are performed. In certain asset management fee arrangements, the Company is entitled to receive performance-based incentive fees when the return on assets under management exceeds certain benchmark returns or other performance targets. The Company may be required to return all, or part, of such performance-based incentive fee depending on future performance of these assets relative to performance benchmarks. The Company records performance-based incentive fee revenue when the contractual terms of the asset management fee arrangement have been satisfied and it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of the fee will not occur. Under this principle the Company records a deferred performance-based incentive fee liability to the extent it receives cash related to the performance-based incentive fee prior to meeting the revenue recognition criteria delineated above.

Other income (loss) includes realized and unrealized gains or losses from investments classified "Fixed maturities, trading," "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value," "Equity securities, at fair value," and "Other invested assets" that are measured at fair value and consolidated entities that follow specialized investment company fair value accounting. "Other income (loss)" also includes gains and losses primarily related to the remeasurement of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, as discussed in more detail under "Foreign Currency" below.

Additionally, for digital insurance brokerage placement services provided by Assurance IQ, the Company earns both initial and renewal commissions as compensation for the placement of insurance policies with insurance carriers. At the effective date of the policy, the Company records within "Other income (loss)" the expected lifetime revenue for the initial and renewal commissions considering estimates of the timing of future policy cancelations. These estimates are reassessed each reporting period and any changes in estimates are reflected in the current period.

OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Share-Based Payments

The Company applies the fair value-based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees except for equity instruments held by employee share ownership plans. Excess tax benefits (deficits) are recorded in earnings and represent the cumulative difference between the actual tax benefit realized and the amount of deferred tax assets recorded attributable to shared-based payment transactions.

The Company accounts for non-employee stock options using the fair value method in accordance with authoritative guidance and related interpretations on accounting for equity instruments that are issued to other than employees for acquiring, or in conjunction with selling, goods or services.

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share of Common Stock for 2019, 2018 and 2017 reflects the consolidated earnings of Prudential Financial. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing available income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share includes the effect of all dilutive potential common shares that were outstanding during the period. See Note 20 for additional information.

Foreign Currency

The currency in which the Company prepares its financial statements (the "reporting currency") is the U.S. dollar. Assets, liabilities and results of foreign operations are recorded based on the functional currency of each foreign operation. The determination of the functional currency is based on economic facts and circumstances pertaining to each foreign operation. The local currencies of the Company's foreign operations are typically their functional currencies with the most significant exception being the Company's Japanese operations where multiple functional currencies exist.

There are two distinct processes for expressing these foreign transactions and balances in the Company's financial statements: foreign currency measurement and foreign currency translation. Foreign currency measurement is the process by which transactions in foreign currencies are expressed in the functional currency. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency measurement are reported in current earnings in "Other income (loss)." Foreign currency translation is the process of expressing a foreign entity's functional currency financial statements in the reporting currency. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations and subsidiaries reported in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the period. Revenues, benefits and other expenses are translated at the average rate prevailing during the period. The effects of translating the statements of operations and financial position of non-U.S. entities with functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar are included, net of related qualifying hedge gains and losses and income taxes, in "Foreign currency translation adjustment," a component of AOCI.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign exchange rates, financial indices, values of securities or commodities, credit spreads, market volatility, expected returns, and liquidity. Values can also be affected by changes in estimates and assumptions, including those related to counterparty behavior and non-performance risk ("NPR") used in valuation models. Derivative financial instruments generally used by the Company include swaps, futures, forwards and options and may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. Certain of the Company's OTC derivatives are cleared and settled through central clearing counterparties (OTC-cleared), while others are bilateral contracts between two counterparties (OTC-bilateral). Derivative positions are carried at fair value, generally by obtaining quoted market prices or through the use of valuation models.

Derivatives are used to manage the interest rate and currency characteristics of assets or liabilities and to mitigate volatility of expected non-functional currency earnings and net investments in foreign operations resulting from changes in currency exchange rates. Additionally, derivatives may be used to seek to reduce exposure to interest rate, credit, foreign currency and equity risks associated with assets held or expected to be purchased or sold, and liabilities incurred or expected to be incurred. As discussed in detail below and in Note 5, all realized and unrealized changes in fair value of derivatives are recorded in current earnings, with the exception of cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations. The Company may also enter into intercompany derivatives, the results of which ultimately eliminate in consolidation over the term of the instrument; however, where applicable, derivative results are included in business gross profits which may impact the pattern by which DAC and other assets are amortized. Cash flows from derivatives are reported in the operating, investing, or financing activities sections in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows based on the nature and purpose of the derivative.

Derivatives are recorded either as assets, within "Other invested assets," or as liabilities, within "Other liabilities," except for embedded derivatives which are recorded with the associated host contract. The Company nets the fair value of all derivative financial instruments with counterparties for which a master netting arrangement has been executed.

The Company designates derivatives as either (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or unrecognized firm commitment ("fair value" hedge); (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow" hedge); (3) a foreign currency fair value or cash flow hedge ("foreign currency" hedge); (4) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation; or (5) a derivative that does not qualify for hedge accounting.

To qualify for hedge accounting treatment, a derivative must be highly effective in mitigating the designated risk of the hedged item. Effectiveness of the hedge is formally assessed at inception and throughout the life of the hedging relationship.

The Company formally documents at inception all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as fair value, cash flow, or foreign currency hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are linked to the specific foreign operation.

When a derivative is designated as a fair value hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value, along with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability (including losses or gains on firm commitments), are reported on a net basis in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, generally in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." When swaps are used in hedge accounting relationships, periodic settlements are recorded in the same Consolidated Statements of Operations line as the related settlements of the hedged items.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value are recorded in AOCI until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows being hedged (e.g., when periodic settlements on a variable-rate asset or liability are recorded in earnings). At that time, the related portion of deferred gains or losses on the derivative instrument is reclassified and reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations line item associated with the hedged item.

When a derivative is designated as a foreign currency hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value are recorded either in current period earnings if the hedge transaction is a fair value hedge (e.g., a hedge of a recognized foreign currency asset or liability) or in AOCI if the hedge transaction is a cash flow hedge (e.g., a foreign currency denominated forecasted transaction). When a derivative is used as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, its change in fair value is accounted for in the same manner as a translation adjustment (i.e., reported in the cumulative translation adjustment account within AOCI).

If it is determined that a derivative no longer qualifies as an effective fair value or cash flow hedge or management removes the hedge designation, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized currently in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." In this scenario, the hedged asset or liability under a fair value hedge will no longer be adjusted for changes in fair value and the existing basis adjustment is amortized to the Consolidated Statements of Operations line associated with the asset or liability. The component of AOCI related to discontinued cash flow hedges is reclassified to the Consolidated Statements of Operations line associated with the hedged cash flows consistent with the earnings impact of the original hedged cash flows.

When hedge accounting is discontinued because the hedged item no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment, or because it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur by the end of the specified time period, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized currently in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." Any asset or liability that was recorded pursuant to recognition of the firm commitment is removed from the balance sheet and recognized currently in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." Gains and losses that were in AOCI pursuant to the cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction are recognized immediately in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

If a derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, all changes in its fair value, including net receipts and payments, are included in "Realized investment gains (losses), net" without considering changes in the fair value of the economically associated assets or liabilities.

The Company is a party to financial instruments that contain derivative instruments that are "embedded" in the financial instruments. At inception, the Company assesses whether the economic characteristics of the embedded instrument are clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the remaining component of the financial instrument (i.e., the host contract) and whether a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded instrument would meet the definition of a derivative instrument. When it is determined that (1) the embedded instrument possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract and (2) a separate instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument, the embedded instrument qualifies as an embedded derivative that is separated from the host contract, carried at fair value, and changes in its fair value are included in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." For certain financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative that otherwise would need to be bifurcated and reported at fair value, the Company may elect to carry the entire instrument at fair value and report it within "Other invested assets" or "Other liabilities."

Reinsurance

For each of its reinsurance contracts, the Company determines if the contract provides indemnification against loss or liability relating to insurance risk in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company reviews all contractual features, particularly those that may limit the amount of insurance risk to which the reinsurer is subject or features that delay the timely reimbursement of claims.

The Company participates in reinsurance arrangements in various capacities as either the ceding entity or as the reinsurer (i.e., assuming entity). See Note 14 for additional information about the Company's reinsurance arrangements. Reinsurance assumed business is generally accounted for consistent with direct business. Amounts currently recoverable under reinsurance agreements are included in "Other assets" and amounts payable are included in "Other liabilities." Revenues and benefits and expenses include amounts assumed under reinsurance agreements and are reflected net of reinsurance ceded.

Reinsurance ceded arrangements do not discharge the Company as the primary insurer. Ceded balances would represent a liability of the Company in the event the reinsurers were unable to meet their obligations to the Company under the terms of the reinsurance agreements. Reinsurance premiums, commissions, expense reimbursements, benefits and reserves related to reinsured long-duration contracts under coinsurance arrangements are accounted for over the life of the underlying reinsured contracts using assumptions consistent with those used to account for the underlying contracts. Coinsurance arrangements contrast with the Company's yearly renewable term arrangements, where only mortality risk is transferred to the reinsurer and premiums are paid to the reinsurer to reinsure that risk**.** The mortality risk that is reinsured under yearly renewable term arrangements represents the difference between the stated death benefits in the underlying reinsured contracts and the corresponding reserves or account value carried by the Company on those same contracts. The premiums paid to the reinsurer are based upon negotiated amounts, not on the actual premiums paid by the underlying contract holders to the Company. As yearly renewable term arrangements are usually entered into by the Company with the expectation that the contracts will be in force for the lives of the underlying policies, they are considered to be long-duration reinsurance contracts. The cost of reinsurance for universal life products is generally recognized based on the gross assessments of the underlying direct policies. The cost of reinsurance for term insurance products is generally recognized in proportion to yearly renewable term premiums over the life of the underlying policies. The cost of reinsurance related to short-duration reinsurance contracts is accounted for over the reinsurance contract period.

If the Company determines that a reinsurance agreement does not expose the reinsurer to a reasonable possibility of a significant loss from insurance risk, the Company records the agreement using the deposit method of accounting. Deposits received are included in "Other liabilities" and deposits made are included in "Other assets". As amounts are paid or received, consistent with the underlying contracts, the deposit assets or liabilities are adjusted. Interest on such deposits is recorded as "Other income (loss)" or "General and administrative expenses", as appropriate.

Accounting for Certain Reinsurance Contracts in the Individual Life Business

In 2017, the Company recognized a charge of $237 million in the Individual Life segment, reflecting a change to a preferable accounting method for estimating reinsurance cash flows associated with universal life products and reflecting these cash flows in the financial statements. Under the previous method of accounting, with the exception of recoveries pertaining to no lapse guarantees, reinsurance cash flows (e.g., premiums and recoveries) were generally recognized as they occurred. Under the new method, the expected reinsurance cash flows are recognized more ratably over the life of the underlying reinsured policies. In conjunction with this change, the way in which reinsurance is reflected in estimated gross profits used for the amortization of unearned revenue reserves, DAC and VOBA was also revised. The change represents a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle and is included within the Company's annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Changes to U.S. GAAP are established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") in the form of Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs") to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). The Company considers the applicability and impact of all ASUs. ASUs listed below include those that have been adopted during the current fiscal year and/or those that have been issued but not yet adopted as of December 31, 2019, and as of February 14, 2020. ASUs not listed below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable or not material.

ASUs adopted during the year ended December 31, 2019

Standard	Description	Effective date and method of adoption	Effect on the financial statements or other significant matters
ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*	This ASU requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities from all outstanding lease contracts on the balance sheet (with limited exception). Specifically, lessees are required to record on balance sheet "right-of-use" assets and related liabilities to make operating or finance lease payments. Lessees are required to record single lease expenses on a straight-line basis for operating leases, and interest and amortization expenses for finance leases. For lessors, the standard modifies classification criteria and accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases and requires a lessor to derecognize the carrying value of the leased asset that is considered to have been transferred to a lessee and record a lease receivable and residual asset ("receivable and residual" approach). The standard also eliminates the real estate specific provisions of existing Topic 840, *Leases*, and requires additional disclosures.	January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method with a cumulative effect adjustment as of the earliest period presented. The Company elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance which eliminated the need to reassess: (a) whether any existing contracts are, or contain, leases; (b) the lease classification for any existing leases (i.e., all existing lessee arrangements that were classified as operating leases before are now classified as operating leases, and all existing lessee arrangements that were classified as capital leases before are now classified as finance leases); and (c) initial direct costs for any existing leases. The Company did not elect the practical expedient, which may be applied separately, to use hindsight in determining the lease term and in assessing impairment of the Company's "right-of-use assets."	Adoption of the ASU resulted in the recording of "right-of-use" assets and lease liabilities related to existing operating leases of approximately $600 million as of January 1, 2019 on the Consolidated Financial Statements. Adoption of the standard also resulted in additional required disclosures. See Note 11 for additional information.

Standard	Description	Effective date and method of adoption	Effect on the financial statements or other significant matters
ASU 2017-08, *Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20) Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities*	This ASU requires certain premiums on callable debt securities to be amortized to the earliest call date.	January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method which included cumulative effect adjustment on the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.	Adoption of the ASU did not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The impact of the cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings was immaterial.
ASU 2017-12, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities*	This ASU makes targeted changes to the existing hedge accounting model to better portray the economics of an entity's risk management activities and to simplify the use of hedge accounting. The ASU eliminates separate measurement and recording of hedge ineffectiveness. It requires entities to present the earnings effect of the hedging instrument in the same income statement line item in which the hedged item is reported and also requires expanded disclosures.	January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method which included cumulative effect adjustment on the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.	Adoption of the ASU did not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The impact of the cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") related to ineffectiveness of the hedge instruments outstanding at the date of adoption was immaterial. See Note 5 for additional required disclosures.

ASU issued but not yet adopted as of December 31, 2019—ASU 2018-12

ASU 2018-12, *Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts,* was issued by the FASB on August 15, 2018 and is expected to have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In October 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-09, *Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Effective Date* to affirm its decision to defer the effective date of ASU 2018-12 to January 1, 2022 (with early adoption permitted), representing a one year extension from the original effective date of January 1, 2021. This ASU will impact, at least to some extent, the accounting and disclosure requirements for all long-duration insurance and investment contracts issued by the Company. Outlined below are four key areas of change, although there are other less significant changes not noted below. In addition to the impacts to the balance sheet upon adoption, the Company also expects an impact to how earnings emerge thereafter.

ASU 2018-12 Amended Topic	Description	Method of adoption	Effect on the financial statements or other significant matters
Cash flow assumptions used to measure the liability for future policy benefits for non-participating traditional and limited-pay insurance products	Requires an entity to review, and if necessary, update the cash flow assumptions used to measure the liability for future policy benefits, for both changes in future assumptions and actual experience, at least annually using a retrospective update method with a cumulative catch-up adjustment recorded in a separate line item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.	An entity may choose one of two adoption methods for the liability for future policy benefits: (1) a modified retrospective transition method whereby the entity will apply the amendments to contracts in force as of the beginning of the earliest period presented on the basis of their existing carrying amounts, adjusted for the removal of any related amounts in AOCI or (2) a full retrospective transition method.	The options for method of adoption and the impacts of such methods are under assessment.

ASU 2018-12 Amended Topic	Description	Method of adoption	Effect on the financial statements or other significant matters
Discount rate assumption used to measure the liability for future policy benefits for non-participating traditional and limited-pay insurance products	Requires discount rate assumptions to be based on an upper-medium grade fixed income instrument yield and will be required to be updated each quarter with the impact recorded through OCI.	As noted above, an entity may choose either a modified retrospective transition method or full retrospective transition method for the liability for future policy benefits. Under either method, for balance sheet remeasurement purposes, the liability for future policy benefits will be remeasured using current discount rates as of the beginning of the earliest period presented with the impact recorded as a cumulative effect adjustment to AOCI.	Upon adoption, under either transition method, there will be an adjustment to AOCI as a result of remeasuring in-force contract liabilities using current upper-medium grade fixed income instrument yields. The adjustment upon adoption will largely reflect the difference between the discount rate locked-in at contract inception versus current discount rates at transition. The magnitude of such adjustment is currently being assessed.
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs (DAC) and other balances	Requires DAC and other balances, such as unearned revenue reserves and DSI, to be amortized on a constant level basis over the expected term of the related contract, independent of expected profitability.	An entity may apply one of two adoption methods: (1) a modified retrospective transition method whereby the entity will apply the amendments to contracts in force as of the beginning of the earliest period presented on the basis of their existing carrying amounts, adjusted for the removal of any related amounts in AOCI or (2) if an entity chooses a full retrospective transition method for its liability for future policy benefits, as described above, it is required to also use a retrospective transition method for DAC and other balances.	The options for method of adoption and the impacts of such methods are under assessment. Under the modified retrospective transition method, the Company would not expect a significant impact to the balance sheet, other than the impact of the removal of any related amounts in AOCI.
Market Risk Benefits	Requires an entity to measure all market risk benefits (e.g., living benefit and death benefit guarantees associated with variable annuities) at fair value, and record market risk benefit assets and liabilities separately on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Changes in fair value of market risk benefits are recorded in net income, except for the portion of the change that is attributable to changes in an entity's NPR which is recognized in OCI.	An entity shall adopt the guidance for market risk benefits using the retrospective transition method, which includes a cumulative effect adjustment on the balance sheet as of the earliest period presented. An entity shall maximize the use of relevant observable information and minimize the use of unobservable information in determining the balance of the market risk benefits upon adoption.	Upon adoption, the Company expects an impact to retained earnings for the difference between the fair value and carrying value of benefits not currently measured at fair value (e.g., guaranteed minimum death benefits on variable annuities) and an impact from reclassifying the cumulative effect of changes in NPR from retained earnings to AOCI. The magnitude of such adjustments is currently being assessed.

Other ASUs issued but not yet adopted as of December 31, 2019

Standard	Description	Effective date and method of adoption	Effect on the financial statements or other significant matters
ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326):* Measurement of Credit Losses on *Financial Instruments*	This ASU provides a new current expected credit loss model to account for credit losses on certain financial assets and off-balance sheet exposures (e.g., loans held for investment, debt securities held-to-maturity, reinsurance receivables, net investments in leases and loan commitments). The model requires an entity to estimate lifetime credit losses related to such financial assets and exposures based on relevant information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount. The standard also modifies the current OTTI standard for available-for-sale debt securities to require the use of an allowance rather than a direct write down of the investment, and replaces the existing standard for purchased credit deteriorated loans and debt securities.	January 1, 2020 using the modified retrospective method which will include a cumulative effect adjustment on the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. However, prospective application is required for purchased credit deteriorated assets previously accounted for under ASC 310-30 and for debt securities for which an OTTI was recognized prior to the date of adoption. Early adoption is permitted beginning January 1, 2019.	Adoption of this guidance will result in 1) the recognition of an allowance for credit losses based on the current expected credit loss model on financial assets carried at amortized cost and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures; and 2) related adjustments to retained earnings. The cumulative effect associated with the adoption of this standard is expected to reduce retained earnings by approximately $100 million. This impact is attributable to an increase of $152 million in the allowance for losses (primarily related to mortgage loans) reduced by $52 million related to offsets for deferred tax liability, policyholders' dividends and deferred policy acquisition costs.
ASU 2017-04, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*	This ASU simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test, which measures a goodwill impairment by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of the goodwill. Under the ASU, a goodwill impairment should be recorded for the amount by which the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value (capped by the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit).	January 1, 2020 using the prospective method. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017.	The Company does not expect the adoption of the ASU to have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. INVESTMENTS

Fixed Maturity Securities

The following tables set forth the composition of fixed maturity securities (excluding investments classified as trading), as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	OTTI in AOCI(4)
			(in millions)		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	$ 30,625	$ 5,195	$ 161	$ 35,659	$ 0
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	10,068	1,437	8	11,497	0
Foreign government bonds	98,356	20,761	63	119,054	(34)
U.S. public corporate securities	87,566	11,030	257	98,339	(6)
U.S. private corporate securities(1)	34,410	2,243	120	36,533	0
Foreign public corporate securities	26,841	3,054	70	29,825	(1)
Foreign private corporate securities	27,619	1,201	580	28,240	0
Asset-backed securities(2)	13,067	147	40	13,174	(77)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	14,978	610	14	15,574	0
Residential mortgage-backed securities(3)	3,044	159	2	3,201	(1)
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale(1)	$346,574	$45,837	$1,315	$391,096	$(119)

	December 31, 2019			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
			(in millions)	
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity:				
Foreign government bonds	$ 891	$282	$0	$1,173
Foreign public corporate securities	649	64	0	713
Foreign private corporate securities	83	2	0	85
Residential mortgage-backed securities(3)	310	21	0	331
Total fixed maturities, held-to-maturity(5)	$1,933	$369	$0	$2,302

(1) Excludes notes with amortized cost of $4,751 million (fair value, $4,757 million), which have been offset with the associated debt under a netting agreement.

(2) Includes collateralized loan obligations, auto loans, education loans, home equity and other asset types.

(3) Includes publicly-traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

(4) Represents the amount of unrealized losses remaining in AOCI, from the impairment measurement date. Amount excludes $362 million of net unrealized gains on impaired available-for-sale securities and $1 million of net unrealized gains on impaired held-to-maturity securities relating to changes in the value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

(5) Excludes notes with amortized cost of $4,998 million (fair value, $5,401 million), which have been offset with the associated debt under a netting agreement.

	December 31, 2018				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	OTTI in AOCI(4)
			(in millions)		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	$ 28,242	$ 2,994	$ 642	$ 30,594	$ 0
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	9,880	676	63	10,493	0
Foreign government bonds	96,710	16,714	314	113,110	0
U.S. public corporate securities	82,257	3,912	2,754	83,415	(2)
U.S. private corporate securities(1)	32,450	1,151	581	33,020	0
Foreign public corporate securities	27,671	2,061	531	29,201	(3)
Foreign private corporate securities	25,314	434	1,217	24,531	0
Asset-backed securities(2)	12,888	162	77	12,973	(160)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	13,396	99	180	13,315	0
Residential mortgage-backed securities(3)	2,937	99	32	3,004	(1)
Total fixed maturities, available-for-sale(1)	$331,745	$28,302	$6,391	$353,656	$(166)

	December 31, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
			(in millions)	
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity:				
Foreign government bonds	$ 885	$269	$0	$1,154
Foreign public corporate securities	668	64	0	732
Foreign private corporate securities	95	3	0	98
Residential mortgage-backed securities(3)	365	23	0	388
Total fixed maturities, held-to-maturity(5)	$2,013	$359	$0	$2,372

(1) Excludes notes with amortized cost of $4,216 million (fair value, $4,216 million), which have been offset with the associated debt under a netting agreement.

(2) Includes credit-tranched securities collateralized by loan obligations, sub-prime mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, education loans and other asset types.

(3) Includes publicly-traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

(4) Represents the amount of unrealized losses remaining in AOCI, from the impairment measurement date. Amount excludes $356 million of net unrealized gains on impaired available-for-sale securities and $1 million of net unrealized gains on impaired held-to-maturity securities relating to changes in the value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

(5) Excludes notes with amortized cost of $4,879 million (fair value, $4,879 million), which have been offset with the associated debt under a netting agreement.

The following tables set forth the fair value and gross unrealized losses aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual fixed maturity securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019					
	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(in millions)					
Fixed maturities(1):						
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	$ 4,950	$161	$ 267	$ 0	$ 5,217	$ 161
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	273	8	0	0	273	8
Foreign government bonds	2,332	60	126	3	2,458	63
U.S. public corporate securities	3,944	85	2,203	172	6,147	257
U.S. private corporate securities	2,283	44	1,563	76	3,846	120
Foreign public corporate securities	1,271	23	496	47	1,767	70
Foreign private corporate securities	1,466	33	5,666	547	7,132	580
Asset-backed securities	3,979	12	4,433	28	8,412	40
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,193	10	164	4	1,357	14
Residential mortgage-backed securities	207	1	88	1	295	2
Total	$21,898	$437	$15,006	$878	$36,904	$1,315

(1) As of December 31, 2019, there were no securities classified as held-to-maturity in a gross unrealized loss position.

	December 31, 2018					
	Less Than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(in millions)					
Fixed maturities(1):						
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	$ 3,007	$ 67	$ 6,986	$ 575	$ 9,993	$ 642
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	1,725	25	999	38	2,724	63
Foreign government bonds	2,369	136	3,515	178	5,884	314
U.S. public corporate securities	34,064	1,570	13,245	1,184	47,309	2,754
U.S. private corporate securities	8,923	225	7,985	356	16,908	581
Foreign public corporate securities	7,363	308	2,928	223	10,291	531
Foreign private corporate securities	12,218	692	4,468	525	16,686	1,217
Asset-backed securities	8,255	70	669	7	8,924	77
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,781	14	4,733	166	6,514	180
Residential mortgage-backed securities	194	1	1,042	31	1,236	32
Total	$79,899	$3,108	$46,570	$3,283	$126,469	$6,391

(1) As of December 31, 2018, there was $13 million of fair value and less than $1 million of gross unrealized losses, which are not reflected in AOCI, on securities classified as held-to-maturity.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the gross unrealized losses on fixed maturity securities were composed of $973 million and $5,391 million, respectively, related to "1" highest quality or "2" high quality securities based on the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") or equivalent rating and $342 million and $1,000 million, respectively, related to other than high or highest quality securities based on NAIC or equivalent rating. As of December 31, 2019, the $878 million of gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were concentrated in the Company's corporate securities within the energy, consumer non-cyclical and finance sectors. As of December 31, 2018, the $3,283 million of gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were concentrated in U.S. government bonds and in the Company's corporate securities within the utility, consumer non-cyclical and finance sectors. In accordance with its policy described in Note 2, the Company concluded that an adjustment to earnings for OTTI for these fixed maturity securities was not warranted at either December 31, 2019 or 2018. These conclusions were based on a detailed analysis of the underlying credit and cash flows on each security. Gross unrealized losses are primarily attributable to general credit spread widening, increases in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rate movements. As of December 31, 2019, the Company did not intend to sell these securities, and it was not more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell these securities before the anticipated recovery of the remaining amortized cost basis.

The following table sets forth the amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities by contractual maturities, as of the date indicated:

	December 31, 2019			
	Available-for-Sale		Held-to-Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Fixed maturities:				
Due in one year or less	$ 12,287	$ 12,816	$ 29	$ 29
Due after one year through five years	51,942	55,160	114	116
Due after five years through ten years	68,965	75,506	592	657
Due after ten years(1)	182,291	215,665	888	1,169
Asset-backed securities	13,067	13,174	0	0
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	14,978	15,574	0	0
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3,044	3,201	310	331
Total	$346,574	$391,096	$1,933	$2,302

(1) Excludes available-for-sale notes with amortized cost of $4,751 million (fair value, $4,757 million) and held-to-maturity notes with amortized cost of $4,998 million (fair value, $5,401 million), which have been offset with the associated debt under a netting agreement.

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations. Asset-backed, commercial mortgage-backed and residential mortgage-backed securities are shown separately in the table above, as they do not have a single maturity date.

The following table sets forth the sources of fixed maturity proceeds and related investment gains (losses), as well as losses on impairments of fixed maturities, for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:			
Proceeds from sales(1)	$32,283	$38,230	$34,002
Proceeds from maturities/prepayments	20,036	21,207	24,460
Gross investment gains from sales and maturities	1,715	1,412	1,548
Gross investment losses from sales and maturities	(434)	(905)	(700)
OTTI recognized in earnings(2)	(315)	(279)	(267)
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity:			
Proceeds from maturities/prepayments(3)	$ 99	$ 94	$ 153

(1) Includes $13 million, $(238) million and $218 million of non-cash related proceeds due to the timing of trade settlements for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(2) Excludes the portion of OTTI amounts remaining in OCI, representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

(3) Includes less than $(1) million, less than $(1) million and $(2) million of non-cash related proceeds due to the timing of trade settlements for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The following table sets forth a rollforward of pre-tax amounts remaining in OCI related to fixed maturity securities with credit loss impairments recognized in earnings, for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Credit loss impairments:		
Balance in OCI, beginning of period	$140	$ 319
New credit loss impairments	61	1
Additional credit loss impairments on securities previously impaired	12	0
Increases due to the passage of time on previously recorded credit losses	6	10
Reductions for securities which matured, paid down, prepaid or were sold during the period	(44)	(162)
Reductions for securities impaired to fair value during the period(1)	(12)	(24)
Accretion of credit loss impairments previously recognized due to an increase in cash flows expected to be collected	(4)	(4)
Balance in OCI, end of period	$159	$ 140

(1) Represents circumstances where the Company determined in the current period that it intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of the security's amortized cost.

Assets Supporting Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities

The following table sets forth the composition of "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities," as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amortized Cost or Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost or Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	$ 277	$ 277	$ 215	$ 215
Fixed maturities:				
Corporate securities	13,143	13,603	13,258	13,119
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,845	1,896	2,346	2,324
Residential mortgage-backed securities(1)	1,134	1,158	828	811
Asset-backed securities(2)	1,639	1,662	1,649	1,665
Foreign government bonds	802	814	1,087	1,083
U.S. government authorities and agencies and obligations of U.S. states	341	397	538	577
Total fixed maturities(3)	18,904	19,530	19,706	19,579
Equity securities	1,465	1,790	1,378	1,460
Total assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities(4)	$20,646	$21,597	$21,299	$21,254

(1) Includes publicly-traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

(2) Includes collateralized loan obligations, auto loans, education loans, home equity and other asset types. Collateralized loan obligations at fair value were $1,060 million and $1,028 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, all of which were rated AAA.

(3) As a percentage of amortized cost, 94% and 93% of the portfolio was considered high or highest quality based on NAIC or equivalent ratings, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(4) As a percentage of amortized cost, 77% and 78% of the portfolio consisted of public securities as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The net change in unrealized gains (losses) from assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities still held at period end, recorded within "Other income (loss)," was $996 million, $(778) million and $300 million during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Equity Securities

The net change in unrealized gains (losses) from equity securities still held at period end, recorded within "Other income (loss)," was $943 million and $(1,157) million during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The net change in unrealized gains (losses) from equity securities still held at period end, recorded within "Other comprehensive income (loss)," was $(494) million during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Concentrations of Financial Instruments

The Company monitors its concentrations of financial instruments and mitigates credit risk by maintaining a diversified investment portfolio which limits exposure to any single issuer.

As of the dates indicated, the Company's exposure to concentrations of credit risk of single issuers greater than 10% of the Company's equity included securities of the U.S. government and certain U.S. government agencies and securities guaranteed by the U.S. government, as well as the securities disclosed below:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Investments in Japanese government and government agency securities:				
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	$74,118	$89,546	$71,952	$84,461
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	869	1,143	864	1,127
Fixed maturities, trading	23	23	22	22
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	653	664	691	697
Total	$75,663	$91,376	$73,529	$86,307

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
Investments in South Korean government and government agency securities:				
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	$10,823	$13,322	$10,339	$12,586
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	15	16	15	15
Total	$10,838	$13,338	$10,354	$12,601

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans

The following table sets forth the composition of "Commercial mortgage and other loans," as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount (in millions)	% of Total	Amount (in millions)	% of Total
Commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans by property type:				
Office	$13,462	21.4%	$13,280	22.4%
Retail	8,379	13.3	8,639	14.6
Apartments/Multi-Family	17,348	27.6	16,538	28.0
Industrial	13,226	21.1	11,574	19.6
Hospitality	2,415	3.9	1,931	3.3
Other	4,533	7.2	3,846	6.5
Total commercial mortgage loans	59,363	94.5	55,808	94.4
Agricultural property loans	3,472	5.5	3,316	5.6
Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans by property type	62,835	100.0%	59,124	100.0%
Allowance for credit losses	(117)		(123)	
Total net commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans by property type	62,718		59,001	
Other loans:				
Uncollateralized loans	656		660	
Residential property loans	124		157	
Other collateralized loans	65		17	
Total other loans	845		834	
Allowance for credit losses	(4)		(5)	
Total net other loans	841		829	
Total commercial mortgage and other loans(1)	$63,559		$59,830	

(1) Includes loans held for sale which are carried at fair value and are collateralized primarily by apartment complexes. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the net carrying value of these loans was $228 million and $763 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019, the commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans were secured by properties geographically dispersed throughout the United States (with the largest concentrations in California (27%), Texas (9%) and New York (8%)) and included loans secured by properties in Europe (7%), Australia (1%) and Asia (1%).

The following tables set forth the activity in the allowance for credit losses for commercial mortgage and other loans, as of the dates indicated:

	Commercial Mortgage Loans	Agricultural Property Loans	Residential Property Loans	Other Collateralized Loans	Uncollateralized Loans	Total
			(in millions)			
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 96	$2	$ 2	$0	$ 6	$106
Addition to (release of) allowance for credit losses	2	1	(1)	0	(1)	1
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)
Change in foreign exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at December 31, 2017	97	3	1	0	5	106
Addition to (release of) allowance for credit losses	23	0	(1)	0	0	22
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in foreign exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at December 31, 2018	120	3	0	0	5	128
Addition to (release of) allowance for credit losses	(5)	0	0	0	(1)	(6)
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(1)	0	0	0	0	(1)
Change in foreign exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at December 31, 2019	$114	$3	$ 0	$0	$ 4	$121

The following tables set forth the allowance for credit losses and the recorded investment in commercial mortgage and other loans, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019					
	Commercial Mortgage Loans	Agricultural Property Loans	Residential Property Loans	Other Collateralized Loans	Uncollateralized Loans	Total
			(in millions)			
Allowance for credit losses:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 7	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 7
Collectively evaluated for impairment	107	3	0	0	4	114
Total ending balance(1)	$ 114	$ 3	$ 0	$ 0	$ 4	$ 121
Recorded investment(2):						
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 65	$ 15	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 80
Collectively evaluated for impairment	59,298	3,457	124	65	656	63,600
Total ending balance(1)	$59,363	$3,472	$124	$65	$656	$63,680

(1) As of December 31, 2019, there were no loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality.
(2) Recorded investment reflects the carrying value gross of related allowance.

	December 31, 2018					
	Commercial Mortgage Loans	Agricultural Property Loans	Residential Property Loans	Other Collateralized Loans	Uncollateralized Loans	Total
			(in millions)			
Allowance for credit losses:						
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 19	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 19
Collectively evaluated for impairment	101	3	0	0	5	109
Total ending balance(1)	$ 120	$ 3	$ 0	$ 0	$ 5	$ 128
Recorded investment(2):						
Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 67	$ 35	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2	$ 104
Collectively evaluated for impairment	55,741	3,281	157	17	658	59,854
Total ending balance(1)	$55,808	$3,316	$157	$17	$660	$59,958

(1) As of December 31, 2018, there were no loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality.
(2) Recorded investment reflects the carrying value gross of related allowance.

The following tables set forth certain key credit quality indicators based upon the recorded investment gross of allowance for credit losses, as of the date indicated:

Commercial mortgage loans

	December 31, 2019			
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
	≥ 1.2X	1.0X to < 1.2X	< 1.0X	Total
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio:				
0%-59.99%	$31,027	$ 701	$217	$31,945
60%-69.99%	17,090	1,145	42	18,277
70%-79.99%	8,020	719	28	8,767
80% or greater	209	143	22	374
Total commercial mortgage loans	$56,346	$2,708	$309	$59,363

Agricultural property loans

	December 31, 2019			
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
	≥ 1.2X	1.0X to < 1.2X	< 1.0X	Total
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio:				
0%-59.99%	$3,289	$57	$14	$3,360
60%-69.99%	112	0	0	112
70%-79.99%	0	0	0	0
80% or greater	0	0	0	0
Total agricultural property loans	$3,401	$57	$14	$3,472

Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans

	December 31, 2019			
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
	≥ 1.2X	1.0X to < 1.2X	< 1.0X	Total
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio:				
0%-59.99%	$34,316	$ 758	$231	$35,305
60%-69.99%	17,202	1,145	42	18,389
70%-79.99%	8,020	719	28	8,767
80% or greater	209	143	22	374
Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans	$59,747	$2,765	$323	$62,835

The following tables set forth certain key credit quality indicators based upon the recorded investment gross of allowance for credit losses, as of the date indicated:

Commercial mortgage loans

	December 31, 2018			
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
	≥ 1.2X	1.0X to < 1.2X	< 1.0X	Total
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio:				
0%-59.99%	$30,325	$ 538	$161	$31,024
60%-69.99%	16,538	621	0	17,159
70%-79.99%	6,324	754	41	7,119
80% or greater	332	142	32	506
Total commercial mortgage loans	$53,519	$2,055	$234	$55,808

Agricultural property loans

	December 31, 2018			
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
	≥ 1.2X	1.0X to < 1.2X	< 1.0X	Total
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio:				
0%-59.99%	$2,997	$198	$57	$3,252
60%-69.99%	64	0	0	64
70%-79.99%	0	0	0	0
80% or greater	0	0	0	0
Total agricultural property loans	$3,061	$198	$57	$3,316

Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans

	December 31, 2018			
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio			
	≥1.2X	1.0X to <1.2X	< 1.0X	Total
	(in millions)			
Loan-to-Value Ratio:				
0%-59.99%	$33,322	$ 736	$218	$34,276
60%-69.99%	16,602	621	0	17,223
70%-79.99%	6,324	754	41	7,119
80% or greater	332	142	32	506
Total commercial mortgage and agricultural property loans	$56,580	$2,253	$291	$59,124

The following tables set forth an aging of past due commercial mortgage and other loans based upon the recorded investment gross of allowance for credit losses, as well as the amount of commercial mortgage and other loans on non-accrual status, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019						
	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due(1)	Total Past Due	Total Loans	Non-Accrual Status(2)
				(in millions)			
Commercial mortgage loans	$59,363	$0	$0	$ 0	$ 0	$59,363	$44
Agricultural property loans	3,458	1	0	13	14	3,472	13
Residential property loans	121	1	0	2	3	124	2
Other collateralized loans	65	0	0	0	0	65	0
Uncollateralized loans	656	0	0	0	0	656	0
Total	$63,663	$2	$0	$15	$17	$63,680	$59

(1) As of December 31, 2019, there were no loans in this category accruing interest.
(2) For additional information regarding the Company's policies for accruing interest on loans, see Note 2.

	December 31, 2018						
	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due(1)	Total Past Due	Total Loans	Non-Accrual Status(2)
				(in millions)			
Commercial mortgage loans	$55,808	$0	$0	$ 0	$ 0	$55,808	$66
Agricultural property loans	3,301	0	0	15	15	3,316	18
Residential property loans	154	1	0	2	3	157	3
Other collateralized loans	17	0	0	0	0	17	0
Uncollateralized loans	660	0	0	0	0	660	0
Total	$59,940	$1	$0	$17	$18	$59,958	$87

(1) As of December 31, 2018, there were no loans in this category accruing interest.
(2) For additional information regarding the Company's policies for accruing interest on loans, see Note 2.

Other Invested Assets

The following table sets forth the composition of "Other invested assets," as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
LPs/LLCs:		
Equity method:		
Private equity	$ 3,625	$ 3,182
Hedge funds	1,947	1,337
Real estate-related	1,372	1,207
Subtotal equity method	6,944	5,726
Fair value:		
Private equity	1,705	1,684
Hedge funds	2,172	2,135
Real estate-related	336	296
Subtotal fair value	4,213	4,115
Total LPs/LLCs	11,157	9,841
Real estate held through direct ownership(1)	2,388	2,466
Derivative instruments	877	1,155
Other(2)	1,184	1,064
Total other invested assets	$15,606	$14,526

(1) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, real estate held through direct ownership had mortgage debt of $537 million and $776 million, respectively.

(2) Primarily includes strategic investments made by investment management operations, leveraged leases and member and activity stock held in the Federal Home Loan Banks of New York and Boston. For additional information regarding the Company's holdings in the Federal Home Loan Banks of New York and Boston, see Note 17.

In certain investment structures, the Company's investment management business invests with other co-investors in an investment fund referred to as a feeder fund. In these structures, the invested capital of several feeder funds is pooled together and used to purchase ownership interests in another fund, referred to as a master fund. The master fund utilizes this invested capital and, in certain cases, other debt financing, to purchase various classes of assets on behalf of its investors. Specialized industry accounting for investment companies calls for the feeder fund to reflect its investment in the master fund as a single net asset equal to its proportionate share of the net assets of the master fund, regardless of its level of interest in the master fund. In cases where the Company consolidates the feeder fund, it retains the feeder fund's net asset presentation and reports the consolidated feeder fund's proportionate share of the net assets of the master fund in "Other invested assets," with any unaffiliated investors' non-controlling interest in the feeder fund reported in "Other liabilities" or "Noncontrolling interests." The consolidated feeder funds' investments in these master funds, reflected on this net asset basis, totaled $428 million and $349 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. There was $230 million and $199 million of unaffiliated interest in the consolidated feeder funds as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and the master funds had gross assets of $89,313 million and $122,376 million, respectively, and gross liabilities of $86,471 million and $119,697 million, respectively, which are not included on the Company's balance sheet.

Equity Method Investments

The following tables set forth summarized combined financial information for significant LP/LLC interests accounted for under the equity method, including the Company's investments in operating joint ventures that are described in more detail in Note 9. Changes between periods in the tables below reflect changes in the activities within the operating joint ventures and LPs/LLCs, as well as changes in the Company's level of investment in such entities.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
Total assets(1)	$313,828	$78,546
Total liabilities(2)	$ 19,274	$ 8,293
Partners' capital	294,554	70,253
Total liabilities and partners' capital	$313,828	$78,546
Total liabilities and partners' capital included above	$ 7,438	$ 6,265
Equity in LP/LLC interests not included above	814	790
Carrying value	$ 8,252	$ 7,055

(1) Amount represents gross assets of each fund where the Company has a significant investment. These assets consist primarily of investments in real estate, investments in securities and other miscellaneous assets.

(2) Amount represents gross liabilities of each fund where the Company has a significant investment. These liabilities consist primarily of third-party-borrowed funds, securities repurchase agreements and other miscellaneous liabilities.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS			
Total revenue(1)	$11,430	$ 6,264	$ 6,392
Total expenses(2)	(5,800)	(3,222)	(2,300)
Net earnings (losses)	$ 5,630	$ 3,042	$ 4,092
Equity in net earnings (losses) included above	$ 525	$ 233	$ 409
Equity in net earnings (losses) of LP/LLC interests not included above	11	14	123
Total equity in net earnings (losses)	$ 536	$ 247	$ 532

(1) Amount represents gross revenue of each fund where the Company has a significant investment. This revenue consists of income from investments in real estate, investments in securities and other income.

(2) Amount represents gross expenses of each fund where the Company has a significant investment. These expenses consist primarily of interest expense, investment management fees, salary expenses and other expenses.

Net Investment Income

The following table sets forth "Net investment income" by investment type, for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale(1)	$12,644	$11,989	$11,482
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity(1)	232	226	215
Fixed maturities, trading	149	143	163
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, at fair value	731	722	736
Equity securities, at fair value	160	164	398
Commercial mortgage and other loans	2,584	2,352	2,267
Policy loans	619	622	617
Other invested assets	1,005	519	1,117
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	453	345	203
Gross investment income	18,577	17,082	17,198
Less: investment expenses	(992)	(906)	(763)
Net investment income	$17,585	$16,176	$16,435

(1) Includes income on credit-linked notes which are reported on the same financial statement line items as related surplus notes, as conditions are met for right to offset.

The carrying value of non-income producing assets included $204 million in available-for-sale fixed maturities; $27 million in assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities and $1 million in investment real estate, as of December 31, 2019. Non-income producing assets represent investments that had not produced income for the twelve months preceding December 31, 2019.

Realized Investment Gains (Losses), Net

The following table sets forth "Realized investment gains (losses), net" by investment type, for the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Fixed maturities(1)	$ 966	$ 228	$ 581
Equity securities(2)	0	0	1,066
Commercial mortgage and other loans	44	49	70
Investment real estate	78	84	12
LPs/LLCs	(38)	17	(23)
Derivatives	(1,513)	1,597	(1,275)
Other	4	2	1
Realized investment gains (losses), net	$ (459)	$1,977	$ 432

(1) Includes fixed maturity securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity and excludes fixed maturity securities classified as trading.
(2) Effective January 1, 2018, realized gains (losses) on equity securities are recorded within "Other income (loss)."

Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments within AOCI

The following table sets forth net unrealized gains (losses) on investments, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale—with OTTI	$ 243	$ 190	$ 286
Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale—all other	44,279	21,721	34,109
Equity securities, available-for-sale(1)	0	0	2,027
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges(2)	832	811	(39)
Other investments(3)	(15)	(2)	15
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	$45,339	$22,720	$36,398

(1) Effective January 1, 2018, unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities are recorded within "Other income (loss)."
(2) For more information on cash flow hedges, see Note 5.
(3) As of December 31, 2019, there were no net unrealized losses on held-to-maturity securities that were previously transferred from available-for-sale. Includes net unrealized gains on certain joint ventures that are strategic in nature and are included in "Other assets."

Repurchase Agreements and Securities Lending

In the normal course of business, the Company sells securities under agreements to repurchase and enters into securities lending transactions. The following table sets forth the composition of "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase," as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Remaining Contractual Maturities of the Agreements			Remaining Contractual Maturities of the Agreements		
	Overnight & Continuous	Up to 30 Days	Total	Overnight & Continuous	Up to 30 Days	Total
	(in millions)					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies(1)	$9,431	$0	$9,431	$9,418	$171	$9,589
U.S. public corporate securities	0	0	0	19	0	19
Residential mortgage-backed securities(1)	250	0	250	342	0	342
Total securities sold under agreements to repurchase(1)(2)	$9,681	$0	$9,681	$9,779	$171	$9,950

(1) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.
(2) The Company did not have any agreements with remaining contractual maturities of thirty days or greater, as of the dates indicated.

The following table sets forth the composition of "Cash collateral for loaned securities" which represents the liability to return cash collateral received for the following types of securities loaned, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Remaining Contractual Maturities of the Agreements			Remaining Contractual Maturities of the Agreements		
	Overnight & Continuous	Up to 30 Days	Total	Overnight & Continuous	Up to 30 Days	Total
	(in millions)					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	$ 9	$0	$ 9	$ 105	$0	$ 105
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	33	0	33	88	0	88
Foreign government bonds	244	0	244	325	0	325
U.S. public corporate securities	2,996	0	2,996	2,563	0	2,563
Foreign public corporate securities	762	0	762	693	0	693
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2	0	2	0	0	0
Equity securities	167	0	167	155	0	155
Total cash collateral for loaned securities(1)	$4,213	$0	$4,213	$3,929	$0	$3,929

(1) The Company did not have any agreements with remaining contractual maturities of thirty days or greater, as of the dates indicated.

Securities Pledged

The Company pledges as collateral investment securities it owns to unaffiliated parties through certain transactions, including securities lending, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, collateralized borrowings and postings of collateral with derivative counterparties. The following table sets forth the carrying value of investments pledged to third parties, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Fixed maturities(1)	$15,109	$15,319
Fixed maturities, trading	58	0
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	22	123
Separate account assets	2,547	2,811
Equity securities	543	152
Other	445	0
Total securities pledged	$18,724	$18,405

(1) Includes fixed maturity securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity and excludes fixed maturity securities classified as trading.

The following table sets forth the carrying amount of the associated liabilities supported by the pledged collateral, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	$ 9,681	$ 9,950
Cash collateral for loaned securities	4,213	3,929
Separate account liabilities	2,624	2,867
Total liabilities supported by the pledged collateral	$16,518	$16,746

In the normal course of its business activities, the Company accepts collateral that can be sold or repledged. The primary sources of this collateral are securities in customer accounts, securities purchased under agreements to resell and postings of collateral from OTC derivative counterparties. The fair value of this collateral was approximately $7,729 million as of December 31, 2019 (the largest components of which included $1,012 million of securities and $6,717 million of cash from OTC derivative counterparties) and $5,309 million as of December 31, 2018 (the largest components of which included $986 million of securities and $4,323 million of cash from OTC derivative counterparties). A portion of the aforementioned securities, for both periods, had either been sold or repledged.

Assets on Deposit, Held in Trust, and Restricted as to Sale

The following table provides assets on deposit, assets held in trust, and securities restricted as to sale, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Assets on deposit with governmental authorities or trustees	$ 30	$ 27
Assets held in voluntary trusts(1)	58	609
Assets held in trust related to reinsurance and other agreements(2)	14,897	13,259
Securities restricted as to sale(3)	36	40
Total assets on deposit, assets held in trust and securities restricted as to sale	$15,021	$13,935

(1) Represents assets held in voluntary trusts established primarily to fund guaranteed dividends to certain policyholders and to fund certain employee benefits.

(2) Represents assets held in trust related to reinsurance agreements excluding reinsurance agreements between wholly-owned subsidiaries. Assets valued at $21.7 billion and $16.1 billion were held in trust related to reinsurance agreements between wholly-owned subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(3) Includes member and activity stock associated with memberships in the Federal Home Loan Banks of New York and Boston.

4. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

In the normal course of its activities, the Company enters into relationships with various special-purpose entities and other entities that are deemed to be VIEs. A VIE is an entity that either (1) has equity investors that lack certain essential characteristics of a controlling financial interest (including the ability to control activities of the entity, the obligation to absorb the entity's expected losses and the right to receive the entity's expected residual returns) or (2) lacks sufficient equity to finance its own activities without financial support provided by other entities, which in turn would be expected to absorb at least some of the expected losses of the VIE.

The Company is the primary beneficiary if the Company has (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could be potentially significant. If the Company determines that it is the VIE's primary beneficiary, it consolidates the VIE.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

The Company is the investment manager of certain asset-backed investment vehicles, commonly referred to as CLOs, and certain other vehicles for which the Company earns fee income for investment management services. The Company may sell or syndicate investments through these vehicles, principally as part of the strategic investing activity of the Company's investment management businesses. Additionally, the Company may invest in securities issued by these vehicles. The Company is also the investment manager of certain investment structures whose beneficial interests are wholly-owned by consolidated subsidiaries.

The Company has analyzed these relationships and determined that for certain CLOs and other investment structures it is the primary beneficiary and consolidates these entities. This analysis includes a review of (1) the Company's rights and responsibilities as investment manager and (2) variable interests (if any) held by the Company. The assets of these VIEs are restricted and must be used first to settle liabilities of the VIE. The Company is not required to provide, and has not provided, material financial or other support to any of these VIEs.

Additionally, the Company is the primary beneficiary of certain VIEs in which the Company has invested, as part of its investment activities, but for which it is not the investment manager. These include structured investments issued by a VIE that manages yen-denominated investments coupled with cross-currency coupon swap agreements thereby creating synthetic dual currency investments. The Company's involvement in the structuring of these investments combined with its economic interest indicates that the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company has not provided material financial support or other support that was not contractually required to these VIEs.

The table below reflects the carrying amount and balance sheet caption in which the assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs are reported. The liabilities primarily comprise obligations under debt instruments issued by the VIEs. The creditors of these VIEs do not have recourse to the Company in excess of the assets contained within the VIEs.

	Consolidated VIEs for which the Company is the Investment Manager(1)		Other Consolidated VIEs(1)	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	(in millions)			
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	$ 104	$ 73	$ 285	$ 282
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity	83	95	839	831
Fixed maturities, trading	1,112	1,076	0	0
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	0	0	4	8
Equity securities	47	41	0	0
Commercial mortgage and other loans	883	730	0	0
Other invested assets	2,199	1,526	89	77
Cash and cash equivalents	166	131	0	0
Accrued investment income	4	5	4	4
Other assets	450	463	689	721
Total assets of consolidated VIEs	$5,048	$4,140	$1,910	$1,923
Other liabilities	$ 304	$ 295	$ 13	$ 17
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs(2)	1,274	955	0	0
Total liabilities of consolidated VIEs	$1,578	$1,250	$ 13	$ 17

(1) Total assets of consolidated VIEs reflect $2,668 million and $2,013 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, related to VIEs whose beneficial interests are wholly-owned by consolidated subsidiaries.

(2) Recourse is limited to the assets of the respective VIE and does not extend to the general credit of the Company. As of December 31, 2019, the maturities of these obligations were between 4 and 9 years.

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of certain VIEs for which it is the investment manager. These VIEs consist primarily of CLOs and investment funds for which the Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary as it does not have both (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could be potentially significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could be potentially significant. The Company's maximum exposure to loss resulting from its relationship with unconsolidated VIEs for which it is the investment manager is limited to its investment in the VIEs, which was $1,021 million and $836 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These investments are reflected in "Fixed maturities, available-for-sale," "Fixed maturities, trading," "Equity securities" and "Other invested assets." There are no liabilities associated with these unconsolidated VIEs on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

In the normal course of its activities, the Company will invest in LPs/LLCs which include hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate-related funds and may or may not be VIEs. The Company's maximum exposure to loss on these investments, both VIEs and non-VIEs, is limited to the amount of its investment. The Company has determined that it is not required to consolidate these entities because either (1) it does not control them or (2) it does not have the obligation to absorb losses of these entities that could be potentially significant to the entities or the right to receive benefits from the entities that could be potentially significant. The Company classifies these investments as "Other invested assets" and its maximum exposure to loss associated with these entities was $11,157 million and $9,841 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

In addition, in the normal course of its activities, the Company will invest in structured investments including VIEs for which it is not the investment manager. These structured investments typically invest in fixed income investments and are managed by third parties and include asset-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and residential mortgage-backed securities. The Company's maximum exposure to loss on these structured investments, both VIEs and non-VIEs, is limited to the amount of its investment. See Note 3 for details regarding the carrying amounts and classification of these assets. The Company has not provided material financial or other support that was not contractually required to these structures. The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of these structures due to the fact that it does not control these entities.

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Types of Derivative Instruments and Derivative Strategies

Interest Rate Contracts

Interest rate swaps, options and futures are used by the Company to reduce risks from changes in interest rates, manage interest rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities and to hedge against changes in their values it owns or anticipates acquiring or selling.

Swaps may be attributed to specific assets or liabilities or to a portfolio of assets or liabilities. Under interest rate swaps, the Company agrees with counterparties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed-rate and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount.

The Company also uses interest rate swaptions, caps, and floors to manage interest rate risk. A swaption is an option to enter into a swap with a forward starting effective date. The Company pays a premium for purchased swaptions and receives a premium for written swaptions. In an interest rate cap, the buyer receives payments at the end of each period in which the interest rate exceeds the agreed strike price. Similarly, in an interest rate floor, the buyer receives payments at the end of each period in which the interest rate is below the agreed strike price. Swaptions, caps and floors are included in interest rate options.

In standardized exchange-traded interest rate futures transactions, the Company purchases or sells a specified number of contracts, the values of which are determined by the daily market values of underlying referenced investments. The Company enters into exchange-traded futures with regulated futures commission's merchants who are members of a trading exchange.

Equity Contracts

Equity options, total return swaps, and futures are used by the Company to manage its exposure to the equity markets which impacts the value of assets and liabilities it owns or anticipates acquiring or selling.

Equity index options are contracts which will settle in cash based on differentials in the underlying indices at the time of exercise and the strike price. The Company uses combinations of purchases and sales of equity index options to hedge the effects of adverse changes in equity indices within a predetermined range.

Total return swaps are contracts whereby the Company agrees with counterparties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between the return on an asset (or market index) and London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus an associated funding spread based on a notional amount. The Company generally uses total return swaps to hedge the effect of adverse changes in equity indices.

In standardized exchange-traded equity futures transactions, the Company purchases or sells a specified number of contracts, the values of which are determined by the daily market values of underlying referenced equity indices. The Company enters into exchange-traded futures with regulated futures commission's merchants who are members of a trading exchange.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

Currency derivatives, including currency futures, options, forwards and swaps, are used by the Company to reduce risks from changes in currency exchange rates with respect to investments denominated in foreign currencies that the Company either holds or intends to acquire or sell, and to hedge the currency risk associated with net investments in foreign operations and anticipated earnings of its foreign operations.

Under currency forwards, the Company agrees with counterparties to deliver a specified amount of an identified currency at a specified future date. Typically, the price is agreed upon at the time of the contract and payment for such a contract is made at the specified future date. As noted above, the Company uses currency forwards to mitigate the impact of changes in currency exchange rates on U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings generated by certain of its non-U.S. businesses, primarily its international insurance and investment operations. The Company executes forward sales of the hedged currency in exchange for U.S. dollars at a specified exchange rate. The maturities of these forwards correspond with the future periods in which the non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings are expected to be generated.

Under currency swaps, the Company agrees with counterparties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between one currency and another at an exchange rate and calculated by reference to an agreed principal amount. Generally, the principal amount of each currency is exchanged at the beginning and termination of the currency swap by each party.

Credit Contracts

The Company writes credit default swaps to gain exposure similar to investment in public fixed maturity cash instruments. With these derivatives the Company sells credit protection on a single name reference, or certain index reference, and in return receives a quarterly premium. This premium or credit spread generally corresponds to the difference between the yield on the referenced name (or an index's referenced names) public fixed maturity cash instruments and swap rates, at the time the agreement is executed. If there is an event of default by the referenced name or one of the referenced names in the index, as defined by the agreement, then the Company is obligated to pay the referenced amount of the contract to the counterparty and receive in return the referenced defaulted security or similar security or (in the case of a credit default index) pay the referenced amount less the auction recovery rate. See credit derivatives section for further discussion of guarantees. In addition to selling credit protection, the Company has purchased credit protection using credit derivatives in order to hedge specific credit exposures in the Company's investment portfolio.

Other Contracts

"To Be Announced" ("TBA") Forward Contracts. The Company uses TBA forward contracts to gain exposure to the investment risk and return of mortgage-backed securities. TBA transactions can help the Company enhance the return on its investment portfolio, and can provide a more liquid and cost-effective method of achieving these goals than purchasing or selling individual mortgage-backed pools. Typically, the price is agreed upon at the time of the contract and payment for such a contract is made at a specified future date. Additionally, pursuant to the Company's mortgage dollar roll program, TBAs or mortgage-backed securities are transferred to counterparties with a corresponding agreement to repurchase them at a future date. These transactions do not qualify as secured borrowings and are accounted for as derivatives.

Loan Commitments. In its mortgage operations, the Company enters into commitments to fund commercial mortgage loans at specified interest rates and other applicable terms within specified periods of time. These commitments are legally binding agreements to extend credit to a counterparty. Loan commitments for loans that will be held for sale are recognized as derivatives and recorded at fair value. The determination of the fair value of loan commitments accounted for as derivatives considers various factors including, among others, terms of the related loan, the intended exit strategy for the loans based upon either securitization valuation models or investor purchase commitments, prevailing interest rates, origination income or expense, and the value of service rights. Loan commitments that relate to the origination of mortgage loans that will be held for investment are not accounted for as derivatives and accordingly are not recognized in the Company's financial statements. See Note 23 for additional information.

Embedded Derivatives. The Company sells certain products (for example, variable annuities) which may include guaranteed benefit features that are accounted for as embedded derivatives. These embedded derivatives are marked to market through "Realized investment gains (losses), net" based on the change in value of the underlying contractual guarantees, which are determined using valuation models. The Company maintains a portfolio of derivative instruments that is intended to offset certain risks related to the above products' features. The derivatives may include, but are not limited to equity options, equity futures, total return swaps, interest rate swaptions, caps, floors and other instruments.

Synthetic Guarantees. The Company sells synthetic GICs, through both full service and investment-only sales channels, to investment vehicles primarily used by qualified defined contribution pension plans. The synthetic GICs are issued in respect of assets that are owned by the trustees of such plans, who invest the assets according to the contract terms agreed to with the Company. The contracts establish participant balances and credit interest thereon. The participant balances are supported by the underlying assets. In connection with certain participant-initiated withdrawals, the contract guarantees that after all underlying assets are liquidated, any remaining participant balances will be paid by the Company. Under U.S. GAAP, these contracts are accounted for as derivatives and recorded at fair value.

Primary Risks Managed by Derivatives

The table below provides a summary of the gross notional amount and fair value of derivatives contracts by the primary underlying risks, excluding embedded derivatives and associated reinsurance recoverables. Many derivative instruments contain multiple underlying risks. The fair value amounts below represent the value of derivative contracts prior to taking into account the netting effects of master netting agreements and cash collateral. This netting impact results in total derivative assets of $867 million and $1,148 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and total derivative liabilities of $831 million and $127 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Primary Underlying Risk/ Instrument Type	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Gross Notional	Fair Value		Gross Notional	Fair Value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
	(in millions)					
Derivatives Designated as Hedge Accounting Instruments:						
Interest Rate						
Interest Rate Swaps	$ 3,257	$ 628	$ (73)	$ 3,885	$ 305	$ (67)
Interest Rate Forwards	205	4	(1)	600	26	0
Foreign Currency						
Foreign Currency Forwards	1,461	22	(57)	722	26	(2)
Currency/Interest Rate						
Foreign Currency Swaps	22,746	1,467	(302)	20,724	1,520	(358)
Total Derivatives Designated as Hedge Accounting Instruments	$ 27,669	$ 2,121	$ (433)	$ 25,931	$ 1,877	$ (427)
Derivatives Not Qualifying as Hedge Accounting Instruments:						
Interest Rate						
Interest Rate Swaps	$141,162	$10,249	$(4,861)	$140,963	$ 5,792	$(3,435)
Interest Rate Futures	17,095	4	(38)	13,991	23	(2)
Interest Rate Options	16,496	339	(238)	24,002	147	(314)
Interest Rate Forwards	2,218	18	(3)	5,049	72	0
Foreign Currency						
Foreign Currency Forwards	26,604	208	(214)	19,849	246	(138)
Foreign Currency Options	0	0	0	2	0	0
Currency/Interest Rate						
Foreign Currency Swaps	13,874	740	(345)	13,784	773	(421)
Credit						
Credit Default Swaps	798	21	0	5,207	33	(23)
Equity						
Equity Futures	1,802	0	(3)	1,141	0	(8)
Equity Options	32,657	679	(765)	58,693	384	(554)
Total Return Swaps	18,218	6	(636)	17,309	1,131	(86)
Other						
Other(1)	1,258	0	0	508	0	0
Synthetic GICs	80,009	1	0	79,215	2	0
Total Derivatives Not Qualifying as Hedge Accounting Instruments	$352,191	$12,265	$(7,103)	$379,713	$ 8,603	$(4,981)
Total Derivatives(2)(3)	$379,860	$14,386	$(7,536)	$405,644	$10,480	$(5,408)

(1) "Other" primarily includes derivative contracts used to improve the balance of the Company's tail longevity and mortality risk. Under these contracts, the Company's gains (losses) are capped at the notional amount.

(2) Excludes embedded derivatives and associated reinsurance recoverables which contain multiple underlying risks. The fair value of these embedded derivatives was a net liability of $14,035 million and $8,959 million as of December 31, 2019, and 2018, respectively, primarily included in "Future policy benefits."

(3) Recorded in "Other invested assets" and "Other liabilities" on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

As of December 31, 2019, the following amounts were recorded on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position related to the carrying amount of the hedged assets (liabilities) and cumulative basis adjustments included in the carrying amount for fair value hedges.

Balance Sheet Line Item in which Hedged Item is Recorded	Carrying Amount of the Hedged Assets (Liabilities)	Cumulative Amount of Fair Value Hedging Adjustment Included in the Carrying Amount of the Hedged Assets (Liabilities)(1)
	(in millions)	
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value	$ 389	$ 64
Commercial mortgage and other loans	$ 23	$ 2
Policyholders' account balances	$(1,376)	$(107)
Future policy benefits	$ (676)	$(172)

(1) There were no material fair value hedging adjustments for hedged assets and liabilities for which hedge accounting has been discontinued.

Most of the Company's derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting for various reasons. For example: (i) derivatives that economically hedge embedded derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting because changes in the fair value of the embedded derivatives are already recorded in net income; (ii) derivatives that are utilized as macro hedges of the Company's exposure to various risks typically do not qualify for hedge accounting because they do not meet the criteria required under portfolio hedge accounting rules; and (iii) synthetic GIC, which are product standalone derivatives, do not qualify as hedging instruments under hedge accounting rules.

Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents recognized derivative instruments (excluding embedded derivatives and associated reinsurance recoverables), and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that are offset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, and/or are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are offset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

	December 31, 2019				
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Instruments	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statements of Financial Position	Net Amounts Presented in the Statements of Financial Position	Financial Instruments/ Collateral(1)	Net Amount
			(in millions)		
Offsetting of Financial Assets:					
Derivatives(1)	$14,303	$(13,519)	$ 784	$ (607)	$177
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	1,012	0	1,012	(1,012)	0
Total Assets	$15,315	$(13,519)	$ 1,796	$(1,619)	$177
Offsetting of Financial Liabilities:					
Derivatives(1)	$ 7,528	$ (6,705)	$ 823	$ (244)	$579
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	9,681	0	9,681	(9,681)	0
Total Liabilities	$17,209	$ (6,705)	$10,504	$(9,925)	$579

	December 31, 2018				
	Gross Amounts of Recognized Financial Instruments	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statements of Financial Position	Net Amounts Presented in the Statements of Financial Position	Financial Instruments/ Collateral(1)	Net Amount
			(in millions)		
Offsetting of Financial Assets:					
Derivatives(1)	$10,407	$(9,331)	$ 1,076	$ (614)	$462
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	986	0	986	(986)	0
Total Assets	$11,393	$(9,331)	$ 2,062	$(1,600)	$462
Offsetting of Financial Liabilities:					
Derivatives(1)	$ 5,387	$(5,281)	$ 106	$ (45)	$ 61
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	9,950	0	9,950	(9,950)	0
Total Liabilities	$15,337	$(5,281)	$10,056	$(9,995)	$ 61

(1) Amounts exclude the excess of collateral received/pledged from/to the counterparty.

For information regarding the rights of offset associated with the derivative assets and liabilities in the table above, see "—Counterparty Credit Risk" below. For securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, the Company monitors the value of the securities and maintains collateral, as appropriate, to protect against credit exposure. Where the Company has entered into repurchase and resale agreements with the same counterparty, in the event of default, the Company would generally be permitted to exercise rights of offset. For additional information on the Company's accounting policy for securities repurchase and resale agreements, see Note 2.

Cash Flow, Fair Value and Net Investment Hedges

The primary derivative instruments used by the Company in its fair value, cash flow and net investment hedge accounting relationships are interest rate swaps, currency swaps and currency forwards. These instruments are only designated for hedge accounting in instances where the appropriate criteria are met. The Company does not use futures, options, credit, and equity derivatives in any of its fair value, cash flow or net investment hedge accounting relationships.

The following table provides the financial statement classification and impact of derivatives used in qualifying and non-qualifying hedge relationships, including the offset of the hedged item in fair value hedge relationships.

	Year Ended December 31, 2019						
	Realized Investment Gains (Losses)	Net Investment Income	Other Income (Loss)	Interest Expense	Interest Credited To Policyholders' Account Balances	Policyholders' Benefits	AOCI(1)
	(in millions)						
Derivatives Designated as Hedge Accounting Instruments:							
Fair value hedges							
Gains (losses) on derivatives designated as hedge instruments:							
Interest Rate	$ (14)	$ (7)	$ 0	$0	$ 194	$ 155	$ 0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on derivatives designated as hedge instruments	(14)	(7)	0	0	194	155	0
Gains (losses) on the hedged item:							
Interest Rate	11	20	0	0	(186)	(140)	0
Currency	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on hedged item	12	23	0	0	(186)	(140)	0
Total gains (losses) on fair value hedges net of hedged item	(2)	16	0	0	8	15	0
Cash flow hedges							
Interest Rate	58	0	0	0	0	0	(25)
Currency	6	0	0	0	0	0	(62)
Currency/Interest Rate	130	282	(97)	0	0	0	99
Total gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	194	282	(97)	0	0	0	12
Net investment hedges							
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Currency/Interest Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on net investment hedges	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Derivatives Not Qualifying as Hedge Accounting Instruments:							
Interest Rate	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	14	0	5	0	0	0	0
Currency/Interest Rate	394	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit	123	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	(4,057)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embedded Derivatives	(2,705)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on derivatives not qualifying as hedge accounting instruments	(1,698)	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total	$(1,506)	$298	$(92)	$0	$ 8	$ 15	$16

	Year Ended December 31, 2018(2)						
	Realized Investment Gains (Losses)	Net Investment Income	Other Income (Loss)	Interest Expense	Interest Credited To Policyholders' Account Balances	Policyholders' Benefits	AOCI(1)
	(in millions)						
Derivatives Designated as Hedge Accounting Instruments:							
Fair value hedges							
Gains (losses) on derivatives designated as hedge instruments:							
Interest Rate	$ 20	$ (9)	$ 0	$ 0	$(65)	$ 35	$ 0
Currency	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on derivatives designated as hedge instruments	26	(9)	0	0	(65)	35	0
Gains (losses) on the hedged item:							
Interest Rate	(27)	31	0	0	79	(31)	0
Currency	(5)	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on hedged item	(32)	34	0	0	79	(31)	0
Total gains (losses) on fair value hedges net of hedged item	(6)	25	0	0	14	4	0
Cash flow hedges							
Interest Rate	2	0	0	(1)	0	0	32
Currency	7	0	0	0	0	0	20
Currency/Interest Rate	69	217	257	0	0	0	798
Total gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	78	217	257	(1)	0	0	850
Net investment hedges							
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Currency/Interest Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on net investment hedges	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Derivatives Not Qualifying as Hedge Accounting Instruments:							
Interest Rate	(1,226)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	342	0	(1)	0	0	0	0
Currency/Interest Rate	364	0	3	0	0	0	0
Credit	(55)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	1,121	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embedded Derivatives	966	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on derivatives not qualifying as hedge accounting instruments	1,512	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	$ 1,584	$242	$259	$(1)	$ 14	$ 4	$856

	Year Ended December 31, 2017(2)						
	Realized Investment Gains (Losses)	Net Investment Income	Other Income (Loss)	Interest Expense	Interest Credited To Policyholders' Account Balances	Policyholders' Benefits	AOCI(1)
	(in millions)						
Derivatives Designated as Hedge Accounting Instruments:							
Fair value hedges							
Gains (losses) on derivatives designated as hedge instruments:							
Interest Rate	$ 16	$ (19)	$ 0	$ 0	$(1)	$0	$ 0
Currency	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on derivatives designated as hedge instruments	10	(19)	0	0	(1)	0	0
Gains (losses) on the hedged item:							
Interest Rate	(18)	37	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	6	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on hedged item	(12)	42	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on fair value hedges net of hedged item	(2)	23	0	0	(1)	0	0
Cash flow hedges							
Interest Rate	0	0	0	(3)	0	0	7
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)
Currency/Interest Rate	98	189	(303)	0	0	0	(1,359)
Total gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	98	189	(303)	(3)	0	0	(1,355)
Net investment hedges							
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)
Currency/Interest Rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on net investment hedges	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9)
Derivatives Not Qualifying as Hedge Accounting Instruments:							
Interest Rate	1,161	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	(340)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency/Interest Rate	(348)	0	(5)	0	0	0	0
Credit	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	(2,498)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embedded Derivatives	644	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total gains (losses) on derivatives not qualifying as hedge accounting instruments	(1,368)	0	(5)	0	0	0	0
Total	$(1,272)	$212	$(308)	$(3)	$(1)	$0	$(1,364)

(1) Net change in AOCI.

(2) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

Presented below is a rollforward of current period cash flow hedges in AOCI before taxes:

	(in millions)
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ 1,316
Amount recorded in AOCI	
Interest Rate	5
Currency	(3)
Currency/Interest Rate	(1,375)
Total amount recorded in AOCI	(1,373)
Amount reclassified from AOCI to income	
Interest Rate	2
Currency	0
Currency/Interest Rate	16
Total amount reclassified from AOCI to income	18
Balance, December 31, 2017	$ (39)
Amount recorded in AOCI	
Interest Rate	33
Currency	27
Currency/Interest Rate	1,341
Total amount recorded in AOCI	1,401
Amount reclassified from AOCI to income	
Interest Rate	(1)
Currency	(7)
Currency/Interest Rate	(543)
Total amount reclassified from AOCI to income	(551)
Balance, December 31, 2018	$ 811
Cumulative effect adjustment from the adoption of ASU 2017-12(1)	9
Amount recorded in AOCI	
Interest Rate	33
Currency	(56)
Currency/Interest Rate	414
Total amount recorded in AOCI	391
Amount reclassified from AOCI to income	
Interest Rate	(58)
Currency	(6)
Currency/Interest Rate	(315)
Total amount reclassified from AOCI to income	(379)
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ 832

(1) See Note 2 for details.

The changes in fair value of cash flow hedges are deferred in AOCI and are included in "Net unrealized investment gains (losses)" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income; these amounts are then reclassified to earnings when the hedged item affects earnings. Using December 31, 2019 values, it is estimated that a pre-tax gain of approximately $261 million is expected to be reclassified from AOCI to earnings during the subsequent twelve months ending December 31, 2020.

The exposures the Company is hedging with these qualifying cash flow hedges include the variability of future cash flows from forecasted transactions denominated in foreign currencies, the purchases of invested assets, and the receipt or payment of variable interest on existing financial instruments. The maximum length of time over which the Company is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions is 10 years.

There were no material amounts reclassified from AOCI into earnings relating to instances in which the Company discontinued cash flow hedge accounting because the forecasted transaction did not occur by the anticipated date or within the additional time period permitted by the authoritative guidance for the accounting for derivatives and hedging. In addition, there were no instances in which the Company discontinued fair value hedge accounting due to a hedged firm commitment no longer qualifying as a fair value hedge.

For effective net investment hedges, the amounts, before applicable taxes, recorded in the cumulative translation adjustment within AOCI were $536 million as of 2019, $532 million as of 2018, and $526 million as of 2017.

Credit Derivatives

Credit derivatives, where the Company has written credit protection on a single name reference, had outstanding notional amounts of $100 million and $110 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These credit derivatives are reported at fair value as an asset of $1 million as of both December 31, 2019 and 2018. As of December 31, 2019, the notional amount of these credit derivatives had the following NAIC ratings: $36 million in NAIC 1; $60 million in NAIC 2; and $4 million in NAIC 3. The Company has also written credit protection on certain index references with notional amounts of $692 million and $4,953 million, reported at fair value as an asset of $20 million and $10 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2019, the notional amount of these credit derivatives had the following NAIC ratings: $50 million in NAIC 1; $570 million in NAIC 3; and $72 million in NAIC 6. NAIC designations are based on the lowest rated single name reference included in the index.

The Company's maximum amount at risk under these credit derivatives equals the aforementioned notional amounts and assumes the value of the underlying referenced securities become worthless. These credit derivatives have maturities of less than 1 year and less than 28 years for single name and index references, respectively.

In addition to writing credit protection, the Company has purchased credit protection using credit derivatives in order to hedge specific credit exposures in the Company's investment portfolio. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had $6 million and $145 million of outstanding notional amounts, reported at fair value as a liability of $0 million and $1 million, respectively.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to financial derivative transactions with a positive fair value. The Company manages credit risk by: (i) entering into derivative transactions with highly rated major international financial institutions and other creditworthy counterparties governed by master netting agreements, as applicable; (ii) trading through central clearing and OTC parties; (iii) obtaining collateral, such as cash and securities, when appropriate; and (iv) setting limits on single party credit exposures which are subject to periodic management review.

Substantially all of the Company's derivative agreements have zero thresholds which require daily full collateralization by the party in a liability position. In addition, certain of the Company's derivative agreements contain credit-risk related contingent features; if the credit rating of one of the parties to the derivative agreement is to fall below a certain level, the party with positive fair value could request termination at the then fair value or demand immediate full collateralization from the party whose credit rating fell and is in a net liability position.

As of December 31, 2019, there were no net liability derivative positions with counterparties with credit risk-related contingent features. All derivatives have been appropriately collateralized by the Company or the counterparty in accordance with the terms of the derivative agreements.

6. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair Value Measurement—Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The authoritative fair value guidance establishes a framework for measuring fair value that includes a hierarchy used to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1—Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible to the Company for identical assets or liabilities. The Company's Level 1 assets and liabilities primarily include certain cash equivalents and short-term investments, equity securities and derivative contracts that trade on an active exchange market.

Level 2—Fair value is based on significant inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability through corroboration with observable market data. Level 2 inputs include quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted market prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities, and other market observable inputs. The Company's Level 2 assets and liabilities include: fixed maturities (corporate public and private bonds, most government securities, certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, etc.), certain equity securities (mutual funds, which do not trade in active markets because they are not publicly available), certain commercial mortgage loans, short-term investments and certain cash equivalents (primarily commercial paper), and certain OTC derivatives.

Level 3—Fair value is based on at least one significant unobservable input for the asset or liability. The assets and liabilities in this category may require significant judgment or estimation in determining the fair value. The Company's Level 3 assets and liabilities primarily include: certain private fixed maturities and equity securities, certain manually priced public equity securities and fixed maturities, certain highly structured OTC derivative contracts, certain consolidated real estate funds for which the Company is the general partner and embedded derivatives resulting from certain products with guaranteed benefits.

Assets and Liabilities by Hierarchy Level—The tables below present the balances of assets and liabilities reported at fair value on a recurring basis, as of the dates indicated.

	As of December 31, 2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting(1)	Total
	(in millions)				
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	$ 0	$ 35,554	$ 105	$	$ 35,659
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	0	11,493	4		11,497
Foreign government bonds	0	119,032	22		119,054
U.S. corporate public securities	0	97,959	380		98,339
U.S. corporate private securities(2)	0	34,749	1,784		36,533
Foreign corporate public securities	0	29,756	69		29,825
Foreign corporate private securities	0	27,237	1,003		28,240
Asset-backed securities(3)	0	12,238	936		13,174
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	0	15,574	0		15,574
Residential mortgage-backed securities	0	3,189	12		3,201
Subtotal	0	386,781	4,315		391,096
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities:					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	0	185	0		185
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	0	212	0		212
Foreign government bonds	0	790	24		814
Corporate securities	0	12,966	637		13,603
Asset-backed securities(3)	0	1,593	69		1,662
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	0	1,896	0		1,896
Residential mortgage-backed securities	0	1,158	0		1,158
Equity securities	1,505	285	0		1,790
All other(4)	0	261	0		261
Subtotal	1,505	19,346	730		21,581
Fixed maturities, trading	0	3,597	287		3,884
Equity securities	5,813	939	633		7,385
Commercial mortgage and other loans	0	228	0		228
Other invested assets(5)	6	14,379	567	(13,519)	1,433
Short-term investments	1,806	1,975	155		3,936
Cash equivalents	2,079	6,796	131		9,006
Other assets	0	0	113		113
Separate account assets(6)(7)	46,574	240,433	1,717		288,724
Total assets	$57,783	$674,474	$ 8,648	$(13,519)	$727,386
Future policy benefits(8)	$ 0	$ 0	$12,831	$	$ 12,831
Policyholders' account balances	0	0	1,316		1,316
Other liabilities	41	7,495	105	(6,705)	936
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	0	0	800		800
Total liabilities	$ 41	$ 7,495	$15,052	$ (6,705)	$ 15,883

	As of December 31, 2018				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting(1)	Total
	(in millions)				
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	$ 0	$ 30,513	$ 81	$	$ 30,594
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	0	10,488	5		10,493
Foreign government bonds	0	112,985	125		113,110
U.S. corporate public securities	0	83,282	133		83,415
U.S. corporate private securities(2)	0	31,265	1,755		33,020
Foreign corporate public securities	0	29,148	53		29,201
Foreign corporate private securities	0	23,787	744		24,531
Asset-backed securities(3)	0	11,726	1,247		12,973
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	0	13,302	13		13,315
Residential mortgage-backed securities	0	2,925	79		3,004
Subtotal	0	349,421	4,235		353,656
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities:					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	0	381	0		381
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	0	196	0		196
Foreign government bonds	0	858	225		1,083
Corporate securities	0	12,675	444		13,119
Asset-backed securities(3)	0	1,516	149		1,665
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	0	2,324	0		2,324
Residential mortgage-backed securities	0	811	0		811
Equity securities	1,222	237	1		1,460
All other(4)	0	215	0		215
Subtotal	1,222	19,213	819		21,254
Fixed maturities, trading	0	3,037	206		3,243
Equity securities	4,819	610	671		6,100
Commercial mortgage and other loans	0	763	0		763
Other invested assets(5)	23	10,454	263	(9,331)	1,409
Short-term investments	2,713	2,691	89		5,493
Cash equivalents	2,848	6,553	77		9,478
Other assets	0	0	25		25
Separate account assets(6)(7)	39,534	212,998	1,534		254,066
Total assets	$51,159	$605,740	$7,919	$(9,331)	$655,487
Future policy benefits(8)	$ 0	$ 0	$8,926	$	$ 8,926
Policyholders' account balances	0	0	56		56
Other liabilities	18	5,398	0	(5,281)	135
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	0	0	595		595
Total liabilities	$ 18	$ 5,398	$9,577	$(5,281)	$ 9,712

(1) "Netting" amounts represent cash collateral of $6,814 million and $4,050 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(2) Excludes notes with fair value of $4,757 million (carrying amount of $4,751 million) and $4,216 million (carrying amount of $4,216 million) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which have been offset with the associated payables under a netting agreement.

(3) Includes credit-tranched securities collateralized by syndicated bank loans, sub-prime mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, education loans and other asset types.

(4) All other represents cash equivalents and short-term investments.

(5) Other invested assets excluded from the fair value hierarchy include certain hedge funds, private equity funds and other funds for which fair value is measured at net asset value ("NAV") per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the fair values of such investments were $4,213 million and $4,115 million respectively.

(6) Separate account assets included in the fair value hierarchy exclude investments in entities that calculate NAV per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient. Such investments excluded from the fair value hierarchy include investments in real estate, hedge funds and other invested assets. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the fair value of such investments were $23,557 million and $25,070 million, respectively.

(7) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

(8) As of December 31, 2019, the net embedded derivative liability position of $12.8 billion includes $0.7 billion of embedded derivatives in an asset position and $13.5 billion of embedded derivatives in a liability position. As of December 31, 2018, the net embedded derivative liability position of $8.9 billion includes $0.7 billion of embedded derivatives in an asset position and $9.6 billion of embedded derivatives in a liability position.

The methods and assumptions the Company uses to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below.

Fixed Maturity Securities—The fair values of the Company's public fixed maturity securities are generally based on prices obtained from independent pricing services. Prices for each security are generally sourced from multiple pricing vendors, and a vendor hierarchy is maintained by asset type based on historical pricing experience and vendor expertise. The Company ultimately uses the price from the pricing service highest in the vendor hierarchy based on the respective asset type. The pricing hierarchy is updated for new financial products and recent pricing experience with various vendors. Consistent with the fair value hierarchy described above, securities with validated quotes from pricing services are generally reflected within Level 2, as they are primarily based on observable pricing for similar assets and/or other market observable inputs. Typical inputs used by these pricing services include but are not limited to, reported trades, benchmark yields, issuer spreads, bids, offers, and/or estimated cash flow, prepayment speeds and default rates. If the pricing information received from third-party pricing services is deemed not reflective of market activity or other inputs observable in the market, the Company may challenge the price through a formal process with the pricing service or classify the securities as Level 3. If the pricing service updates the price to be more consistent with the presented market observations, the security remains within Level 2.

Internally-developed valuations or indicative broker quotes are also used to determine fair value in circumstances where vendor pricing is not available, or where the Company ultimately concludes that pricing information received from the independent pricing services is not reflective of market activity. If the Company concludes the values from both pricing services and brokers are not reflective of market activity, it may override the information with an internally-developed valuation. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, overrides on a net basis were not material. Pricing service overrides, internally-developed valuations and indicative broker quotes are generally included in Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The Company conducts several specific price monitoring activities. Daily analyses identify price changes over predetermined thresholds defined at the financial instrument level. Various pricing integrity reports are reviewed on a daily and monthly basis to determine if pricing is reflective of market activity or if it would warrant any adjustments. Other procedures performed include, but are not limited to, reviews of third-party pricing services methodologies, reviews of pricing trends and back testing.

The fair values of private fixed maturities, which are originated by internal private asset managers, are primarily determined using discounted cash flow models. These models primarily use observable inputs that include Treasury or similar base rates plus estimated credit spreads to value each security. The credit spreads are obtained through a survey of private market intermediaries who are active in both primary and secondary transactions, and consider, among other factors, the credit quality and the reduced liquidity associated with private placements. Internal adjustments are made to reflect variation in observed sector spreads. Since most private placements are valued using standard market observable inputs and inputs derived from, or corroborated by, market observable data including, but not limited to observed prices and spreads for similar publicly-traded issues, they have been reflected within Level 2. For certain private fixed maturities, the discounted cash flow model may incorporate significant unobservable inputs, which reflect the Company's own assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset. To the extent management determines that such unobservable inputs are significant to the price of a security, a Level 3 classification is made.

Assets Supporting Experience-Rated Contractholder Liabilities—Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities consist primarily of fixed maturity securities, equity securities and derivatives whose fair values are determined consistent with similar instruments described above under "Fixed Maturity Securities" and below under "Equity Securities" and "Derivative Instruments."

Equity Securities—Equity securities consist principally of investments in common and preferred stock of publicly-traded companies, perpetual preferred stock, privately-traded securities, as well as mutual fund shares. The fair values of most publicly-traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and are classified within Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Estimated fair values for most privately traded equity securities are determined using discounted cash flow, earnings multiple and other valuation models that require a substantial level of judgment around inputs and therefore are classified within Level 3. The fair values of mutual fund shares that transact regularly (but do not trade in active markets because they are not publicly available) are based on transaction prices of identical fund shares and are classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of perpetual preferred stock are based on inputs obtained from independent pricing services that are primarily based on indicative broker quotes. As a result, the fair values of perpetual preferred stock are classified as Level 3.

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans—The fair value of loans held and accounted for using the fair value option is determined utilizing pricing indicators from the whole loan market, where investors are committed to purchase these loans at a predetermined price, which is considered the principal exit market for these loans. The Company evaluates the valuation inputs used for these assets, including the existence of predetermined exit prices, the terms of the loans, prevailing interest rates and credit risk, and deems the primary pricing inputs are Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

Other Invested Assets—Other invested assets primarily include investments in LPs/LLCs, derivatives and certain limited partnerships which are consolidated because the Company is either deemed to exercise control or considered the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. These entities are primarily investment companies and follow specialized industry accounting whereby their assets are carried at fair value. The investments held by these entities include various feeder fund investments in underlying master funds (whose

underlying holdings generally include public fixed maturities, equity securities and mutual funds), as well as wholly-owned real estate held within other investment funds. For the unconsolidated fund investments, the fair value is primarily determined by the fund managers and is measured at net asset value ("NAV") as a practical expedient.

Other Assets—Other assets reflected in Level 3 include reinsurance recoverables which are carried at fair value and relate to the reinsurance of the Company's living benefit guarantees on certain variable annuity contracts. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value are consistent with those described below under "Future Policy Benefits."

Derivative Instruments—Derivatives are recorded at fair value either as assets, within "Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities," or "Other invested assets, at fair value," or as liabilities, within "Other liabilities," except for embedded derivatives which are recorded with the associated host contract. The fair values of derivative contracts can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, credit spreads, market volatility, expected returns, NPR, liquidity and other factors. For derivative positions included within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, liquidity valuation adjustments are made to reflect the cost of exiting significant risk positions, and consider the bid-ask spread, maturity, complexity and other specific attributes of the underlying derivative position.

The Company's exchange-traded futures and options include Treasury futures, Eurodollar futures, commodity futures, Eurodollar options and commodity options. Exchange-traded futures and options are valued using quoted prices in active markets and are classified within Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

The majority of the Company's derivative positions are traded in the OTC derivative market and are classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. OTC derivatives classified within Level 2 are valued using models that utilize actively quoted or observable market input values from external market data providers, third-party pricing vendors and/or recent trading activity. The Company's policy is to use mid-market pricing in determining its best estimate of fair value. The fair values of most OTC derivatives, including interest rate and cross-currency swaps, currency forward contracts, commodity swaps, commodity forward contracts, single name credit default swaps, loan commitments held for sale and TBA forward contracts on highly rated mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government sponsored entities are determined using discounted cash flow models. The fair values of European style option contracts are determined using Black-Scholes option pricing models. These models' key inputs include the contractual terms of the respective contract, along with significant observable inputs, including interest rates, currency rates, credit spreads, equity prices, index dividend yields, NPR, volatility and other factors.

The Company's cleared interest rate swaps and credit derivatives linked to an index are valued using models that utilize actively quoted or observable market inputs, including Overnight Indexed Swap discount rates, obtained from external market data providers, third-party pricing vendors and/or recent trading activity. These derivatives are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The majority of the Company's derivative agreements are with highly rated major international financial institutions. To reflect the market's perception of its own and the counterparty's NPR, the Company incorporates additional spreads over LIBOR into the discount rate used in determining the fair value of OTC derivative assets and liabilities that are not otherwise collateralized.

Derivatives classified as Level 3 include look-back equity options and other structured products. These derivatives are valued based upon models, such as Monte Carlo simulation models and other techniques that utilize significant unobservable inputs. Level 3 methodologies are validated through periodic comparison of the Company's fair values to external broker-dealer values.

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments—Cash equivalents and short-term investments include money market instruments, commercial paper and other highly liquid debt instruments. Certain money market instruments are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible for identical assets and are primarily classified as Level 1. The remaining instruments in this category are generally fair valued based on market observable inputs and these investments have primarily been classified within Level 2.

Separate Account Assets—Separate account assets include mutual funds, fixed maturity securities, treasuries, equity securities, real estate and commercial mortgage loans for which values are determined consistent with similar instruments described above under "Fixed Maturity Securities," "Equity Securities" and "Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans."

Future Policy Benefits—The liability for future policy benefits is related to guarantees primarily associated with the living benefit features of certain variable annuity contracts offered by the Company's Individual Annuities segment, including guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits ("GMAB"), guaranteed withdrawal benefits ("GMWB") and guaranteed minimum income and withdrawal benefits ("GMIWB"), accounted for as embedded derivatives. The fair values of these liabilities are calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to customers less the present value of future expected rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature. This methodology could result in either a liability or contra-liability balance, given changing capital market conditions and various actuarial assumptions. Since there is no observable active market for the transfer of these obligations, the valuations are calculated using internally-developed models with option pricing techniques. The models are based on a risk neutral valuation framework and incorporate premiums for risks inherent in valuation techniques, inputs, and the general uncertainty around the timing and amount of future cash flows. The determination of these risk premiums requires the use of management's judgment.

The significant inputs to the valuation models for these embedded derivatives include capital market assumptions, such as interest rate levels and volatility assumptions, the Company's market-perceived NPR, as well as actuarially determined assumptions, including contractholder behavior, such as lapse rates, benefit utilization rates, withdrawal rates, and mortality rates. Since many of these assumptions are unobservable and are considered to be significant inputs to the liability valuation, the liability included in future policy benefits has been reflected within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy**.**

Capital market inputs and actual policyholders' account values are updated each quarter based on capital market conditions as of the end of the quarter, including interest rates, equity markets and volatility. In the risk neutral valuation, the initial swap curve drives the total return used to grow the policyholders' account values. The Company's discount rate assumption is based on the LIBOR swap curve adjusted for an additional spread relative to LIBOR to reflect NPR.

Actuarial assumptions, including contractholder behavior and mortality, are reviewed at least annually, and updated based upon emerging experience, future expectations and other data, including any observable market data. These assumptions are generally updated annually unless a material change that the Company feels is indicative of a long-term trend is observed in an interim period.

Policyholders' Account Balances—The liability for policyholders' account balances is related to certain embedded derivative instruments associated with certain universal life and fixed annuity products that provide the policyholders with the index-linked interest credited over contract specified term periods. The fair values of these liabilities are determined using discounted cash flow models which include capital market assumptions such as interest rates and equity index volatility assumptions, the Company's market-perceived NPR and actuarially determined assumptions for mortality, lapses and projected hedge costs.

As there is no observable active market for these liabilities, the fair value is determined as the present value of account balances paid to policyholders in excess of contractually guaranteed minimums using option pricing techniques for index term periods that contain deposits as of the valuation date, and the expected option cost for future index term periods, where the terms of index crediting rates have not yet been declared by the Company. Premiums for risks inherent in valuation techniques, inputs, and the general uncertainty around the timing and amount of future cash flows are also incorporated in the fair value of these liabilities. The determination of these risk premiums requires the use of management's judgment, and hence these liabilities are reflected within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Capital market inputs, including interest rates and equity markets volatility, and actual policyholders' account values are updated each quarter. Actuarial assumptions are reviewed at least annually and updated based upon emerging experience, future expectations and other data, including any observable market data. Aside from these annual updates, assumptions are generally updated only if a material change is observed in an interim period that the Company believes is indicative of a long-term trend.

Other Liabilities—Other liabilities include certain derivative instruments and the contingent consideration liability associated with the acquisition of Assurance IQ. The fair values of derivative instruments are primarily determined consistent with those described above under "Derivative Instruments." For the contingent consideration liability, see Note 1 for additional information.

Notes issued by Consolidated VIEs—These notes are based on the fair values of corresponding bank loan collateral. Since the notes are valued based on reference collateral, they are classified as Level 3. See Note 4 and "Fair Value Option" below for additional information.

Quantitative Information Regarding Internally-Priced Level 3 Assets and Liabilities—The tables below present quantitative information on significant internally-priced Level 3 assets and liabilities.

	As of December 31, 2019						
	Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Minimum	Maximum	Weighted Average	Impact of Increase in Input on Fair Value(1)
	(in millions)						
Assets:							
Corporate securities(2)	$1,424	Discounted cash flow(4)	Discount rate	0.49%	20%	7.41%	Decrease
		Market comparables	EBITDA multiples(3)	5.7X	9.2X	7.3X	Increase
		Liquidation	Liquidation value	14.25%	83.61%	59.47%	Increase
Equity securities	$210	Discounted cash flow(4)	Discount rate	10%	30%		Decrease
		Market comparables	EBITDA multiples(3)	1X	10.1X	5.4X	Increase
		Net Asset Value	Share price	$5	$1,353	$ 451	Increase
Separate account assets-commercial mortgage loans(5)	$796	Discounted cash flow	Spread	1.11%	1.85%	1.26%	Decrease
Liabilities:							
Future policy benefits(6)	$12,831	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate(8)	1%	18%		Decrease
			Spread over LIBOR(9)	0.10%	1.23%		Decrease
			Utilization rate(10)	43%	97%		Increase
			Withdrawal rate	See table footnote (11) below.			
			Mortality rate(12)	0%	15%		Decrease
			Equity volatility curve	13%	23%		Increase
Policyholders' account balances(7)	$1,316	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate(8)	1%	42%		Decrease
			Spread over LIBOR(9)	0.1%	1.23%		Decrease
			Mortality rate(12)	0%	24%		Decrease
			Equity volatility curve	6%	25%		Increase

	As of December 31, 2018						
	Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Minimum	Maximum	Weighted Average	Impact of Increase in Input on Fair Value(1)
	(in millions)						
Assets:							
Corporate securities(2)	$1,392	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	0.57%	20%	8.58%	Decrease
		Market comparables	EBITDA multiples(3)	4.5X	8.5X	8.1X	Increase
		Liquidation	Liquidation value	11.77%	94%	32.16%	Increase
Separate account assets-commercial mortgage loans(5)	$785	Discounted cash flow	Spread	1.12%	2.55%	1.29%	Decrease
Liabilities:							
Future policy benefits(6)	$8,926	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate(8)	1%	13%		Decrease
			Spread over LIBOR(9)	0.36%	1.60%		Decrease
			Utilization rate(10)	50%	97%		Increase
			Withdrawal rate	See table footnote (11) below.			
			Mortality rate(12)	0%	15%		Decrease
			Equity volatility curve	18%	22%		Increase

(1) Conversely, the impact of a decrease in input would have the opposite impact on fair value as that presented in the table.
(2) Includes assets classified as fixed maturities available-for-sale, assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities and fixed maturities, trading.
(3) Represents multiples of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), and are amounts used when the Company has determined that market participants would use such multiples when valuing the investments.

(4) Includes certain investments where enterprise value is less than the amount needed to support senior and subordinated claims. These investments typically use a range of discount rates (10% to 20%), therefore presenting a range, rather than a weighted average, is a more meaningful representation of the unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

(5) Changes in the fair value of separate account assets are borne by customers and thus are offset by changes in separate account liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. As a result, changes in value associated with these investments are not reflected in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(6) Future policy benefits primarily represent general account liabilities for the living benefit features of the Company's variable annuity contracts which are accounted for as embedded derivatives. Since the valuation methodology for these liabilities uses a range of inputs that vary at the contract level over the cash flow projection period, presenting a range, rather than a weighted average, is a more meaningful representation of the unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

(7) Policyholders' account balances primarily represent general account liabilities for the index-linked interest credited on certain of the Company's life and annuity products that are accounted for as embedded derivatives. Since the valuation methodology for these liabilities uses a range of inputs that vary at the contract level over the cash flow projection period, presenting a range, rather than a weighted average, is a more meaningful representation of the unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

(8) Lapse rates for contracts with living benefit guarantees are adjusted at the contract level based on the in-the-moneyness of the living benefit and reflect other factors, such as the applicability of any surrender charges. Lapse rates are reduced when contracts are more in-the-money. Lapse rates for contracts with index-linked crediting guarantees may be adjusted at the contract level based on the applicability of any surrender charges, product type, and market related factors such as interest rates. Lapse rates are also generally assumed to be lower for the period where surrender charges apply. For any given contract, lapse rates vary throughout the period over which cash flows are projected for the purposes of valuing these embedded derivatives.

(9) The spread over the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") swap curve represents the premium added to the proxy for the risk-free rate (LIBOR) to reflect the Company's estimates of rates that a market participant would use to value the living benefits in both the accumulation and payout phases and index-linked interest crediting guarantees. This spread includes an estimate of NPR, which is the risk that the obligation will not be fulfilled by the Company. NPR is primarily estimated by utilizing the credit spreads associated with issuing funding agreements, adjusted for any illiquidity risk premium. In order to reflect the financial strength ratings of the Company, credit spreads associated with funding agreements, as opposed to credit spread associated with debt, are utilized in developing this estimate because funding agreements, living benefit guarantees, and index-linked interest crediting guarantees are insurance liabilities and are therefore senior to debt.

(10) The utilization rate assumption estimates the percentage of contracts that will utilize the benefit during the contract duration, and begin lifetime withdrawals at various time intervals from contract inception. The remaining contractholders are assumed to either begin lifetime withdrawals immediately or never utilize the benefit. Utilization assumptions may vary by product type, tax status, and age. The impact of changes in these assumptions is highly dependent on the product type, the age of the contractholder at the time of the sale, and the timing of the first lifetime income withdrawal. Range reflects the utilization rate for the vast majority of business with living benefits.

(11) The withdrawal rate assumption estimates the magnitude of annual contractholder withdrawals relative to the maximum allowable amount under the contract. These assumptions vary based on the age of the contractholder, the tax status of the contract and the duration since the contractholder began lifetime withdrawals. As of both December 31, 2019 and 2018, the minimum withdrawal rate assumption is 78% and the maximum withdrawal rate assumption may be greater than 100%. The fair value of the liability will generally increase the closer the withdrawal rate is to 100% and decrease as the withdrawal rate moves further away from 100%.

(12) The range reflects the mortality rates for the vast majority of business with living benefits and other contracts, with policyholders ranging from 45 to 90 years old. While the majority of living benefits have a minimum age requirement, certain other contracts do not have an age restriction. This results in contractholders with mortality rates approaching 0% for certain benefits. Mortality rates may vary by product, age, and duration. A mortality improvement assumption is also incorporated into the overall mortality table.

Interrelationships Between Unobservable Inputs—In addition to the sensitivities of fair value measurements to changes in each unobservable input in isolation, as reflected in the table above, interrelationships between these inputs may also exist, such that a change in one unobservable input may give rise to a change in another or multiple inputs. Examples of such interrelationships for significant internally-priced Level 3 assets and liabilities are as follows:

Corporate Securities—The rate used to discount future cash flows reflects current risk-free rates plus credit and liquidity spread requirements that market participants would use to value an asset. The discount rate may be influenced by many factors, including market cycles, expectations of default, collateral, term, and asset complexity. Each of these factors can influence discount rates, either in isolation, or in response to other factors.

Future Policy Benefits—The Company expects efficient benefit utilization and withdrawal rates to generally be correlated with lapse rates. However, behavior is generally highly dependent on the facts and circumstances surrounding the individual contractholder, such as their liquidity needs or tax situation, which could drive lapse behavior independent of other contractholder behavior assumptions. To the extent more efficient contractholder behavior results in greater in-the-moneyness at the contract level, lapse rates may decline for those contracts. Similarly, to the extent that increases in equity volatility are correlated with overall declines in the capital markets, lapse rates may decline as contracts become more in-the-money.

Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities—The following tables describe changes in fair values of Level 3 assets and liabilities as of the dates indicated, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at the end of their respective periods. When a determination is made to classify assets and liabilities within Level 3, the determination is based on significance of the unobservable inputs in the overall fair value measurement. All transfers are based on changes in the observability of the valuation inputs, including the availability of pricing service information that the Company can validate. Transfers into Level 3 are generally the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of indicative broker quotes for assets that were previously valued using observable inputs. Transfers out of Level 3 are generally due to the

use of observable inputs in valuation methodologies as well as the availability of pricing service information for certain assets that the Company can validate.

	Year Ended December 31, 2019										
	Fair Value, beginning of period	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Other (1)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Fair Value, end of period	Unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held(2)
	(in millions)										
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:											
U.S. government	$ 81	$ 0	$ 24	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 105	$ 0
U.S. states	5	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	4	0
Foreign government	125	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	10	(112)	22	(2)
Corporate securities(3)	2,685	(3)	1,462	(47)	0	(1,137)	10	353	(87)	3,236	(96)
Structured securities(4)	1,339	40	952	(67)	0	(507)	(4)	755	(1,560)	948	0
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities:											
Foreign government	225	0	0	0	0	(5)	(196)	0	0	24	0
Corporate securities(3)	444	4	146	0	0	(189)	196	46	(10)	637	(6)
Structured securities(4)	149	0	29	0	0	(35)	0	0	(74)	69	0
Equity securities	1	1	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All other activity	0	0	8	0	0	(8)	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets:											
Fixed maturities, trading	206	(26)	105	(31)	0	0	(7)	41	(1)	287	(27)
Equity securities	671	42	79	(52)	0	(85)	1	1	(24)	633	34
Other invested assets	263	11	341	0	0	(42)	(6)	0	0	567	(1)
Short-term investments	89	0	597	0	0	(526)	(5)	0	0	155	0
Cash equivalents	77	0	131	0	0	(77)	0	0	0	131	0
Other assets	25	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	44
Separate account assets(5)	1,534	184	346	(111)	0	(144)	0	55	(147)	1,717	170
Liabilities:											
Future policy benefits	(8,926)	(2,685)	0	0	(1,221)	0	1	0	0	(12,831)	(2,999)
Policyholders' account balances(6)	(56)	(933)	0	0	(324)	0	(3)	0	0	(1,316)	(917)
Other liabilities	0	(5)	0	0	(100)	0	0	0	0	(105)	(5)
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	(595)	15	0	0	(858)	638	0	0	0	(800)	15

	Year Ended December 31, 2019							
	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)					Unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held(2)		
	Realized investment gains (losses), net	Other income (loss)	Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	Included in other comprehensive income (losses)	Net investment income	Realized investment gains (losses), net	Other income (loss)	Interest credited to policyholders' account balances
	(in millions)							
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	$ (67)	$ 0	$ 0	$86	$18	$ (98)	$ 0	$ 0
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	0	(4)	0	0	9	0	(5)	0
Other assets:								
Fixed maturities, trading	0	(27)	0	0	1	0	(27)	0
Equity securities	0	42	0	0	0	0	34	0
Other invested assets	(1)	12	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Short-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash equivalents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets	44	0	0	0	0	44	0	0
Separate account assets(5)	0	0	180	0	4	0	0	170
Liabilities:								
Future policy benefits	(2,685)	0	0	0	0	(2,999)	0	0
Policyholders' account balances	(933)	0	0	0	0	(917)	0	0
Other liabilities	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	(5)	0
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0

	Year Ended December 31, 2018										
	Fair Value, beginning of period	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Other (1)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Fair Value, end of period	Unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held(2)
	(in millions)										
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale:											
U.S. government	$ 52	$ 0	$ 29	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 81	$ 0
U.S. states	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Foreign government	148	(3)	5	0	0	0	(9)	20	(36)	125	0
Corporate securities(3)	2,776	(110)	919	(25)	0	(991)	(15)	485	(354)	2,685	(60)
Structured securities(4)	6,715	(40)	2,808	(612)	0	(1,589)	1	1,212	(7,156)	1,339	0
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities:											
Foreign government	223	7	0	0	0	(5)	0	0	0	225	1
Corporate securities(3)	462	(35)	147	0	0	(179)	0	72	(23)	444	(37)
Structured securities(4)	723	(1)	97	0	0	(165)	0	33	(538)	149	(2)
Equity securities	4	0	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
All other activity	7	(2)	91	(3)	0	(93)	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets:											
Fixed maturities, trading	156	6	96	(59)	0	(3)	3	13	(6)	206	8
Equity securities	795	(6)	66	(100)	0	(82)	18	5	(25)	671	(19)
Other invested assets	137	4	136	(18)	0	0	4	0	0	263	3
Short-term investments	8	0	287	0	0	(201)	(5)	0	0	89	(1)
Cash equivalents	0	(1)	95	(2)	0	(15)	0	0	0	77	0
Other assets	13	(34)	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	(34)
Separate account assets(5)	2,122	(64)	587	(36)	0	(358)	0	287	(1,004)	1,534	(52)
Liabilities:											
Future policy benefits	(8,720)	947	0	0	(1,153)	0	0	0	0	(8,926)	611
Policyholders' account balances(6)	(47)	30	0	0	(39)	0	0	0	0	(56)	30
Other liabilities	(3)	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	(1,196)	14	0	0	0	0	587	0	0	(595)	14

	Year Ended December 31, 2018							
	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)					Unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held(2)		
	Realized investment gains (losses), net	Other income (loss)	Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	Included in other comprehensive income (losses)	Net investment income	Realized investment gains (losses), net	Other income (loss)	Interest credited to policyholders' account balances
	(in millions)							
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	$(29)	$ 0	$ 0	$(141)	$17	$ (60)	$ 0	$ 0
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	0	(39)	0	0	8	0	(38)	0
Other assets:								
Fixed maturities, trading	0	5	0	0	1	0	8	0
Equity securities	0	(6)	0	0	0	0	(19)	0
Other invested assets	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Short-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0
Cash equivalents	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets	(34)	0	0	0	0	(34)	0	0
Separate account assets(5)	0	0	(66)	0	2	0	0	(52)
Liabilities:								
Future policy benefits	947	0	0	0	0	611	0	0
Policyholders' account balances	30	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
Other liabilities	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	0

The following tables summarize the portion of changes in fair values of Level 3 assets and liabilities included in earnings and OCI for the year ended December 31, 2017, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held as of December 31, 2017.

	Year Ended December 31, 2017							
	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses)					Unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held(2)		
	Realized investment gains (losses), net	Other income (loss)	Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	Included in other comprehensive income (losses)	Net investment income	Realized investment gains (losses), net	Other income (loss)	Interest credited to policyholders' account balances
	(in millions)							
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale	$(23)	$ 0	$ 0	$(12)	$26	$(154)	$ 0	$ 0
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	0	(35)	0	0	8	0	(34)	0
Other assets:								
Fixed maturities, trading	0	(2)	0	0	1	0	(1)	0
Equity securities	2	25	0	17	0	(4)	38	0
Other invested assets	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Short-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash equivalents	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other assets	(20)	0	0	0	0	(21)	0	0
Separate account assets(5)	0	0	81	0	2	0	0	78
Liabilities:								
Future policy benefits	637	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Policyholders' account balances	(31)	0	0	0	0	(31)	0	0
Other liabilities	(6)	0	0	0	0	(6)	0	0
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	(4)	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	0

(1) "Other," for the periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, primarily represent deconsolidation of VIE, reclassifications of certain assets between reporting categories and foreign currency translation.

(2) Unrealized gains or losses related to assets still held at the end of the period do not include amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts.

(3) Includes U.S. corporate public, U.S. corporate private, foreign corporate public and foreign corporate private securities.

(4) Includes asset-backed, commercial mortgage-backed and residential mortgage-backed securities.

(5) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

(6) Issuances and settlements for Policyholders' account balances are presented net in the rollforward. Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

Derivative Fair Value Information

The following tables present the balances of derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as of the date indicated, by primary underlying risks. These tables exclude embedded derivatives and associated reinsurance recoverables. The derivative assets and liabilities shown below are included in "Other invested assets" or "Other liabilities" in the tables contained within the sections "—Assets and Liabilities by Hierarchy Level" and "—Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities," above.

	As of December 31, 2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting(1)	Total
	(in millions)				
Derivative assets:					
Interest Rate	$ 4	$11,238	$1	$	$ 11,243
Currency	0	230	0		230
Credit	0	21	0		21
Currency/Interest Rate	0	2,207	0		2,207
Equity	2	683	0		685
Commodity	0	0	0		0
Netting(1)				(13,519)	(13,519)
Total derivative assets	$ 6	$14,379	$1	$(13,519)	$ 867
Derivative liabilities:					
Interest Rate	$38	$ 5,176	$0	$	$ 5,214
Currency	0	271	0		271
Credit	0	0	0		0
Currency/Interest Rate	0	647	0		647
Equity	3	1,401	0		1,404
Commodity	0	0	0		0
Netting(1)				(6,705)	(6,705)
Total derivative liabilities	$41	$ 7,495	$0	$ (6,705)	$ 831

	As of December 31, 2018				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting(1)	Total
	(in millions)				
Derivative assets:					
Interest Rate	$23	$ 6,341	$2	$	$ 6,366
Currency	0	273	0		273
Credit	0	33	0		33
Currency/Interest Rate	0	2,292	0		2,292
Equity	0	1,515	0		1,515
Commodity	0	0	0		0
Netting(1)				(9,331)	(9,331)
Total derivative assets	$23	$10,454	$2	$(9,331)	$ 1,148
Derivative liabilities:					
Interest Rate	$ 2	$ 3,818	$0	$	$ 3,820
Currency	0	140	0		140
Credit	0	23	0		23
Currency/Interest Rate	0	778	0		778
Equity	7	640	0		647
Commodity	0	0	0		0
Netting(1)				(5,281)	(5,281)
Total derivative liabilities	$ 9	$ 5,399	$0	$(5,281)	$ 127

(1) "Netting" amounts represent cash collateral and the impact of offsetting asset and liability positions held with the same counterparty, subject to master netting agreement.

Changes in Level 3 derivative assets and liabilities—The following tables provide a summary of the changes in fair value of Level 3 derivative assets and liabilities as of the dates indicated, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at the end of their respective periods.

	Year Ended December 31, 2019										
	Fair Value, beginning of period	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) (4)	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Other(1)	Transfers into Level 3 (2)	Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	Fair Value, end of period	Unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held (4)
	(in millions)										
Net Derivative—Equity	$0	$ 0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Net Derivative—Interest Rate	2	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(2)

	Year Ended December 31, 2018										
	Fair Value, beginning of period	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) (4)	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Other(1)	Transfers into Level 3 (2)	Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	Fair Value, end of period	Unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held (4)
	(in millions)										
Net Derivative—Equity	$10	$1	$0	$0	$0	$0	$(11)	$0	$0	$0	$0
Net Derivative—Interest Rate	(3)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5

	Year Ended December 31, 2017										
	Fair Value, beginning of period	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) (4)	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Other(3)	Transfers into Level 3 (2)	Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	Fair Value, end of period	Unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held (4)
	(in millions)										
Net Derivative—Equity	$0	$ 0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10	$0	$0	$10	$0
Net Derivative—Interest Rate	4	(7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3)	(7)

(1) Represents conversion of warrants to equity shares.

(2) Transfers into or out of Level 3 are generally reported at the value as of the beginning of the quarter in which the transfers occur for any such positions still held at the end of the quarter.

(3) Related to warrants received in restructuring a certain asset that resulted in reclassification of reporting category.

(4) Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) as well as unrealized gains (losses) for assets still held at the end of the period are recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements—The following tables represent information for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The fair value measurement is nonrecurring as these assets are measured at fair value only when there is a triggering event (e.g., an evidence of impairment). Assets included in the table are those that were impaired during the respective reporting periods and that are still held as of the reporting date. The estimated fair values for these amounts were determined using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Realized investment gains (losses) net:			
Commercial mortgage loans(1)	$ 2	$(12)	$(2)
Mortgage servicing rights(2)	$11	$ 10	$ 7

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Carrying value after measurement as of period end		
Commercial mortgage loans(1):	$15	$47
Mortgage servicing rights(2):	$87	$73

(1) Commercial mortgage loans are valued based on discounted cash flows utilizing market rates or the fair value of the underlying real estate collateral.

(2) Mortgage servicing rights are valued using a discounted cash flow model. The model incorporates assumptions for servicing revenues, which are adjusted for expected prepayments, delinquency rates, escrow deposit income and estimated loan servicing expenses. The discount rates incorporated into the model are determined based on the estimated returns a market participant would require for this business plus a liquidity and risk premium. This estimate includes available relevant data from any active market sales of mortgage servicing rights.

Fair Value Option

The fair value option allows the Company to elect fair value as an alternative measurement for selected financial assets and financial liabilities not otherwise reported at fair value. Such elections have been made by the Company to help mitigate volatility in earnings that result from different measurement attributes. Electing the fair value option also allows the Company to achieve consistent accounting for certain assets and liabilities. Changes in fair value are reflected in "Realized investment gains (losses), net" for commercial mortgage and other loans and "Other income (loss)" for other assets and notes issued by consolidated VIEs. Changes in fair value due to instrument-specific credit risk are estimated using changes in credit spreads and quality ratings for the period reported. Interest income on commercial mortgage and other loans is included in "Net investment income." Interest income on these loans is recorded based on the effective interest rate as determined at the closing of the loan.

The following tables present information regarding assets and liabilities where the fair value option has been elected.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Liabilities:			
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs:			
Changes in fair value	$(15)	$(14)	$4

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Commercial mortgage and other loans:			
Interest income	$20	$18	$13
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs:			
Interest expense	$45	$36	$75

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Commercial mortgage and other loans(1):		
Fair value as of period end	$228	$763
Aggregate contractual principal as of period end	$224	$754
Other assets:		
Fair value as of period end	10	10
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs:		
Fair value as of period end	$800	$595
Aggregate contractual principal as of period end	$857	$632

(1) As of December 31, 2019, for loans for which the fair value option has been elected, there were no loans in non-accrual status and none of the loans were more than 90 days past due and still accruing.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The table below presents the carrying amount and fair value by fair value hierarchy level of certain financial instruments that are not reported at fair value. The financial instruments presented below are reported at carrying value on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. In some cases, as described below, the carrying amount equals or approximates fair value.

	December 31, 2019				
	Fair Value				Carrying Amount(1)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total
	(in millions)				
Assets:					
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity(2)	$ 0	$ 2,217	$ 85	$ 2,302	$ 1,933
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	16	0	0	16	16
Commercial mortgage and other loans	0	107	65,558	65,665	63,331
Policy loans	0	0	12,096	12,096	12,096
Other invested assets	0	36	0	36	36
Short-term investments	1,492	39	0	1,531	1,531
Cash and cash equivalents	6,278	1,043	0	7,321	7,321
Accrued investment income	0	3,330	0	3,330	3,330
Other assets	147	2,526	643	3,316	3,315
Total assets	$7,933	$ 9,298	$78,382	$ 95,613	$ 92,909
Liabilities:					
Policyholders' account balances—investment contracts	$ 0	$ 32,940	$69,216	$102,156	$101,241
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	0	9,681	0	9,681	9,681
Cash collateral for loaned securities	0	4,213	0	4,213	4,213
Short-term debt	0	1,748	205	1,953	1,933
Long-term debt(3)	1,950	18,188	1,186	21,324	18,646
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	0	0	474	474	474
Other liabilities	0	6,403	579	6,982	6,982
Separate account liabilities—investment contracts	0	77,134	24,407	101,541	101,541
Total liabilities	$1,950	$150,307	$96,067	$248,324	$244,711

	December 31, 2018				
	Fair Value				Carrying Amount(1)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Total
	(in millions)				
Assets:					
Fixed maturities, held-to-maturity(2)	$ 0	$ 1,468	$ 904	$ 2,372	$ 2,013
Assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial mortgage and other loans	0	109	59,106	59,215	59,067
Policy loans	0	0	12,016	12,016	12,016
Other invested assets	0	40	0	40	40
Short-term investments	951	25	0	976	976
Cash and cash equivalents	4,871	1,004	0	5,875	5,875
Accrued investment income	0	3,318	0	3,318	3,318
Other assets	141	2,189	483	2,813	2,813
Total assets	$5,963	$ 8,153	$72,509	$ 86,625	$ 86,118
Liabilities:					
Policyholders' account balances—investment contracts	$ 0	$ 31,422	$67,006	$ 98,428	$ 99,829
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	0	9,950	0	9,950	9,950
Cash collateral for loaned securities	0	3,929	0	3,929	3,929
Short-term debt	0	1,854	658	2,512	2,451
Long-term debt(3)	1,734	15,057	1,181	17,972	17,378
Notes issued by consolidated VIEs	0	0	360	360	360
Other liabilities	0	6,338	510	6,848	6,848
Separate account liabilities—investment contracts	0	66,914	26,022	92,936	92,936
Total liabilities	$1,734	$135,464	$95,737	$232,935	$233,681

(1) Carrying values presented herein differ from those in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position because certain items within the respective financial statement captions are not considered financial instruments or out of scope under authoritative guidance relating to disclosures of the fair value of financial instruments.

(2) Excludes notes with fair value of $5,401 million (carrying amount of $4,998 million) and $4,879 million (carrying amount of $4,879 million) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which have been offset with the associated payables under a netting agreement.

(3) Includes notes with fair value of $10,158 million (carrying amount of $9,749 million) and $9,095 million (carrying amount of $9,095 million) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which have been offset with the associated receivables under a netting agreement.

The fair values presented above have been determined by using available market information and by applying market valuation methodologies, as described in more detail below.

Fixed Maturities, Held-to-Maturity

The fair values of public fixed maturity securities are generally based on prices from third-party pricing services, which are reviewed for reasonableness; however, for certain public fixed maturity securities and investments in private placement fixed maturity securities, this information is either not available or not reliable. For these public fixed maturity securities, the fair value is based on indicative broker quotes, if available, or determined using a discounted cash flow model or other internally-developed models. For private fixed maturities, fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow model. In determining the fair value of certain fixed maturity securities, the discounted cash flow model may also use unobservable inputs, which reflect the Company's own assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the security.

Commercial Mortgage and Other Loans

The fair value of most commercial mortgage loans is based upon the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the appropriate U.S. Treasury rate or foreign government bond rate (for non-U.S. dollar-denominated loans) plus an appropriate credit spread for loans of similar quality, average life and currency. The quality ratings for these loans, a primary determinant of the credit spreads and a significant component of the pricing process, are based on an internally-developed methodology. Certain commercial mortgage loans are valued incorporating other factors, including the terms of the loans, the principal exit strategies for the loans, prevailing interest rates and credit risk.

Policy Loans

The Company's valuation technique for policy loans is to discount cash flows at the current policy loan coupon rate. Policy loans are fully collateralized by the cash surrender value of underlying insurance policies. As a result, the carrying value of the policy loans approximates the fair value.

Short-Term Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accrued Investment Income and Other Assets

The Company believes that due to the short-term nature of certain assets, the carrying value approximates fair value. These assets include: certain short-term investments, which are not securities, recorded at amortized cost and include quality loans; cash and cash equivalent instruments; accrued investment income; and other assets that meet the definition of financial instruments, including receivables, such as reinsurance recoverables, unsettled trades, accounts receivable and restricted cash.

Policyholders' Account Balances—Investment Contracts

Only the portion of policyholders' account balances related to products that are investment contracts (those without significant mortality or morbidity risk) are reflected in the table above. For fixed deferred annuities, single premium endowments, payout annuities and other similar contracts without life contingencies, fair values are generally derived using discounted projected cash flows based on interest rates that are representative of the Company's financial strength ratings, and hence reflect the Company's NPR. For GICs, funding agreements, structured settlements without life contingencies and other similar products, fair values are generally derived using discounted projected cash flows based on interest rates being offered for similar contracts with maturities consistent with those of the contracts being valued. For those balances that can be withdrawn by the customer at any time without prior notice or penalty, the fair value is the amount estimated to be payable to the customer as of the reporting date, which is generally the carrying value. For defined contribution and defined benefit contracts and certain other products, the fair value is the market value of the assets supporting the liabilities.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The Company receives collateral for selling securities under agreements to repurchase, or pledges collateral under agreements to resell. Repurchase and resale agreements are also generally short-term in nature and, therefore, the carrying amounts of these instruments approximate fair value.

Cash Collateral for Loaned Securities

Cash collateral for loaned securities represents the collateral received or paid in connection with loaning or borrowing securities, similar to the securities sold under agreement to repurchase above. Due to the short-term nature of these transactions, the carrying value approximates fair value.

Debt

The fair value of short-term and long-term debt, as well as notes issued by consolidated VIEs, is generally determined by either prices obtained from independent pricing services, which are validated by the Company, or discounted cash flow models. With the exception of the notes issued by consolidated VIEs for which recourse is limited to the assets of the respective VIE and does not extend to the general credit of the Company, the fair values of these instruments consider the Company's NPR. Discounted cash flow models predominately use market observable inputs such as the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for debt and financial instruments with similar terms and remaining maturities. For commercial paper issuances and other debt with a maturity of less than 90 days, the carrying value approximates fair value.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities are primarily payables, such as reinsurance payables, unsettled trades, drafts and accrued expense payables. Due to the short-term until settlement of most of these liabilities, the Company believes that carrying value approximates fair value.

Separate Account Liabilities—Investment Contracts

Only the portion of separate account liabilities related to products that are investment contracts are reflected in the table above. Separate account liabilities are recorded at the amount credited to the contractholder, which reflects the change in fair value of the corresponding separate account assets including contractholder deposits less withdrawals and fees; therefore, carrying value approximates fair value.

7. DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS

The balances of and changes in DAC as of and for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Balance, beginning of period	$20,058	$18,992	$17,661
Capitalization of commissions, sales and issue expenses	2,966	2,870	2,820
Amortization—Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	(164)	(217)	247
Amortization—All other	(2,168)	(2,056)	(1,827)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	(713)	519	(190)
Foreign currency translation	(8)	(32)	281
Other(1)	(59)	(18)	0
Balance, end of period	$19,912	$20,058	$18,992

(1) "Other" for 2019 primarily represents the impact related to the sale of the Company's Pramerica of Italy subsidiary of $(46) million and DAC ceded to a third-party reinsurer of $(14) million. "Other" for 2018 represents the impact related to the sale of the Company's Pramerica of Poland subsidiary of $(38) million and the impact of the elimination of Gibraltar Life's one-month reporting lag of $20 million.

8. VALUE OF BUSINESS ACQUIRED

The balances of and changes in VOBA as of and for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Balance, beginning of period	$1,850	$1,591	$2,314
Amortization—Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	(139)	0	(56)
Amortization—All other	(235)	(276)	(311)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	(478)	455	(456)
Interest	64	69	75
Foreign currency translation	10	23	25
Other	38	(12)	0
Balance, end of period	$1,110	$1,850	$1,591

The following table provides VOBA balances for the year ended December 31, 2019.

	VOBA Balance
	(in millions)
CIGNA	$226
Prudential Annuities Holding Co.	$ 32
Gibraltar Life	$848
Gibraltar BSN Life Berhad	$ 4
Aoba Life	$ 0
The Hartford Life Business	$ 0

The following table provides estimated future amortization, net of interest, for the periods indicated.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(in millions)				
Estimated future VOBA amortization	$118	$110	$100	$88	$74

9. INVESTMENTS IN OPERATING JOINT VENTURES

The Company has made investments in certain joint ventures that are strategic in nature and made other than for the sole purpose of generating investment income. These investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and are included in "Other assets" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The earnings from these investments are included on an after-tax basis in "Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, net of taxes" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company has made these investments through its PGIM and International Businesses segments, and its Corporate and Other operations. The summarized financial information for the Company's operating joint ventures has been included in the summarized combined financial information for all significant equity method investments shown in Note 3.

The following table sets forth information related to the Company's investments in operating joint ventures as of and for the years ended December 31:

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Investment in operating joint ventures	$1,309	$1,329	$1,483
Dividends received from operating joint ventures	$ 70	$ 93	$ 63
After-tax equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 100	$ 76	$ 49

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Company recognized $29 million, $32 million and $36 million, respectively, of asset management fee income for services the Company provided to these operating joint ventures.

10. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

The changes in the carrying value of goodwill by reportable segment are as follows:

	PGIM	Retirement	Assurance IQ	International Businesses	Other	Total
			(in millions)			
Goodwill balance, December 31, 2016:	$230	$444	$ 0	$159	$ 0	$ 833
Effect of foreign currency translation	5	0	0	5	0	10
Goodwill balance, December 31, 2017:	235	444	0	164	0	843
Acquisitions	0	11	0	0	11	22
Effect of foreign currency translation	(2)	0	0	0	0	(2)
Goodwill balance, December 31, 2018:	233	455	0	164	11	863
Acquisitions	22	0	2,128	0	0	2,150
Effect of foreign currency translation	(1)	0	0	1	0	0
Goodwill balance, December 31, 2019:	$254	$455	$2,128	$165	$11	$3,013

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually, as of December 31, and more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount, as discussed in further detail in Note 2. The Company's reporting units, except Assurance IQ, each performed their annual goodwill impairment test using the quantitative two-step approach at December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Assurance IQ segment performed a qualitative assessment at December 31, 2019 considering the October 2019 acquisition date. There are no impairments or accumulated impairment losses recorded in the periods presented above for goodwill.

Other Intangibles

Other intangible balances at December 31, are as follows:

	2019			2018		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
	(in millions)					
Subject to amortization:						
Mortgage servicing rights	$745	$(468)	$277	$689	$(423)	$266
Customer relationships	244	(153)	91	173	(120)	53
Software and other	201	(38)	163	114	(87)	27
Not subject to amortization	69	N/A	69	2	N/A	2
Total			$600			$348

The fair values of net mortgage servicing rights were $287 million and $295 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Amortization expense for other intangibles was $65 million, $61 million and $51 million for the years ending December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The amortization expense amounts for 2019, 2018 and 2017 do not include impairments recorded for mortgage servicing rights or other intangibles. See the nonrecurring fair value measurements section of Note 6 for more information regarding these impairments.

The following table provides estimated future amortization for the periods indicated.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(in millions)				
Estimated future amortization expense of other intangibles	$70	$65	$57	$41	$34

11. LEASES

The Company occupies leased office space and other facilities in many locations under various long-term leases and has entered into numerous leases covering the long-term use of computers and other equipment. The leases, depending on their specific terms, are classified as either operating or finance with the vast majority of leases falling under the operating classification. The leases in the Company's portfolio have remaining lease terms from less than one year to 29 years, some of which include options to extend the leases for up to 17 years, and some of which include options to terminate the leases within 8 years. An analysis of all economic and non-economic factors associated with leases containing certain options, including factors such as the existence of cancellation penalties, leasehold improvements made to the underlying assets and location of the underlying assets, is conducted to determine whether those leases are reasonably certain to renew, and hence, should be included in the lease term that is used to establish the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those arrangements.

The Company does not have residual guarantees associated with its lessee arrangements, nor are there any restrictions or covenants associated with its lease arrangements.

Lessee

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases where the Company is the lessee is included below. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are included within "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" respectively.

	December 31, 2019
	($ in millions)
Operating Leases:	
Right-of-use assets	$ 554
Lease liabilities	$ 594
Weighted average remaining lease term	6 years
Weighted average discount rate	2.46%

Maturities of operating lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2019
	(in millions)
2020	$152
2021	143
2022	104
2023	74
2024	65
Thereafter	111
Total lease payments	649
Less imputed interest	(55)
Total	$594

Lease expense is included in "General and administrative expenses." The expense was comprised of operating lease costs and short-term lease costs of $138 million and $101 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019, respectively. Short-term lease costs relate to those leases with terms of twelve months or less that do not include an option to purchase the underlying asset that is reasonably certain of exercise.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating and capital leases along with associated sub-lease income prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	
	Operating and Capital Leases(1)	Sub-lease Income
	(in millions)	
2019	$168	$1
2020	133	1
2021	106	1
2022	82	0
2023	58	0
2024 and thereafter	138	0
Total	$685	$3

(1) Future minimum lease payments under capital leases were $26 million as of December 31, 2018.

Rental expense, net of sub-lease income were $265 million and $258 million for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Lessor

The Company directly owns real estate properties within its investment portfolio. Such real estate is leased to third-parties, with the Company serving as the lessor. The terms of the leases vary depending on property type (e.g., commercial or residential). In most cases, the lessee has an option to renew the lease contract based on market rates but does not have an option to purchase the property. The terms of the leases may also include provisions for the use of common areas. Such non-lease components are not separately accounted for by the Company, as a result of applying the practical expedient discussed in Note 2. Lease income included in "Net investment income" was $182 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019.

12. POLICYHOLDERS' LIABILITIES

Future Policy Benefits

Future policy benefits at December 31 for the years indicated are as follows:

	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Life insurance	$191,654	$180,749
Individual and group annuities and supplementary contracts	75,940	72,624
Other contract liabilities	23,052	17,665
Subtotal future policy benefits excluding unpaid claims and claim settlement expenses	290,646	271,038
Unpaid claims and claim settlement expenses	2,881	2,808
Total future policy benefits	$293,527	$273,846

Life insurance liabilities include reserves for death and endowment policy benefits, terminal dividends and certain health benefits. Individual and group annuities and supplementary contracts liabilities include reserves for life contingent immediate annuities and life contingent group annuities. Other contract liabilities include unearned premiums and certain other reserves for group, annuities and individual life and health products.

Future policy benefits for individual participating traditional life insurance are based on the net level premium method, calculated using the guaranteed mortality and nonforfeiture interest rates which range from 2.5% to 7.5%. Participating insurance represented 2% of direct individual life insurance in force for both December 31, 2019 and 2018, and 11%, 12% and 14% of direct individual life insurance premiums for 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Future policy benefits for individual non-participating traditional life insurance policies, group and individual long-term care policies and individual health insurance policies are generally equal to the present value of future benefit payments and related expenses, less the present value of future net premiums. Assumptions as to mortality, morbidity and persistency are based on the Company's experience, industry data, and/or other factors, when the basis of the reserve is established. Interest rates used in the determination of the present values range from (0.1)% to 9.5%; less than 1% of the reserves are based on an interest rate in excess of 8%.

Future policy benefits for individual and group annuities and supplementary contracts with life contingencies are generally equal to the present value of expected future payments. Assumptions as to mortality are based on the Company's experience, industry data, and/or other factors, when the basis of the reserve is established. The interest rates used in the determination of the present values range from (0.2)% to 11.3%; less than 1% of the reserves are based on an interest rate in excess of 8%.

Future policy benefits for other contract liabilities are generally equal to the present value of expected future payments based on the Company's experience, except for example, certain group insurance coverages for which future policy benefits are equal to gross unearned premium reserves. The interest rates used in the determination of the present values range from 0.8% to 7.0%.

The Company's liability for future policy benefits is also inclusive of liabilities for guaranteed benefits related to certain long-duration life and annuity contracts. Liabilities for guaranteed benefits with embedded derivative features are primarily in "other contract liabilities" in the table above. The remaining liabilities for guaranteed benefits are primarily reflected with the underlying contract. See Note 13 for additional information regarding liabilities for guaranteed benefits related to certain long-duration life and annuity contracts.

Reserves for recognizing a premium deficiency included in "Future policy benefits" are established, if necessary, when the liability for future policy benefits plus the present value of expected future gross premiums are determined to be insufficient to provide for expected future policy benefits and expenses. Additionally, in certain instances the policyholder liability for a particular line of business may not be deficient in the aggregate to trigger loss recognition, but the pattern of earnings may be such that profits are expected to be recognized in earlier years followed by losses in later years. In these situations, accounting standards require that an additional PFL liability be recognized by an amount necessary to sufficiently offset the losses that would be recognized in later years. Premium deficiencies have been recognized in the past for the group single premium annuity business, which consists of limited-payment, long-duration traditional, non-participating annuities; structured settlements; single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies; long-term care; certain individual health policies; and certain interest-sensitive life products.

Unpaid claims and claim settlement expenses primarily reflect the Company's estimate of future disability claim payments and expenses as well as estimates of claims incurred but not yet reported as of the balance sheet date related to group disability products. Unpaid claim liabilities that are discounted use interest rates ranging from 2.6% to 6.4%.

Policyholders' Account Balances

Policyholders' account balances at December 31 for the years indicated are as follows:

	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Individual annuities	$ 44,391	$ 43,309
Group annuities	27,843	27,618
Guaranteed investment contracts and guaranteed interest accounts	13,759	13,558
Funding agreements	4,119	3,785
Interest-sensitive life contracts	40,364	39,228
Dividend accumulation and other deposit type funds	21,634	22,840
Total policyholders' account balances	$152,110	$150,338

Policyholders' account balances primarily represent an accumulation of account deposits plus credited interest less withdrawals, expense charges and mortality charges, if applicable. These policyholders' account balances also include provisions for benefits under non-life contingent payout annuities. Included in "Funding agreements" at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are $4,104 million and $3,755 million, respectively, related to the Company's Funding Agreement Notes Issuance Program ("FANIP"). Under this program, which has a maximum authorized amount of $15 billion of medium-term notes and $3 billion of commercial paper, Delaware statutory trusts issue short-term commercial paper and/or medium-term notes to investors that are secured by funding agreements issued to the trusts by PICA. The outstanding commercial paper and notes have fixed or floating interest rates that range from 0.0% to 3.5% and original maturities ranging from two months to five years. Included in the amounts at December 31, 2019 and 2018 is the medium-term note liability, which is carried at amortized cost, of $2,414 million and $2,764 million, respectively and short-term note liability of $1,697 million and $997 million, respectively.

Interest crediting rates range from 0% to 7.5% for interest-sensitive life contracts and from 0% to 13.3% for contracts other than interest-sensitive life. Less than 1% of policyholders' account balances have interest crediting rates in excess of 8%.

13. CERTAIN LONG-DURATION CONTRACTS WITH GUARANTEES

The Company issues variable annuity contracts through its separate accounts for which investment income and investment gains and losses accrue directly to, and investment risk is borne by, the contractholder. The Company also issues variable annuity contracts with general and separate account options where the Company contractually guarantees to the contractholder a return of no less than total deposits made to the contract adjusted for any partial withdrawals ("return of net deposits"). In certain of these variable annuity contracts, the Company also contractually guarantees to the contractholder a return of no less than (1) total deposits made to the contract adjusted for any partial withdrawals plus a minimum return ("minimum return"), and/or (2) the highest contract value on a specified date adjusted for any withdrawals ("contract value"). These guarantees include benefits that are payable in the event of death, annuitization or at specified dates during the accumulation period and withdrawal and income benefits payable during specified periods. The Company also issues annuity contracts and single premium whole life contracts with market value adjusted investment options ("MVAs"). Annuity contracts with MVAs provide for a return of principal plus a fixed rate of return if held-to-maturity, or, alternatively, a "market adjusted value" if surrendered prior to maturity or if funds are reallocated to other investment options. Single premium whole life contracts provide a market adjusted value upon surrender. The market value adjustment may result in a gain or loss to the Company, depending on crediting rates or an indexed rate at surrender, as applicable. The Company also issues fixed deferred and immediate annuity contracts, some without MVA, that have a guaranteed credited rate and annuity benefit.

In addition, the Company issues certain variable life, variable universal life and universal life contracts where the Company contractually guarantees to the contractholder a death benefit even when there is insufficient value to cover monthly mortality and expense charges, whereas otherwise the contract would typically lapse ("no-lapse guarantee"). Variable life and variable universal life contracts are offered with general and separate account options.

The assets supporting the variable portion of all variable annuities are carried at fair value and reported as "Separate account assets" with an equivalent amount reported as "Separate account liabilities." Amounts assessed against the contractholders for mortality, administration, and other services are included within revenue in "Policy charges and fee income" and changes in liabilities for minimum guarantees are generally included in "Policyholders' benefits" or "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

For those guarantees of benefits that are payable in the event of death, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the current guaranteed minimum death benefit in excess of the current account balance at the balance sheet date. The Company's primary risk exposures for these contracts relates to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including fixed income and equity market returns, contract lapses and contractholder mortality.

For guarantees of benefits that are payable at annuitization, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the present value of the minimum guaranteed annuity payments available to the contractholder determined in accordance with the terms of the contract in excess of the current account balance. The Company's primary risk exposures for these contracts relates to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including fixed income and equity market returns, timing of annuitization, contract lapses and contractholder mortality.

For guarantees of benefits that are payable at withdrawal, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the present value of the minimum guaranteed withdrawal payments available to the contractholder determined in accordance with the terms of the contract in excess of the current account balance. For guarantees of accumulation balances, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the guaranteed minimum accumulation balance minus the current account balance. The Company's primary risk exposures for these contracts relates to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including equity market returns, interest rates, market volatility and contractholder behavior.

The Company's contracts with guarantees may offer more than one type of guarantee in each contract; therefore, the amounts listed may not be mutually exclusive. The liabilities related to the net amount at risk are reflected within "Future policy benefits." As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had the following guarantees associated with these contracts, by product and guarantee type:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	In the Event of Death	At Annuitization / Accumulation(1)	In the Event of Death	At Annuitization / Accumulation(1)
	($ in millions)			
Annuity Contracts				
Return of net deposits				
Account value	$130,893	$ 16	$115,988	$ 21
Net amount at risk	$ 244	$ 0	$ 922	$ 0
Average attained age of contractholders	67 years	75 years	66 years	72 years
Minimum return or contract value				
Account value	$ 32,609	$ 147,511	$ 30,631	$ 131,261
Net amount at risk	$ 2,626	$ 4,578	$ 5,066	$ 8,235
Average attained age of contractholders	69 years	68 years	68 years	67 years
Average period remaining until earliest expected annuitization	N/A	2 months, 2 days	N/A	1 month, 6 days

(1) Includes income and withdrawal benefits.

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	In the Event of Death	
	($ in millions)	
Variable Life, Variable Universal Life and Universal Life Contracts		
Separate account value	$ 9,983	$ 8,752
General account value	$ 18,225	$ 16,903
Net amount at risk	$245,929	$246,644
Average attained age of contractholders	55 years	55 years

Account balances of variable annuity contracts with guarantees were invested in separate account investment options as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Equity funds	$ 93,010	$ 78,626
Bond funds	60,074	57,477
Balanced funds	1,592	1,370
Money market funds	3,530	3,122
Total	$158,206	$140,595

In addition to the amounts invested in separate account investment options above, $7,781 million at December 31, 2019, and $8,104 million at December 31, 2018, of account balances of variable annuity contracts with guarantees, inclusive of contracts with MVA features, were invested in general account investment options. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, there were no transfers of assets, other than cash, from the general account to any separate account, and accordingly no gains or losses recorded.

Liabilities for Guarantee Benefits

The table below summarizes the changes in general account liabilities for guarantees. The liabilities for GMDB and GMIB are included in "Future policy benefits" and the related changes in the liabilities are included in "Policyholders' benefits." GMAB, GMWB and GMIWB are accounted for as embedded derivatives and are recorded at fair value within "Future policy benefits." Changes in the fair value of these derivatives, including changes in the Company's own risk of non-performance, along with any fees attributed or payments made relating to the derivative, are recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." See Note 6 for additional information regarding the methodology used in determining the fair value of these embedded derivatives. The Company maintains a portfolio of derivative investments that serve as a partial hedge of the risks associated with these products, for which the changes in fair value are also recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." This portfolio of derivative investments does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP. Additionally, the Company externally reinsures the guaranteed benefit features associated with certain contracts. See Note 14 for further information regarding the external reinsurance arrangement.

	GMDB		GMIB	GMAB/GMWB/ GMIWB
	Variable Life, Variable Universal Life and Universal Life	Annuity	Annuity	Annuity
	(in millions)			
Balance at December 31, 2016	$4,143	$721	$474	$ 8,238
Incurred guarantee benefits(1)	685	37	(20)	479
Paid guarantee benefits	(15)	(74)	(15)	0
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	290	13	(30)	0
Other(2)	7	0	10	4
Balance at December 31, 2017	5,110	697	419	8,721
Incurred guarantee benefits(1)	791	125	(14)	206
Paid guarantee benefits	(77)	(88)	(5)	0
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	(406)	(20)	(20)	0
Other(2)	0	(1)	(2)	0
Balance at December 31, 2018	5,418	713	378	8,927
Incurred guarantee benefits(1)	1,492	82	(8)	3,905
Paid guarantee benefits	(111)	(69)	(4)	0
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	805	27	(15)	0
Other(2)	(2)	0	4	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$7,602	$753	$355	$12,831

(1) Incurred guarantee benefits include the portion of assessments established as additions to reserves as well as changes in estimates affecting the reserves. Also includes changes in the fair value of features considered to be derivatives.

(2) Other primarily represents foreign currency translation.

The GMDB, which includes the liability for no-lapse guarantees, and GMIB liability are established when associated assessments (which include all policy charges including charges for administration, mortality, expense, surrender, and other, regardless of how characterized) are recognized. This liability is established using current best estimate assumptions and is based on the ratio of the present value of total expected excess payments (e.g., payments in excess of account value) over the life of the contract divided by the present value of total expected assessments (i.e., benefit ratio). The liability equals the current benefit ratio multiplied by cumulative assessments recognized to date, plus interest, less cumulative excess payments to date. Similar to as described above for DAC, the reserves are subject to adjustments based on annual reviews of assumptions and quarterly adjustments for experience, including market performance. These adjustments reflect the impact on the benefit ratio of using actual historical experience from the issuance date to the balance sheet date plus updated estimates of future experience. The updated benefit ratio is then applied to all prior periods' assessments to derive an adjustment to the reserve recognized through a benefit or charge to current period earnings.

The GMAB features provide the contractholder with a guaranteed return of initial account value or an enhanced value if applicable. The most significant of the Company's GMAB features are the guaranteed return option features, which includes an automatic rebalancing element that reduces the Company's exposure to these guarantees. The GMAB liability is calculated as the present value of future expected payments in excess of the account balance less the present value of future expected rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature.

The GMWB features provide the contractholder with access to a guaranteed remaining balance if the account value is reduced to zero through a combination of market declines and withdrawals. The guaranteed remaining balance is generally equal to the protected value under the contract, which is initially established as the greater of the account value or cumulative deposits when withdrawals commence, less cumulative withdrawals. The contractholder also has the option, after a specified time period, to reset the guaranteed remaining balance to the then current account value, if greater. The contractholder accesses the guaranteed remaining balance through payments over time, subject to maximum annual limits. The GMWB liability is calculated as the present value of future expected payments to customers less the present value of future expected rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature.

The GMIWB features, taken collectively, provide a contractholder two optional methods to receive guaranteed minimum payments over time, a "withdrawal" option or an "income" option. The withdrawal option (which was available under only one of the GMIWBs and is no longer offered) guarantees that a contractholder can withdraw an amount each year until the cumulative withdrawals reach a total guaranteed balance. The income option (which varies among the Company's GMIWBs) in general guarantees the contractholder the ability to withdraw an amount each year for life (or for joint lives, in the case of any spousal version of the benefit) where such amount is equal to a percentage of a protected value under the benefit. The contractholder also has the potential to increase this annual amount, based on certain subsequent increases in account value that may occur. The GMIWB can be elected by the contractholder upon issuance of an appropriate deferred variable annuity contract or at any time following contract issue prior to annuitization. Certain GMIWB features include an automatic rebalancing element that reduces the Company's exposure to these guarantees. The GMIWB liability is calculated as the present value of future expected payments to customers less the present value of future expected rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature.

Sales Inducements

The Company defers sales inducements and amortizes them over the anticipated life of the policy using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC. DSI is included in "Other assets." The Company has offered various types of sales inducements including: (1) a bonus whereby the policyholder's initial account balance is increased by an amount equal to a specified percentage of the customer's initial deposit; (2) additional credits after a certain number of years a contract is held; and (3) enhanced interest crediting rates that are higher than the normal general account interest rate credited in certain product lines. Changes in DSI, reported as "Interest credited to policyholders' account balances," are as follows:

	Sales Inducements
	(in millions)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$1,127
Capitalization	2
Amortization—Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	157
Amortization—All other	(105)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	(13)
Balance at December 31, 2017	1,168
Capitalization	3
Amortization—Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	(6)
Amortization—All other	(166)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	25
Balance at December 31, 2018	1,024
Capitalization	1
Amortization—Impact of assumption and experience unlocking and true-ups	108
Amortization—All other	(163)
Change in unrealized investment gains and losses	(35)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 935

14. REINSURANCE

The Company participates in reinsurance with third parties primarily to provide additional capacity for future growth, limit the maximum net loss potential arising from large risks and acquire or dispose of businesses.

Effective April 1, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with Union Hamilton Reinsurance, Ltd. ("Union Hamilton") an external counterparty, to reinsure approximately 50% of the Prudential Premier® Retirement Variable Annuity with Highest Daily Lifetime Income ("HDI") v.3.0 business, a guaranteed benefit feature. This reinsurance agreement covered most new HDI v.3.0 variable annuity business issued between April 1, 2015 and December 31, 2016 on a quota share basis, with Union Hamilton's cumulative quota share amounting to $2.9 billion of new rider premiums as of December 31, 2016. Reinsurance on business subject to this agreement remains in force for the duration of the underlying annuity contracts. New sales subsequent to December 31, 2016 are not covered by this external reinsurance agreement. These guaranteed benefit features are accounted for as embedded derivatives.

In January 2013, the Company acquired the Hartford Life Business through reinsurance transactions with three subsidiaries of Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. ("Hartford Financial"). Under the related agreements, the Company provided reinsurance for approximately 700,000 life insurance policies with net retained face amount in force of approximately $141 billion. The Company acquired the general account business through a coinsurance arrangement and, for certain types of general account policies, a modified coinsurance arrangement. The Company acquired the separate account business through a modified coinsurance arrangement. In December 2017, Hartford Financial announced a definitive agreement to sell a group of operating subsidiaries, which includes two of the Company's counterparties to these reinsurance arrangements. The sale occurred in May 2018 and there was no impact to the terms, rights or obligations of the Company, or operation of these reinsurance arrangements, as a result of this change in control of such counterparties.

Since 2011, the Company has entered into several reinsurance agreements to assume pension liabilities in the United Kingdom. Under these arrangements, the Company assumes the longevity risk associated with the pension benefits of certain specified beneficiaries.

In 2006, the Company acquired the variable annuity business of The Allstate Corporation ("Allstate") through a reinsurance transaction. The reinsurance arrangements with Allstate include a coinsurance arrangement associated with the general account liabilities assumed and a modified coinsurance arrangement associated with the separate account liabilities assumed. The reinsurance payable, which represents the Company's obligation under the modified coinsurance arrangement, is netted with the reinsurance receivable in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

In 2004, the Company acquired the retirement business of CIGNA and subsequently entered into various reinsurance arrangements. The Company still has indemnity coinsurance and modified coinsurance without assumption arrangements in effect related to this acquisition.

For the domestic business, life and disability reinsurance is accomplished through various plans of reinsurance, primarily yearly renewable term, per person excess, excess of loss, and coinsurance. On policies sold since 2000, the Company has reinsured a significant portion of the individual life mortality risk. Placement of reinsurance is accomplished primarily on an automatic basis with some specific risks reinsured on a facultative basis. The Company is authorized and has historically retained up to $30 million per life, but reduced its operating retention limit to $20 million per life in 2013. Retention in excess of the operating limit is on an exception basis.

The international business primarily uses reinsurance to obtain experience with respect to certain new product offerings and to a lesser extent, to mitigate mortality risk for certain protection products and for capital management purposes.

Reinsurance amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for premiums, policy charges and fee income, and policyholders' benefits for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
		(in millions)	
Direct premiums	$33,260	$35,048	$31,797
Reinsurance assumed	3,022	2,574	2,105
Reinsurance ceded	(2,080)	(1,843)	(1,811)
Premiums	$34,202	$35,779	$32,091
Direct policy charges and fee income	$ 5,252	$ 5,245	$ 4,541
Reinsurance assumed	1,181	1,189	1,176
Reinsurance ceded	(455)	(432)	(414)
Policy charges and fee income	$ 5,978	$ 6,002	$ 5,303
Direct policyholders' benefits	$35,601	$38,079	$33,261
Reinsurance assumed	4,304	3,659	3,230
Reinsurance ceded	(3,085)	(2,334)	(2,697)
Policyholders' benefits	$36,820	$39,404	$33,794

Reinsurance recoverables at December 31, are as follows:

	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Individual and group annuities(1)	$ 688	$ 499
Life insurance(2)	5,535	4,335
Other reinsurance	403	162
Total reinsurance recoverables	$6,626	$4,996

(1) Primarily represents reinsurance recoverables established under the reinsurance arrangements associated with the acquisition of the retirement business of CIGNA. The Company has recorded reinsurance recoverables related to the acquisition of the retirement business of CIGNA of $553 million and

$481 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Also included is $95 million and $15 million of reinsurance recoverables at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, established under the reinsurance agreement with Union Hamilton related to the ceding of certain embedded derivative liabilities associated with the Company's guaranteed benefits.

(2) Includes $2,105 million and $2,035 million of reinsurance recoverables established at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, under the reinsurance arrangements associated with the acquisition of the Hartford Life Business. The Company has also recorded reinsurance payables related to the Hartford Life Business acquisition of $1,290 million and $1,259 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Excluding the reinsurance recoverable associated with the acquisition of the Hartford Life Business and the retirement business of CIGNA, four major reinsurance companies account for approximately 60% of the reinsurance recoverable at December 31, 2019. The Company periodically reviews the financial condition of its reinsurers, amounts recoverable therefrom, and unearned reinsurance premium, in order to reduce its exposure to loss from reinsurer insolvencies. If deemed necessary, the Company obtains collateral in the form of a trust, letter of credit, or funds withheld arrangement to ensure collectability; otherwise, an allowance for uncollectible reinsurance is recorded. Under the Company's longevity reinsurance transactions, the Company obtains collateral from its counterparties to mitigate counterparty default risk.

15. CLOSED BLOCK

On December 18, 2001, the date of demutualization, PICA established a closed block for certain in-force participating insurance policies and annuity products, along with corresponding assets used for the payment of benefits and policyholders' dividends on these products, (collectively the "Closed Block"), and ceased offering these participating products. The recorded assets and liabilities were allocated to the Closed Block at their historical carrying amounts. The Closed Block forms the principal component of the Closed Block division. See Note 22 for financial information on the Closed Block division. The insurance policies and annuity contracts comprising the Closed Block are managed in accordance with the Plan of Reorganization approved by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance ("NJDOBI") on December 18, 2001, and PICA is directly obligated for the insurance policies and annuity contracts in the Closed Block.

The policies included in the Closed Block are specified individual life insurance policies and individual annuity contracts that were in force on the date of demutualization and for which PICA is currently paying or expects to pay experience-based policy dividends. Assets have been allocated to the Closed Block in an amount that has been determined to produce cash flows which, together with revenues from policies included in the Closed Block, are expected to be sufficient to support obligations and liabilities relating to these policies, including provision for payment of benefits, certain expenses and taxes and to provide for continuation of the policyholder dividend scales in effect in 2000, assuming experience underlying such scales continues. To the extent that, over time, cash flows from the assets allocated to the Closed Block and claims and other experience related to the Closed Block are, in the aggregate, more or less favorable than what was assumed when the Closed Block was established, total dividends paid to Closed Block policyholders may be greater than or less than the total dividends that would have been paid to these policyholders if the policyholder dividend scales in effect in 2000 had been continued. Any cash flows in excess of amounts assumed will be available for distribution over time to Closed Block policyholders and will not be available to shareholders. If the Closed Block has insufficient funds to make guaranteed policy benefit payments, such payments will be made from PICA's assets outside of the Closed Block. The Closed Block will continue in effect as long as any policy in the Closed Block remains in force unless, with the consent of the New Jersey insurance regulator, it is terminated earlier.

The excess of Closed Block liabilities over Closed Block assets at the date of the demutualization (adjusted to eliminate the impact of related amounts in AOCI) represented the estimated maximum future earnings at that date from the Closed Block expected to result from operations attributed to the Closed Block after income taxes. In establishing the Closed Block, the Company developed an actuarial calculation of the timing of such maximum future earnings. If actual cumulative earnings of the Closed Block from inception through the end of any given period are greater than the expected cumulative earnings, only the expected earnings will be recognized in income. Any excess of actual cumulative earnings over expected cumulative earnings will represent undistributed accumulated earnings attributable to policyholders, which are recorded as a policyholder dividend obligation. The policyholder dividend obligation represents amounts to be paid to Closed Block policyholders as an additional policyholder dividend unless otherwise offset by future Closed Block performance that is less favorable than originally expected. If the actual cumulative earnings of the Closed Block from its inception through the end of any given period are less than the expected cumulative earnings of the Closed Block, the Company will recognize only the actual earnings in income.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized a policyholder dividend obligation of $2,816 million and $2,252 million, respectively, to Closed Block policyholders for the excess of actual cumulative earnings over the expected cumulative earnings. Additionally, accumulated net unrealized investment gains that have arisen subsequent to the establishment of the Closed Block have been reflected as a policyholder dividend obligation of $3,332 million and $899 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, to be paid to Closed Block policyholders unless offset by future experience, with a corresponding amount reported in AOCI.

On December 8, 2017, PICA's Board of Directors acted to decrease the dividends payable on Closed Block policies for 2018. On December 7, 2018, PICA's Board of Directors approved a continuation of the dividends payable on Closed Block policies for 2019. On December 6, 2019, PICA's Board of Directors acted to decrease the dividends payable on Closed Block policies for 2020. These actions resulted in a decrease of approximately $86 million for both years ending December 31, 2017 and 2018 and a decrease of approximately $79 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 in the liability for policyholders' dividends recognized.

Closed Block liabilities and assets designated to the Closed Block at December 31, as well as maximum future earnings to be recognized from these liabilities and assets, are as follows:

	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Closed Block liabilities		
Future policy benefits	$47,613	$48,282
Policyholders' dividends payable	717	812
Policyholders' dividend obligation	6,149	3,150
Policyholders' account balances	4,973	5,061
Other Closed Block liabilities	4,049	3,955
Total Closed Block liabilities	63,501	61,260
Closed Block assets		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value	41,146	38,538
Fixed maturities, trading, at fair value	256	195
Equity securities, at fair value	2,245	1,784
Commercial mortgage and other loans	8,629	8,782
Policy loans	4,264	4,410
Other invested assets	3,333	3,316
Short-term investments	227	477
Total investments	60,100	57,502
Cash and cash equivalents	191	467
Accrued investment income	456	466
Other Closed Block assets	93	105
Total Closed Block assets	60,840	58,540
Excess of reported Closed Block liabilities over Closed Block assets	2,661	2,720
Portion of above representing accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	3,280	857
Allocated to policyholder dividend obligation	(3,332)	(899)
Future earnings to be recognized from Closed Block assets and Closed Block liabilities	$ 2,609	$ 2,678

Information regarding the policyholder dividend obligation is as follows:

	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Balance, January 1	$3,150	$ 5,446
Cumulative effect adjustment from the adoption of ASU 2016-01(1)	0	157
Impact from earnings allocable to policyholder dividend obligation	564	(508)
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) allocated to policyholder dividend obligation	2,435	(1,945)
Balance, December 31	$6,149	$ 3,150

(1) See Note 2 for details.

Closed Block revenues and benefits and expenses for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Revenues			
Premiums	$2,207	$2,301	$2,524
Net investment income	2,332	2,298	2,669
Realized investment gains (losses), net	521	130	534
Other income (loss)	589	(39)	113
Total Closed Block revenues	5,649	4,690	5,840
Benefits and Expenses			
Policyholders' benefits	2,906	2,972	3,220
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	130	132	133
Dividends to policyholders	2,187	1,236	2,007
General and administrative expenses	351	364	382
Total Closed Block benefits and expenses	5,574	4,704	5,742
Closed Block revenues, net of Closed Block benefits and expenses, before income taxes	75	(14)	98
Income tax expense (benefit)	10	(78)	43
Closed Block revenues, net of Closed Block benefits and expenses and income taxes	$ 65	$ 64	$ 55

16. INCOME TAXES

The following schedule discloses significant components of income tax expense (benefit) for each year presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Current tax expense (benefit):			
U.S.	$ 86	$ (346)	$ (47)
State and local	2	7	11
Foreign	879	681	594
Total current tax expense (benefit)	967	342	558
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
U.S.(1)	57	80	(2,552)
State and local	(1)	1	0
Foreign(1)	(76)	399	556
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	(20)	480	(1,996)
Total income tax expense (benefit) on income (loss) before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	947	822	(1,438)
Income tax expense (benefit) on equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	43	31	33
Income tax expense (benefit) on discontinued operations	0	0	0
Income tax expense (benefit) reported in equity related to:			
Other comprehensive income (loss)	3,811	(1,812)	784
Stock-based compensation programs	0	0	(2)
Total income taxes	$4,801	$ (959)	$ (623)

(1) Amounts for 2018 U.S. and foreign deferred tax expense have been revised to correct previously reported amounts.

Reconciliation of Expected Tax at Statutory Rates to Reported Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

The differences between income taxes expected at the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate of 21% applicable for 2019 and 2018 and 35% applicable for 2017, and the reported income tax expense (benefit) are summarized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Expected federal income tax expense (benefit)	$1,068	$1,015	$ 2,270
Non-taxable investment income	(270)	(246)	(369)
Foreign taxes at other than U.S. rate	225	349	(249)
Low-income housing and other tax credits	(118)	(112)	(126)
Changes in tax law	0	(321)	(2,858)
Other	42	137	(106)
Reported income tax expense (benefit)	$ 947	$ 822	$(1,438)
Effective tax rate	18.6%	17.0%	(22.2)%

The effective tax rate is the ratio of "Total income tax expense (benefit)" divided by "Income before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures." The Company's effective tax rate for fiscal years 2019, 2018 and 2017 was 18.6%, 17.0% and (22.2)%, respectively. The following is a description of items that had the most significant impact on the difference between the Company's statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% applicable for 2019 and 2018 and 35% applicable for 2017, and the Company's effective tax rate during the periods presented:

Changes in Tax Law. The following is a list of notable changes in tax law that impacted the Company's effective tax rate for the periods presented:

Tax Act of 2017 - On December 22, 2017, the Tax Act of 2017 was enacted into U.S. law. As a result, the Company recognized a $2,880 million tax benefit in "Total income tax expense (benefit)" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2017. In accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 118, in 2017 the Company recorded the effects of the Tax Act of 2017 using reasonable estimates due to the need for further analysis of the provisions within the Tax Act of 2017 and collection, preparation and analysis of relevant data necessary to complete the accounting. During 2018, the Company completed the collection, preparation and analysis of data relevant to the Tax Act of 2017, and interpreted any additional guidance issued by the IRS, U.S. Department of the Treasury, or other standard-setting organizations, and recognized a $153 million reduction in income tax expense primarily related to refinements of our provisional estimates of earnings of affiliated foreign companies subject to the one-time toll charge.

The financial statement impact related to the adoption of Tax Act of 2017 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017 and twelve months ended December 31, 2018 was as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2017	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2018	Total
	(in millions)		
Deferred tax revaluation from tax law change	$(1,592)	$ 7	$(1,585)
Adoption of modified territorial system	(1,785)	(24)	(1,809)
Deemed repatriation	497	(136)	361
Total provision for income tax expense (benefit)	$(2,880)	$(153)	$(3,033)

2018 Industry Issue Resolution (IIR). In August 2018, the IRS released a Directive to provide guidance on the tax reserving for guaranteed benefits within variable annuity contracts and principle-based reserves on certain life insurance contracts. Adopting the methodology specified in the Directive resulted in an accelerated deduction for the Company's 2017 tax return, that would have otherwise been deductible in future years. Prior to the adoption of this Directive, the Company accounted for these future deductions as deferred tax assets measured using the current 21% corporate income tax rate. Upon adoption of the Directive, the tax benefits were revalued using the 35% tax rate applicable for the 2017 tax year and resulted in a reduction in income tax expense of $198 million.

South Korea Tax Reform Bill. On December 19, 2017, South Korea enacted a 2018 tax reform bill that adds a new 25% corporate income tax bracket for taxable income in excess of ₩300 billion for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Taxable income in excess of ₩20 billion but less than ₩300 billion continues to be subject to a 22% corporate income tax. In addition, corporations continue to be subject to a local income surtax of 10% of the computed corporate income tax before the application of tax credits and exemptions (i.e., 2.5% for the tax base in excess of ₩300 billion, 2.2% for the tax base between ₩20 billion and ₩300 billion). After taking into account this 10% local income tax surcharge on corporate tax, the 2018 tax reform bill increased the top corporate income tax rate in South Korea from 24.2% to 27.5%. As a result, the Company recognized a $26 million tax expense in 2017 related to remeasuring Korea's deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Non-Taxable Investment Income. The U.S. Dividends Received Deduction ("DRD") reduces the amount of dividend income subject to U.S. tax and accounts for most of the non-taxable investment income shown in the table above. More specifically, the U.S. DRD constitutes $122 million of the total $270 million of 2019 non-taxable investment income, $127 million of the total $246 million of 2018 non-taxable investment income, and $280 million of the total $369 million of 2017 non-taxable investment income. The DRD for the current period was estimated using information from 2018, current year investment results, and current year's equity market performance. The actual current year DRD can vary based on factors such as, but not limited to, changes in the amount of dividends received that are eligible for the DRD, changes in the amount of distributions received from fund investments, changes in the account balances of variable life and annuity contracts, and the Company's taxable income before the DRD.

Foreign Taxes at Other Than U.S. Rates. The statutory income tax rate in the Company's two largest non-U.S. tax jurisdictions is approximately 28% in Japan and 24.2% in Korea as compared to the U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% applicable for 2019 and 2018 and 35% applicable for 2017.

The 952 Election. The Company made a tax election, effective for the 2017 and later tax years, to subject earnings from its insurance operations in Brazil to tax in the U.S. in the tax year earned, net of related foreign tax credits. This election has the effect of reducing the rate at which the Company will incur taxes on these earnings from the approximately 45% tax rate in Brazil to the 21% tax rate in the U.S., which in turn will reduce the amount of associated income tax expense in 2018 and thereafter. In conjunction with this election, the Company remeasured its related deferred tax assets from the previous 45% rate in Brazil to the new rate of 21% in the U.S., which resulted in additional income tax expense at the time of election. The net effect of the lower tax rate and the remeasurement of the deferred tax assets was a net increase in income tax expense of $34 million in 2018 and a net decrease in income tax expense of $3 million in 2019. In October 2019, the IRS issued a legal memorandum, applicable to all taxpayers, in which the IRS argues that the election became inoperable in 1998. The Company disagrees with the IRS's position and intends to defend its position. If the Company is ultimately not successful, it will not be able to claim a U.S. tax credit for the Brazil taxes in excess of the U.S. tax rate, and thus will have a higher tax expense over time.

Low-Income Housing and Other Tax Credits. These amounts include incentives within the U.S. tax code for the development of affordable housing aiming at low-income Americans. The Company routinely makes such investments that generate a tax credit which reduces the Company's effective tax rate.

Other. This line item represents insignificant reconciling items that are individually less than 5% of the computed expected federal income tax expense (benefit) and have therefore been aggregated for purposes of this reconciliation in accordance with relevant disclosure guidance.

Schedule of Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Insurance reserves	$ 730	$ 0
Policyholders' dividends	1,365	733
Net operating and capital loss carryforwards	189	155
Refundable AMT credits	0	205
Employee benefits	973	693
Investments	0	1,002
Other	113	39
Deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	3,370	2,827
Valuation allowance	(136)	(117)
Deferred tax assets after valuation allowance	3,234	2,710
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Insurance reserves	0	719
Net unrealized investment gains	11,109	5,961
Deferred policy acquisition costs	3,799	3,888
Investments	138	0
Value of business acquired	262	461
Deferred tax liabilities	15,308	11,029
Net deferred tax liability	$(12,074)	$ (8,319)

The application of U.S. GAAP requires the Company to evaluate the recoverability of deferred tax assets and establish a valuation allowance if necessary to reduce the deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not expected to be realized. Considerable judgment is required in determining whether a valuation allowance is necessary, and if so, the amount of such valuation allowance. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, the Company considers many factors, including: (1) the nature of the deferred tax assets and liabilities; (2) whether they are ordinary or capital; (3) in which tax jurisdictions they were generated and the timing of their reversal; (4) taxable income in prior carryback years as well as projected taxable earnings exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards; (5) the length of time that carryovers can be utilized in the various taxing jurisdictions; (6) any unique tax rules that would impact the utilization of the deferred tax assets; and (7) any tax planning strategies that the Company would employ to avoid a tax benefit from expiring unused. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, will be realized.

A valuation allowance has been recorded against deferred tax assets related to federal, state and local taxes and foreign operations. Adjustments to the valuation allowance are made to reflect changes in management's assessment of the amount of the deferred tax asset that is realizable and the amount of deferred tax asset actually realized during the year. The valuation allowance includes amounts recorded in connection with deferred tax assets as follows:

	Federal	State	Foreign Operations	Total
			(in millions)	
Balance at January 1, 2017	$0	$ 138	$ 25	$ 163
Charged to costs and expenses	0	63	3	66
Other adjustments	0	(5)	(10)	(15)
Balance at December 31, 2017	0	196	18	214
Charged to costs and expenses	0	24	(6)	18
Other adjustments	0	(114)	(1)	(115)
Balance at December 31, 2018	0	106	11	117
Charged to costs and expenses	3	34	(5)	32
Other adjustments	0	(13)	0	(13)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$3	$ 127	$ 6	$ 136

The following table sets forth the amount and expiration dates of federal, state and foreign operating losses, capital loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards for tax purposes, as of the periods indicated:

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Federal net operating and capital loss carryforwards(1)	$ 33	$ 0
State net operating and capital loss carryforwards(2)	$2,005	$2,152
Foreign net operating and capital loss carryforwards(3)	$ 203	$ 99
Federal foreign tax credit carryforwards(4)	$ 4	$ 0

(1) Expires in 2024.
(2) Expires between 2020 and 2039.
(3) $124 million expires between 2021 and 2035 and $79 million has an unlimited carryforward. Prior year balance has been updated to conform with current period presentation.
(4) Expires in 2029.

Consistent with the Tax Act of 2017, the Company provides applicable U.S. income tax for all unremitted earnings of the Company's foreign affiliates. For certain foreign affiliates organized in withholding tax jurisdictions, the Company considers the unremitted foreign earnings of those affiliates to be indefinitely reinvested, and therefore does not provide for the withholding tax when calculating its current and deferred tax obligations. For certain other foreign affiliates organized in withholding tax jurisdictions, the Company does not consider unremitted earnings indefinitely reinvested, and therefore provides for foreign withholding tax when calculating its current and deferred tax obligations. The following table summarizes the Company's indefinite reinvestment assertions for jurisdictions in which the Company operates that impose a withholding tax on dividends or may be subject to other foreign country tax upon a remittance:

Unremitted earnings are indefinitely reinvested	Unremitted earnings are not indefinitely reinvested
Insurance operations in Chile, China, and Taiwan and non-insurance operations in Korea and certain operations in Luxembourg	Insurance operations in Argentina, Indonesia, and Ghana, and non-insurance operations in China, Italy and Taiwan, as well as partially for the insurance operation in Korea

During the fourth quarter of 2017, in light of and for the period after the Tax Act of 2017, the Company determined that all unremitted earnings of the Company's foreign operations are not considered indefinitely reinvested for purposes of determining U.S. tax liability, as well as determining whether the unremitted earnings of the Company's foreign operations are considered indefinitely reinvested for purposes of determining its foreign withholding tax liability, as described above. Prior to the enactment of the Tax Act of 2017, for the Japanese insurance operations, the Company provided for U.S. income taxes on pre-2014 U.S. GAAP earnings, post-2013 realized and unrealized capital gains, and an additional amount from Gibraltar Life and Prudential Gibraltar Financial Life Insurance Co. Ltd. ("PGFL"), not to exceed the deferred tax asset recorded in the Statement of Financial Position as of the acquisition date for PGFL and the Star and Edison Businesses. The Company had no change to its U.S. tax in "Income (loss) before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" during 2017. During the first and second quarters of 2018, respectively, the Company determined that the earnings of its Polish and Italian insurance operation would be repatriated to the U.S. Accordingly, earnings of the Polish and Italian insurance operations were not considered indefinitely reinvested, and the Company recognized an income tax expense of $10 million during 2018. During the first and fourth quarters of 2018, the Company determined that a portion of the earnings of its Korean insurance operation would be repatriated to the U.S. Accordingly, a portion of the earnings of the Korean insurance operation were not considered indefinitely reinvested, and the Company recognized an income tax expense of $14 million in "Income (loss) before equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" during 2018. The Company made no changes with respect to its repatriation assumptions in 2019.

The following table sets forth the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries, where the Company assumes indefinite reinvestment of such earnings and for which, in 2019, 2018, and 2017, U.S. deferred taxes have not been provided, and for which, in 2017 and 2018, foreign deferred withholding taxes have not been provided. The net tax liability that may arise if the 2019 earnings were remitted can range from $0 to $235 million which includes any foreign exchange impacts.

	At December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries (assuming indefinite reinvestment for U.S. tax purposes)(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries (assuming indefinite reinvestment only for Withholding or other non-U.S. Taxes)	$2,764	$2,475	$2,603

(1) Consistent with the Tax Act of 2017, the Company provides U.S. income tax for all unremitted earnings of the Company's foreign affiliates as of December 31, 2017.

The Company's "Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" includes income from domestic operations of $1,985 million, $1,447 million and $2,541 million, and income (loss) from foreign operations of $3,101 million, $3,387 million and $3,945 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Tax Audit and Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Company's liability for income taxes includes the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and interest that relate to tax years still subject to review by the IRS or other taxing authorities. The completion of review or the expiration of the Federal statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to the liability for income taxes.

The following table reconciles the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of the periods indicated.

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Balance at January 1,	$20	$ 45	$26
Increases in unrecognized tax benefits—prior years	0	20	11
(Decreases) in unrecognized tax benefits—prior years	(2)	0	(5)
Increases in unrecognized tax benefits—current year	0	0	14
(Decreases) in unrecognized tax benefits—current year	0	0	0
Settlements with taxing authorities	0	(45)	(1)
Balance at December 31,	$18	$ 20	$45
Unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably impact the effective rate	$ 0	$ 0	$45

The Company does not anticipate any significant changes within the next twelve months to its total unrecognized tax benefits related to tax years for which the statute of limitations has not expired.

The Company classifies all interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties as income tax expense (benefit). The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for tax-related interest and penalties for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Interest and penalties recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations	$1	$1	$(3)

	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Interest and penalties recognized in liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	$2	$1

Listed below are the tax years that remain subject to examination, by major tax jurisdiction, as of December 31, 2019:

Major Tax Jurisdiction	Open Tax Years
United States	2015-2019
Japan	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2015-2019
Korea	2014-2019

The Company participates in the IRS's Compliance Assurance Program. Under this program, the IRS assigns an examination team to review completed transactions as they occur in order to reach agreement with the Company on how they should be reported in the relevant tax returns. If disagreements arise, accelerated resolutions programs are available to resolve the disagreements in a timely manner.

Some of the Company's affiliates in Japan file a consolidated tax return, while others file separate tax returns. The Company's affiliates in Japan are subject to audits by the local taxing authority. The general statute of limitations is five years from when the return is filed. The Japanese National Tax Service conducted tax audits of some non-insurance companies during the reporting period, which had no material impact on the Company's 2017, 2018 or 2019 results.

The Company's affiliates in South Korea file separate tax returns and are subject to audits by the local taxing authority. The general statute of limitations is five years from when the return is filed. In December 2019, the Korean tax authority informed Prudential of Korea that during 2020 they intend to conduct a tax audit of its 2015, 2016, and 2017 tax years.

17. SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term Debt

The table below presents the Company's short-term debt at December 31, for the years indicated as follows:

	2019	2018
	($ in millions)	
Commercial paper:		
Prudential Financial	$ 25	$ 15
Prudential Funding, LLC	524	727
Subtotal commercial paper	549	742
Mortgage Debt(1)	0	53
Current portion of long-term debt:		
Senior Notes	1,179	1,100
Mortgage Debt	192	57
Surplus Notes	0	499
Subtotal Current portion of long-term debt	1,371	1,656
Other(2)	13	0
Total short-term debt(3)	$1,933	$2,451
Supplemental short-term debt information:		
Portion of commercial paper borrowings due overnight	$ 224	$ 301
Daily average commercial paper outstanding for the quarter ended	$1,702	$1,554
Weighted average maturity of outstanding commercial paper, in days	6	12
Weighted average interest rate on outstanding commercial paper(4)	1.61%	2.41%

(1) Includes $53 million of mortgage debt denominated in foreign currency at December 31, 2018.
(2) Includes $13 million drawn on a revolving line of credit held by a subsidiary at December 31, 2019.
(3) Includes Prudential Financial debt of $1,204 million and $1,115 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
(4) Prior period interest rate has been updated to conform to current period presentation.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company was in compliance with all covenants related to the above debt.

Commercial Paper

Prudential Financial has a commercial paper program with an authorized capacity of $3.0 billion. Prudential Financial's commercial paper borrowings have generally been used to fund the working capital needs of Prudential Financial's subsidiaries and provide short-term liquidity at Prudential Financial.

Prudential Funding, LLC ("Prudential Funding"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of PICA, has a commercial paper program, with an authorized capacity of $7.0 billion. Prudential Funding commercial paper borrowings generally have served as an additional source of financing to meet the working capital needs of PICA and its subsidiaries. Prudential Funding also lends to other subsidiaries of Prudential Financial up to limits agreed with the NJDOBI. Prudential Funding maintains a support agreement with PICA whereby PICA has agreed to maintain Prudential Funding's tangible net worth at a positive level. Additionally, Prudential Financial has issued a subordinated guarantee covering Prudential Funding's $7.0 billion commercial paper program.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York

PICA is a member of the FHLBNY. Membership allows PICA access to the FHLBNY's financial services, including the ability to obtain collateralized loans and to issue collateralized funding agreements. Under applicable law, the funding agreements issued to the FHLBNY have priority claim status above debt holders of PICA. FHLBNY borrowings and funding agreements are collateralized by qualifying mortgage-related assets or U.S. Treasury securities, the fair value of which must be maintained at certain specified levels relative to outstanding borrowings. FHLBNY membership requires PICA to own member stock and borrowings require the purchase of activity-based stock in an amount equal to 4.5% of outstanding borrowings. Under FHLBNY guidelines, if any of PICA's financial strength ratings decline below A-/A3/A- Negative by S&P/Moody's/Fitch, respectively, and the FHLBNY does not receive written assurances from the NJDOBI regarding PICA's solvency, new borrowings from the FHLBNY would be limited to a term of 90 days or less. Currently there are no restrictions on the term of borrowings from the FHLBNY. All FHLBNY stock purchased by PICA is classified as restricted general account investments within "Other invested assets," and the carrying value of these investments was $30.2 million and $29.9 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NJDOBI permits PICA to pledge collateral to the FHLBNY in an amount of up to 5% of its prior year-end statutory net admitted assets, excluding separate account assets. Based on PICA's statutory net admitted assets as of December 31, 2018, the 5% limitation equates to a maximum amount of eligible assets of $6.7 billion and an estimated maximum borrowing capacity (after taking into account required collateralization levels) of approximately $5.9 billion. Nevertheless, FHLBNY borrowings are subject to the FHLBNY's discretion and to the availability of qualifying assets at PICA.

PICA had no advances outstanding under the FHLBNY facility as of December 31, 2019. In February 2020, PICA issued a $1 billion funding agreement with a seven-year term under this facility.

Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston

Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company ("PRIAC") is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston ("FHLBB"). Membership allows PRIAC access to collateralized advances which will be classified in "Short-term debt" or "Long-term debt," depending on the maturity date of the obligation. PRIAC's membership in FHLBB requires the ownership of member stock and borrowings from FHLBB require the purchase of activity-based stock in an amount between 3.0% and 4.5% of outstanding borrowings, depending on the maturity date of the obligation. All FHLBB stock purchased by PRIAC is classified as restricted general account investments within "Other invested assets," and the carrying value of these investments was $6 million and $10 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2019, PRIAC had no advances outstanding under the FHLBB facility.

Under Connecticut state insurance law, without the prior consent of the Connecticut Insurance Department, the amount of assets insurers may pledge to secure debt obligations is limited to the lesser of 5% of prior-year statutory admitted assets or 25% of prior-year statutory surplus, resulting in a maximum borrowing capacity for PRIAC under the FHLBB facility of approximately $271 million as of December 31, 2019.

Surplus Notes

In August 2019, as a result of the note holders' exercise of the exchange option on $500 million of surplus notes, the Company issued approximately 6.2 million shares of Common Stock at an exchange rate equal to 12.3877 shares of Common Stock per each $1,000 principal amount of surplus notes. The Company's obligations under the surplus notes are now satisfied.

Credit Facilities

As of December 31, 2019, the Company maintained syndicated, unsecured committed credit facilities as described below.

Borrower	Original Term	Expiration Date	Capacity	Amount Outstanding
			(in millions)	
Prudential Financial and Prudential Funding	5 years	Jul 2022	$ 4,000	$0
Prudential Holdings of Japan, Inc.	5 years	Sep 2024	¥100,000	¥0

The $4.0 billion five-year credit facility contains customary representations and warranties, covenants and events of default and borrowings are not contingent on the borrowers' credit ratings nor subject to material adverse change clauses. Borrowings under this facility are conditioned on the continued satisfaction of customary conditions, including Prudential Financial's maintenance of consolidated net worth of at least $20.958 billion, which is calculated as U.S. GAAP equity, excluding AOCI, equity of noncontrolling interests and equity attributable to the Closed Block. The Company expects that it may borrow under the facility from time to time to fund its working capital needs. In addition, amounts under this credit facility may be drawn in the form of standby letters of credit that can be used to meet the Company's operating needs.

The ¥100 billion five-year facility was entered into by Prudential Holdings of Japan, Inc. ("PHJ") in September 2019. This facility also contains customary representations and warranties, covenants, and events of default and borrowings are not contingent on the borrower's credit ratings nor subject to material adverse change clauses.

Borrowings under each of these credit facilities may be used for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2019, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under each of these credit facilities.

In addition to the above credit facilities, the Company had access to $370 million of certain other lines of credit at December 31, 2019, of which $160 million was for the sole use of certain real estate separate accounts. The separate account facilities include loan-to-value ratio requirements and other financial covenants, and recourse on obligations under these facilities is limited to the assets of the applicable separate account. At December 31, 2019, $19 million of these credit facilities were used. The Company also has access to uncommitted lines of credit from financial institutions.

Put Option Agreement for Senior Debt Issuance

In November 2013, Prudential Financial entered into a ten-year put option agreement with a Delaware trust upon the completion of the sale of $1.5 billion of trust securities by that Delaware trust in a Rule 144A private placement. The trust invested the proceeds from the sale of the trust securities in a portfolio of principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities. The put option agreement provides Prudential Financial the right to sell to the trust at any time up to $1.5 billion of 4.419% senior notes due November 2023 and receive in exchange a corresponding amount of the principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities held by the trust. In return, the Company agreed to pay a semi-annual put premium to the trust at a rate of 1.777% per annum applied to the unexercised portion of the put option. The put option agreement with the trust provides Prudential Financial with a source of liquid assets.

The put option described above will be exercised automatically in full upon the Company's failure to make certain payments to the trust, such as paying the put option premium or reimbursing the trust for its expenses, if the Company's failure to pay is not cured within 30 days, and upon an event involving its bankruptcy. The Company is also required to exercise the put option if its consolidated stockholders' equity, calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP but excluding AOCI, falls below $7.0 billion, subject to adjustment in certain cases. The Company has a one-time right to unwind a prior voluntary exercise of the put option by repurchasing all of the senior notes then held by the trust in exchange for principal and interest strips of U.S. Treasury securities. Finally, any of the 4.419% senior notes that Prudential Financial issues may be redeemed prior to their maturity at par or, if greater, a make-whole price, following a voluntary exercise in full of the put option.

Long-term Debt

The table below presents the Company's long-term debt at December 31, for the years indicated as follows:

	Maturity Dates	Rate(1)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
			($ in millions)	
Fixed-rate notes:				
Surplus notes	2025	8.30%	$ 342	$ 341
Surplus notes subject to set-off arrangements	2021-2038	3.52%-5.26%	7,484	6,895
Senior notes	2021-2051	1.35%-11.31%	10,084	8,774
Mortgage debt(2)	2021-2027	2.95%-3.85%	104	237
Floating-rate notes:				
Line of Credit	2022	3.10%-3.75%	300	0
Surplus notes subject to set-off arrangements	2024-2037	3.48%-4.20%	2,265	2,200
Senior notes		—	0	29
Mortgage debt(3)	2021-2024	2.36%-4.67%	241	429
Junior subordinated notes(4)	2042-2058	1.55%-5.88%	7,575	7,568
Subtotal			28,395	26,473
Less: assets under set-off arrangements(5)			9,749	9,095
Total long-term debt(6)			$18,646	$17,378

(1) Ranges of interest rates are for the year ended December 31, 2019.
(2) Includes $43 million and $101 million of debt denominated in foreign currency at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
(3) Includes $53 million and $206 million of debt denominated in foreign currency at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
(4) Includes Prudential Financial debt of $7,518 million and subsidiary debt of $57 million denominated in foreign currency at December 31, 2019.
(5) Assets under set-off arrangements represent a reduction in the amount of surplus notes included in long-term debt, resulting from an arrangement where valid rights of set-off exist and it is the intent of both parties to settle on a net basis under legally enforceable arrangements. These assets include available-for-sale securities that are reported at fair value.
(6) Includes Prudential Financial debt of $17,430 million and $16,141 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants related to the borrowings in the table above.

The following table presents the contractual maturities of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31, 2019:

	Calendar Year					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 and thereafter	Total
	(in millions)					
Long-term debt	$491	$436	$245	$725	$16,750	$18,646

Surplus Notes

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had $342 million of fixed-rate surplus notes outstanding. These notes are subordinated to other PICA borrowings and policyholder obligations, and the payment of interest and principal may only be made with the prior approval of the NJDOBI. The NJDOBI could prohibit the payment of the interest and principal on the surplus notes if certain statutory capital requirements are not met. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company met these statutory capital requirements.

From 2011 through 2013, a captive reinsurance subsidiary entered into agreements providing for the issuance and sale of up to $2 billion of ten-year fixed-rate surplus notes. The aggregate amount available to be issued under these agreements was reduced to $1.75 billion in 2018. The agreements were restructured in 2019 to provide for financing in the same amount through 2036. Under the agreements, the captive receives in exchange for the surplus notes one or more credit-linked notes issued by a special-purpose subsidiary of the Company in an aggregate principal amount equal to the surplus notes issued. The captive holds the credit-linked notes as assets supporting the non-economic portion of the statutory reserve required to be held by the Company's domestic insurance subsidiaries under Regulation XXX in connection with the reinsurance of term life insurance policies through the captive. The non-economic portion of the statutory reserve equals the difference between the statutory reserve required under Regulation XXX and the amount the Company considers necessary to maintain solvency for moderately adverse experience. The principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes is redeemable by the captive in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event affecting the captive. Under the agreements, external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payment under the credit-linked notes in return for a fee. Prudential Financial has agreed to reimburse one of the external counterparties for any payment under the credit-linked notes funded by it in an amount of up to $0.5 billion. As of December 31, 2019, an aggregate of $1.75 billion of surplus notes were outstanding under these agreements and no such payments under the credit-linked notes have been required.

In December 2013, a captive reinsurance subsidiary entered into a twenty-year financing facility with external counterparties providing for the issuance and sale of a surplus note for the financing of non-economic reserves required under Guideline AXXX. The current financing capacity available under the facility is $3.5 billion, but can be increased to a maximum potential size of $4.5 billion. The captive receives in exchange for the surplus note one or more credit-linked notes issued by a special-purpose affiliate in an aggregate principal amount equal to the surplus note. The principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes is redeemable by the captive in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event, and the external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payment. Prudential Financial has agreed to reimburse the captive for investment losses in excess of specified amounts; however, Prudential Financial has no other reimbursement obligations to the external counterparties under this facility. As of December 31, 2019, an aggregate of $3.25 billion of surplus notes were outstanding under the facility and no credit-linked note payments have been required.

In December 2014, a captive reinsurance subsidiary entered into a financing facility with external counterparties, pursuant to which the captive agreed to issue and sell a surplus note with a ten-year term in an aggregate principal amount of up to $1.75 billion in return for an equal principal amount of credit-linked notes issued by a special-purpose affiliate. In December 2017, the Company increased the maximum potential size of the facility to $2.4 billion, of which $650 million has a twenty-year term. The captive holds the credit-linked notes as assets supporting non-economic reserves required to be held by the Company's domestic insurance subsidiaries under Regulation XXX. The principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes is redeemable by the captive in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event affecting the captive. Under the agreements, external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payment under the credit-linked notes in return for a fee. Prudential Financial has no reimbursement obligations to the external counterparties under this facility. As of December 31, 2019, an aggregate of $2.27 billion of surplus notes were outstanding under the facility and no credit-linked note payments have been required.

Another captive reinsurance subsidiary maintains a financing facility with external counterparties, pursuant to which the captive has outstanding $2.36 billion in principal amount of surplus notes and received in return an equal principal amount of credit-linked notes issued by a special-purpose affiliate. The remaining term of the financing is approximately fifteen years. The captive holds the credit-linked notes as assets supporting non-economic reserves required to be held by the Company's domestic insurance subsidiaries under Regulation XXX. The captive can redeem the credit-linked notes in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a liquidity stress event affecting the captive. Current capacity of this financing facility is $2.45 billion. Prudential Financial has agreed to make capital contributions to the captive and to the special-purpose affiliate to reimburse them for investment losses in excess of specified amounts. Prudential Financial has also agreed to reimburse one of the external counterparties for any payments under the credit-linked notes funded by it in an amount of up to $1.0 billion.

In March 2017, a captive reinsurance subsidiary entered into a twenty-year financing facility with external counterparties providing for the issuance and sale of a surplus note for the financing of non-economic reserves required under Guideline AXXX. The initial financing capacity available under the facility was $1.0 billion. In June 2018, the Company amended this captive financing facility by increasing the maximum potential size of the facility to $2.0 billion. The captive receives in exchange for the surplus note one or more credit-linked notes issued by a special-purpose affiliate in an aggregate principal amount equal to the surplus note. The principal amount of the outstanding credit-linked notes is redeemable by the captive in cash upon the occurrence of, and in an amount necessary to remedy, a specified liquidity stress event, and the external counterparties have agreed to fund any such payment. Prudential Financial has no reimbursement obligations to the external counterparties under this facility. As of December 31, 2019, an aggregate of $1.47 billion of surplus notes were outstanding under the facility and no credit-linked note payments have been required.

In March 2018, the Company established a new $1.6 billion captive financing facility to finance non-economic reserves required under Regulation XXX. Similar to the Company's other captive financing facilities, a captive reinsurance subsidiary issues surplus notes under the facility in exchange for credit-linked notes issued by a special-purpose affiliate that are held to support non-economic reserves. The credit-linked notes are redeemable for cash upon the occurrence of a liquidity stress event affecting the captive and external counterparties have agreed to fund these payments. Prudential Financial has no reimbursement obligations to the external counterparties under this facility. As of December 31, 2019, $920 million of surplus notes were outstanding under the facility and no credit-linked note payments have been required.

Under each of the above transactions for the captive reinsurance subsidiaries, because valid rights of set-off exist, interest and principal payments on the surplus notes and on the related credit-linked notes are settled on a net basis, and the surplus notes are reflected in the Company's total consolidated borrowings on a net basis. The surplus notes for the captive reinsurance subsidiaries described above are subordinated to policyholder obligations, and for certain applicable surplus notes, the repayment of principal may only be made with prior approval of the Arizona Department of Insurance. The payment of interest on the surplus notes has been approved by the Arizona Department of Insurance, subject to its ability to withdraw that approval.

In February 2015, Prudential Legacy Insurance Company of New Jersey ("PLIC") entered into a twenty-year financing facility with certain external counterparties and a special-purpose affiliate, pursuant to which PLIC may, at its option and subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions, issue and sell to the affiliate up to $4.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of surplus notes, in return for an equal principal amount of credit-linked notes. Upon issuance, PLIC would hold any credit-linked notes as assets to support future statutory surplus needs within PLIC. As of December 31, 2019, an aggregate of $100 million of surplus notes were outstanding under the facility and no credit-linked note payments have been required.

Senior Notes

Medium-Term Notes Program. The Company maintains a medium-term notes program under its shelf registration statement with an authorized issuance capacity of $20.0 billion. As of December 31, 2019, the outstanding balance of medium-term notes under this program was $9.34 billion, of which $1.15 billion is included in current portion of long-term debt. This is an increase of $1.4 billion from December 31, 2018. The increase was due to the issuance of $1 billion of medium-term notes with an interest rate of 4.350% maturing in February 2050 and $1.5 billion of notes with an interest rate of 3.700% maturing in 2051, offset by $1,100 million of maturities in March and August 2019.

Retail Medium-Term Notes Program. The Company maintains a retail medium-term notes program under its shelf registration statement with an authorized issuance capacity of $5.0 billion. As of December 31, 2019, the outstanding balance of the program was $302 million, of which $29 million is included in current portion of long-term debt.

The weighted average interest rate on outstanding senior notes issued under these programs, including the effect of interest rate hedging activity, was 4.85% and 5.04% for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, excluding the effect of debt issued to consolidated subsidiaries.

Funding Agreement Notes Issuance Program ("FANIP"). The Company maintains a FANIP in which statutory trusts issue medium-term notes and commercial paper secured by funding agreements issued to the trusts by PICA. These obligations are included in "Policyholders' account balances" and not included in the foregoing table. See Note 12 for further discussion of these obligations.

Mortgage Debt. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's subsidiaries had long-term mortgage debt of $537 million that has recourse only to real estate property held for investment by those subsidiaries. This represents a decrease of $239 million from December 31, 2018, primarily due to $288 million of prepayment activity, offset by new borrowings in 2019 of $47 million and foreign exchange fluctuations of $2 million.

Junior Subordinated Notes

Certain of Prudential Financial's junior subordinated notes outstanding are considered hybrid securities that receive enhanced equity treatment from the rating agencies. These notes outstanding, along with their key terms, are as follows:

Issue Date	Principal Amount	Initial Interest Rate	Investor Type	Optional Redemption Date	Interest Rate Subsequent to Optional Redemption Date	Maturity Date
	($ in millions)					
Aug-12	$1,000	5.88%	Institutional	9/15/2022	LIBOR + 4.18%	9/15/2042
Nov-12	$1,500	5.63%	Institutional	6/15/2023	LIBOR + 3.92%	6/15/2043
Dec-12	$ 575	5.75%	Retail	12/4/2017	5.75%	12/15/2052
Mar-13	$ 710	5.70%	Retail	3/15/2018	5.70%	3/15/2053
Mar-13	$ 500	5.20%	Institutional	3/15/2024	LIBOR + 3.04%	3/15/2044
May-15	$1,000	5.38%	Institutional	5/15/2025	LIBOR + 3.03%	3/15/2045
Sep-17	$ 750	4.50%	Institutional	9/15/2027	LIBOR + 2.38%	9/15/2047
Aug-18	$ 565	5.63%	Retail	8/13/2023	5.63%	8/13/2058
Sep-18	$1,000	5.70%	Institutional	9/15/2028	LIBOR + 2.67%	9/15/2048

The Company has the right to defer interest payments on these notes for specified periods, typically 5 to 10 years without resulting in a default, during which time interest will be compounded. On or after the optional redemption dates, Prudential Financial may redeem the notes at par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Prior to those optional redemption dates, redemptions generally are subject to a make-whole price; however, the Company may redeem the notes prior to these dates at par upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a future change in the regulatory capital treatment of the notes with respect to the Company.

Limited Recourse Notes. In 2014, the Company entered into financing transactions pursuant to which it issued $500 million of limited recourse notes and, in return, obtained $500 million of asset-backed notes issued by a designated series of a Delaware master trust. The asset-backed notes mature from 2020 through 2026; however, the maturity date of a portion of the notes may be extended by the Company through 2028, subject to conditions.

The master trust's payment obligations under each of the asset-backed notes are secured by corresponding payment obligations of a third-party financial institution and a portfolio of specified assets that have an aggregate value at least equal to the principal amount of the applicable asset-backed note. The principal amount of each asset-backed note is payable to PRIAC in cash at any time upon demand by PRIAC or, if not repaid earlier, at maturity. Each of the limited recourse notes obligates Prudential Financial to reimburse the applicable third-party financial institution for any principal payments received on the corresponding asset-backed note, but there is no obligation to reimburse any portion of a principal payment that is needed by PRIAC to pay then current claims to its policyholders. Each limited recourse note bears interest at a rate equal to the rate on the corresponding asset-backed note, plus an amount representing fees payable to

the applicable third-party financial institution. As of December 31, 2019, no principal payments have been received or are currently due on the asset-backed notes and, as a result, there was no payment obligation under the limited recourse notes. Accordingly, the notes are not reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019.

Interest Expense

In order to modify exposure to interest rate and currency exchange rate movements, the Company utilizes derivative instruments, primarily interest rate swaps, in conjunction with some of its debt issues. The impact of these derivative instruments is not reflected in the rates presented in the tables above. For those derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting treatment, interest expense was less than $1 million, $1 million, and $3 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. See Note 5 for additional information on the Company's use of derivative instruments.

Interest expense for short-term and long-term debt was $1,563 million, $1,423 million and $1,334 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Pension and Other Postretirement Plans

The Company has funded and non-funded non-contributory defined benefit pension plans ("Pension Benefits"), which cover substantially all of its employees. For some employees, benefits are based on final average earnings and length of service, while benefits for other employees are based on an account balance that takes into consideration age, service and earnings during their career.

The Company provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for its retired employees, their beneficiaries and covered dependents ("Other Postretirement Benefits"). The health care plan is contributory; the life insurance plan is non-contributory. Substantially all of the Company's U.S. employees may become eligible to receive other postretirement benefits if they retire after age 55 with at least 10 years of service or under certain circumstances after age 50 with at least 20 years of continuous service.

Prepaid benefits costs and accrued benefit liabilities are included in "Other assets" and "Other liabilities," respectively, in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The status of these plans as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is summarized below:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
			(in millions)	
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at the beginning of period	$(13,185)	$(13,838)	$(1,876)	$(1,996)
Service cost	(291)	(314)	(22)	(23)
Interest cost	(489)	(448)	(78)	(70)
Plan participants' contributions	0	0	(21)	(25)
Medicare Part D subsidy receipts	0	0	(7)	(9)
Amendments	0	(3)	(27)	(32)
Actuarial gains (losses), net	(1,499)	611	(124)	96
Settlements	45	27	0	0
Special termination benefits	(26)	(1)	(1)	0
Benefits paid	831	797	165	182
Foreign currency changes and other	(23)	(16)	(2)	1
Benefit obligation at end of period	$(14,637)	$(13,185)	$(1,993)	$(1,876)
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	$ 12,807	$ 13,655	$ 1,432	$ 1,615
Actual return on plan assets	1,681	(224)	264	(70)
Employer contributions	280	219	5	44
Plan participants' contributions	0	0	21	25
Disbursement for settlements	(45)	(27)	0	0
Benefits paid	(831)	(797)	(165)	(182)
Foreign currency changes and other	14	(19)	0	0
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	$ 13,906	$ 12,807	$ 1,557	$ 1,432
Funded status at end of period	$ (731)	$ (378)	$ (436)	$ (444)
Amounts recognized in the Statements of Financial Position				
Prepaid benefit cost	$ 2,204	$ 2,458	$ 0	$ 4
Accrued benefit liability	(2,935)	(2,836)	(436)	(448)
Net amount recognized	$ (731)	$ (378)	$ (436)	$ (444)
Items recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" not yet recognized as a component of net periodic (benefit) cost:				
Prior service cost	$ (12)	$ (15)	$ 65	$ 41
Net actuarial loss	4,191	3,829	341	408
Net amount not recognized	$ 4,179	$ 3,814	$ 406	$ 449
Accumulated benefit obligation	$(13,934)	$(12,560)	$(1,993)	$(1,877)

In addition to the plan assets above, the Company in 2007 established an irrevocable trust, commonly referred to as a "rabbi trust," for the purpose of holding assets of the Company to be used to satisfy its obligations with respect to certain non-qualified retirement plans ($1,301 million and $1,208 million benefit obligation at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively). Assets held in the rabbi trust are available to the general creditors of the Company in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy. The Company may from time to time in its discretion make contributions to the trust to fund accrued benefits payable to participants in one or more of the plans, and, in the case of a change in control of the Company, as defined in the trust agreement, the Company will be required to make contributions to the trust to fund the accrued benefits, vested and unvested, payable on a pre-tax basis to participants in the plans. The Company did not make any discretionary payments to the trust in 2019 and 2018. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the assets in the trust had a carrying value of $986 million and $861 million, respectively.

The Company also maintains a separate rabbi trust for the purpose of holding assets of the Company to be used to satisfy its obligations with respect to certain other non-qualified retirement plans ($76 million and $72 million benefit obligation at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively), as well as certain cash-based deferred compensation arrangements. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the assets in the trust had a carrying value of $106 million and $102 million, respectively.

Pension benefits for foreign plans comprised 14% and 15% of the ending benefit obligation for both 2019 and 2018, respectively. Foreign pension plans comprised 5% of the ending fair value of plan assets for both 2019 and 2018. There are no material foreign postretirement plans.

Information for pension plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets

	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Projected benefit obligation	$2,997	$2,895
Fair value of plan assets	$ 62	$ 59

Information for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets

	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Accumulated benefit obligation	$2,760	$2,697
Fair value of plan assets	$ 7	$ 6

There were no purchases of annuity contracts in 2019 and 2018 from PICA. The approximate future annual benefit payment payable by PICA for all annuity contracts was $22 million and $18 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The Company uses market related value to determine components of net periodic (benefit) cost. Market related value recognizes certain changes in fair value of plan assets over a period of five years. Changes in the fair value of U.S. equities, international equities, real estate and other assets are recognized over a five year period. However, changes in the fair value for fixed maturity assets (including short-term investments) are recognized immediately for the purposes of market related value.

Net periodic (benefit) cost included in "General and administrative expenses" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, includes the following components:

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
			(in millions)			
Service cost	$ 291	$ 314	$ 284	$ 22	$ 23	$ 20
Interest cost	489	448	476	78	70	82
Expected return on plan assets	(816)	(817)	(781)	(95)	(108)	(102)
Amortization of prior service cost	(4)	(4)	(3)	4	1	0
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss, net	217	213	191	24	17	36
Settlements	59	8	13	0	0	0
Special termination benefits(1)(2)	26	1	4	1	0	0
Net periodic (benefit) cost	$ 262	$ 163	$ 184	$ 34	$ 3	$ 36

(1) For 2019, 2018 and 2017 certain employees were provided special termination benefits under non-qualified plans in the form of unreduced early retirement benefits as a result of their involuntary termination.

(2) For 2019 certain employees were provided special termination benefits in the qualified and non-qualified plans in the form of retirement eligibility bridging as a result of their participation in the Voluntary Separation Program that was offered to eligible U.S.-based employees in 2019.

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The benefit obligation is based upon actuarial assumptions such as discount, termination, retirement, mortality and salary growth rates. Changes at year-end in these actuarial assumptions, along with experience changes based on updated participant census data are deferred in AOCI. Plan assets generate actuarial gains and losses when actual returns on plan assets differ from expected returns on plan assets, and these differences are also deferred in AOCI. The cumulative deferred gain (loss) within AOCI is amortized into earnings if it exceeds 10% of the greater of the benefit obligation or plan assets at the beginning of the year, and the amortization period is based upon the actuarially calculated expected future years of service for a given plan.

The amounts recorded in AOCI as of the end of the period, which have not yet been recognized as a component of net periodic (benefit) cost, and the related changes in these items during the period that are recognized in "Other comprehensive income (loss)" are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Prior Service Cost	Net Actuarial (Gain) Loss	Prior Service Cost	Net Actuarial (Gain) Loss
		(in millions)		
Balance, December 31, 2016	$(25)	$3,481	$ 1	$ 557
Amortization for the period	3	(191)	0	(36)
Deferrals for the period	0	323	9	(179)
Impact of foreign currency changes and other	0	(2)	0	2
Balance, December 31, 2017	(22)	3,611	10	344
Amortization for the period	4	(213)	(1)	(17)
Deferrals for the period	3	430	32	82
Impact of foreign currency changes and other	0	1	0	(1)
Balance, December 31, 2018	(15)	3,829	41	408
Amortization for the period	4	(217)	(4)	(24)
Deferrals for the period	0	634	27	(45)
Impact of foreign currency changes and other	(1)	(55)	1	2
Balance, December 31, 2019	$(12)	$4,191	$65	$ 341

The amounts included in AOCI expected to be recognized as components of net periodic (benefit) cost in 2020 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
	(in millions)	
Amortization of prior service cost	$ (4)	$ 6
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss, net	262	17
Total	$258	$23

The Company's assumptions related to the calculation of the domestic benefit obligation (end of period) and the determination of net periodic (benefit) cost (beginning of period) are presented in the table below:

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Weighted average assumptions						
Discount rate (beginning of period)	4.30%	3.65%	4.15%	4.30%	3.60%	4.05%
Discount rate (end of period)	3.30%	4.30%	3.65%	3.25%	4.30%	3.60%
Rate of increase in compensation levels (beginning of period)	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rate of increase in compensation levels (end of period)	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected return on plan assets (beginning of period)	6.50%	6.25%	6.25%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Health care cost trend rates (beginning of period)	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.00%	6.20%	6.60%
Health care cost trend rates (end of period)	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.25%	6.00%	6.20%
For 2019, 2018 and 2017, the ultimate health care cost trend rate after gradual decrease until: 2024, 2024, 2021, (beginning of period)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
For 2019, 2018 and 2017, the ultimate health care cost trend rate after gradual decrease until: 2028, 2024, 2024 (end of period)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

The domestic discount rate used to value the pension and postretirement obligations at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is based upon the value of a portfolio of Aa-rated investments whose cash flows would be available to pay the benefit obligation's cash flows when due. The December 31, 2019 portfolio is selected from a compilation of approximately 540 Aa-rated bonds across the full range of maturities. Since yields can vary widely at each maturity point, the Company generally avoids using the highest and lowest yielding bonds at the maturity points, so as to avoid relying on bonds that might be mispriced or misrated. This refinement process generally results in having a distribution from the 10th to 90th percentile. The Aa-rated portfolio is then selected and, accordingly, its value is a measure of the benefit obligation. A single equivalent discount rate is calculated to equate the value of the Aa-rated portfolio to the cash flows for the benefit obligation. The result is rounded to the nearest 5 basis points and the benefit obligation is recalculated using the rounded discount rate.

The pension and postretirement expected long-term rates of return on plan assets for 2019 were determined based upon an approach that considered the allocation of plan assets as of December 31, 2018. Expected returns are estimated by asset class as noted in the discussion of investment policies and strategies below. Expected returns on asset classes are developed using a building-block approach that is forward looking and are not strictly based upon historical returns. The building blocks for equity returns include inflation, real return, a term premium, an equity risk premium, capital appreciation, expenses, the effect of active management and the effect of rebalancing. The building blocks for fixed maturity returns include inflation, real return, a term premium, credit spread, capital appreciation, effect of active management, expenses and the effect of rebalancing.

The Company applied the same approach to the determination of the expected rate of return on plan assets in 2020. The expected rate of return for 2020 is 6.00% and 6.75% for pension and postretirement, respectively.

The assumptions for foreign pension plans are based on local markets. There are no material foreign postretirement plans.

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plan. A one-percentage point increase and decrease in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	Other Postretirement Benefits
	(in millions)
One percentage point increase	
Increase in total service and interest costs	$ 6
Increase in postretirement benefit obligation	$110
One percentage point decrease	
Decrease in total service and interest costs	$ 5
Decrease in postretirement benefit obligation	$102

Plan Assets

The investment goal of the domestic pension plan assets is to generate an above benchmark return on a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds and other investments. The cash requirements of the pension obligation, which include a traditional formula principally representing payments to annuitants and a cash balance formula that allows lump sum payments and annuity payments, are designed to be met by the bonds and short-term investments in the portfolio. The pension plan risk management practices include guidelines for asset concentration, credit rating and liquidity. The pension plan does not invest in leveraged derivatives. Derivatives such as futures contracts are used to reduce transaction costs and change asset concentration, while interest rate swaps and futures are used to adjust duration.

The investment goal of the domestic postretirement plan assets is to generate an above benchmark return on a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, and other investments, while meeting the cash requirements for the postretirement obligation that includes a medical benefit including prescription drugs, a dental benefit and a life benefit. The postretirement plan risk management practices include guidelines for asset concentration, credit rating, liquidity and tax efficiency. The postretirement plan does not invest in leveraged derivatives. Derivatives such as futures contracts are used to reduce transaction costs and change asset concentration, while interest rate swaps and futures are used to adjust duration.

The plan fiduciaries for the Company's pension and postretirement plans have developed guidelines for asset allocations reflecting a percentage of total assets by asset class, which are reviewed on an annual basis. Asset allocation targets as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Pension		Postretirement	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Asset Category				
U.S. Equities	2%	8%	29%	66%
International Equities	2%	10%	2%	21%
Fixed Maturities	54%	66%	10%	48%
Short-term Investments	0%	12%	0%	35%
Real Estate	2%	16%	0%	0%
Other	6%	27%	0%	0%

To implement the investment strategy, plan assets are invested in funds that primarily invest in securities that correspond to one of the asset categories under the investment guidelines. However, at any point in time, some of the assets in a fund may be of a different nature than the specified asset category.

Assets held with PICA are in either pooled separate accounts or single client separate accounts. Pooled separate accounts hold assets for multiple investors. Each investor owns a "unit of account." Single client separate accounts hold assets for only one investor, the

domestic qualified pension plan, and each security in the fund is treated as individually owned. Assets held with a bank are either in common/collective trusts or single client trusts. Common or collective trusts hold assets for more than one investor. Each investor owns a "unit of account." Single client trusts hold assets for only one investor, the domestic qualified pension plan, and each security in the fund is treated as individually owned.

There were no investments in Prudential Financial Common Stock as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 for either the pension or postretirement plans.

The authoritative guidance around fair value established a framework for measuring fair value. Fair value is disclosed using a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as described in Note 6.

The following describes the valuation methodologies used for pension and postretirement plans assets measured at fair value.

Insurance Company Pooled Separate Accounts, Common or Collective Trusts, and United Kingdom Insurance Pooled Funds—Insurance company pooled separate accounts are invested via group annuity contracts issued by PICA. Assets are represented by a "unit of account." The redemption value of those units is based on a per unit value whose value is the result of the accumulated values of underlying investments. The underlying investments are valued in accordance with the corresponding valuation method for the investments held.

Equities—See Note 6 for a discussion of the valuation methodologies for equity securities.

U.S. Government Securities (both Federal and State & Other), Non–U.S. Government Securities, *and Corporate Debt*—See Note 6 for a discussion of the valuation methodologies for fixed maturity securities.

Interest Rate Swaps—See Note 6 for a discussion of the valuation methodologies for derivative instruments.

Guaranteed Investment Contracts—The value is based on contract cash flows and available market rates for similar investments.

Registered Investment Companies (Mutual Funds)—Securities are priced at the NAV of shares.

Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investment of Securities Lending Collateral—This value is the contractual position relative to the investment of securities lending collateral.

Real Estate—The values are determined through an independent appraisal process. The estimate of fair value is based on three approaches; (1) current cost of reproducing the property less deterioration and functional/economic obsolescence; (2) discounting a series of income streams and reversion at a specific yield or by directly capitalizing a single year income estimate by an appropriate factor; and (3) value indicated by recent sales of comparable properties in the market. Each approach requires the exercise of subjective judgment.

Short-term Investments—Securities are valued initially at cost and thereafter adjusted for amortization of any discount or premium (i.e., amortized cost). Amortized cost approximates fair value.

Partnerships—Valued at the NAV of shares. The NAV is used as a practical expedient to estimate fair value. The value of interests owned in partnerships is based on valuations of the underlying investments that include private placements, structured debt, real estate, equities, fixed maturities, commodities and other investments.

Hedge Funds—Valued at the NAV of shares. The NAV is used as a practical expedient to estimate fair value. The value of interests in hedge funds is based on the underlying investments that include equities, debt and other investments.

Variable Life Insurance Policies—These assets are held in group and individual variable life insurance policies issued by PICA. Group policies are invested in Insurance Company Pooled Separate Accounts. Individual policies are invested in Registered Investment Companies (Mutual Funds). The value of interest in these policies is the cash surrender value of the policies based on the underlying investments.

Pension plan asset allocations in accordance with the investment guidelines are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV Practical Expedient	Total
	(in millions)				
U.S. Equities:					
Pooled separate accounts(1)	$ 0	$ 204	$ 0	$ 0	$ 204
Common/collective trusts(1)	0	271	0	0	271
Subtotal					475
International Equities:					
Pooled separate accounts(2)	0	312	0	0	312
Common/collective trusts(3)	0	393	0	0	393
United Kingdom insurance pooled funds(4)	0	48	0	0	48
Subtotal					753
Fixed Maturities:					
Pooled separate accounts(5)	0	1,521	0	0	1,521
Common/collective trusts(6)	0	521	0	0	521
U.S. government securities (federal):					
Mortgage-backed	0	1	0	0	1
Other U.S. government securities	0	783	0	0	783
U.S. government securities (state & other)	0	562	0	0	562
Non-U.S. government securities	0	93	0	0	93
United Kingdom insurance pooled funds(7)	0	90	0	0	90
Corporate Debt:					
Corporate bonds	0	4,281	0	0	4,281
Asset-backed	0	22	0	0	22
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	0	485	0	0	485
Collateralized Loan Obligations	0	397	0	0	397
Interest rate swaps (Notional amount: $2,462)	0	2	0	0	2
Registered investment companies	7	0	0	0	7
Other(8)	37	(2)	44	0	79
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment of securities lending collateral(9)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					8,844
Short-term Investments:					
Pooled separate accounts	5	56	0	0	61
United Kingdom insurance pooled funds	30	0	0	0	30
Subtotal					91
Real Estate:					
Pooled separate accounts(10)	0	0	770	0	770
Partnerships	0	0	0	688	688
Subtotal					1,458
Other:					
Partnerships	0	0	0	973	973
Hedge funds	0	0	0	1,312	1,312
Subtotal					2,285
Total	$79	$10,040	$814	$2,973	$13,906

	December 31, 2018(11)				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV Practical Expedient	Total
	(in millions)				
U.S. Equities:					
Pooled separate accounts(1)	$ 0	$ 448	$ 0	$ 0	$ 448
Common/collective trusts(1)	0	70	0	0	70
Subtotal					518
International Equities:					
Pooled separate accounts(2)	0	315	0	0	315
Common/collective trusts(3)	0	283	0	0	283
United Kingdom insurance pooled funds(4)	0	42	0	0	42
Subtotal					640
Fixed Maturities:					
Pooled separate accounts(5)	0	1,326	0	0	1,326
Common/collective trusts(6)	0	485	0	0	485
U.S. government securities (federal):					
Mortgage-backed	0	1	0	0	1
Other U.S. government securities	0	712	0	0	712
U.S. government securities (state & other)	0	519	0	0	519
Non-U.S. government securities	0	7	0	0	7
United Kingdom insurance pooled funds(7)	0	289	0	0	289
Corporate Debt:					
Corporate bonds	0	3,476	2	0	3,478
Asset-backed	0	24	0	0	24
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	0	474	0	0	474
Collateralized Loan Obligations	0	293	0	0	293
Interest rate swaps (Notional amount: $1,694)	0	11	0	0	11
Guaranteed investment contract	0	53	0	0	53
Registered investment companies	293	0	0	0	293
Other(8)	6	5	62	0	73
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment of securities lending collateral(9)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal					8,038
Short-term Investments:					
Pooled separate accounts	0	74	0	0	74
United Kingdom insurance pooled funds	0	3	0	0	3
Subtotal					77
Real Estate:					
Pooled separate accounts(10)	0	0	760	0	760
Partnerships	0	0	0	478	478
Subtotal					1,238
Other:					
Partnerships	0	0	0	831	831
Hedge funds	0	0	0	1,465	1,465
Subtotal					2,296
Total	$299	$8,910	$824	$2,774	$12,807

(1) These categories invest in U.S. equity funds whose objective is to track or outperform various indexes.
(2) This category invests in a large cap international equity funds whose objective is to track an index.
(3) This category mainly consists of a global equity fund, primarily focused on new market leaders with sustainable competitive advantage.
(4) This category invests in an international equity fund whose objective is to track an index.
(5) This category invests in bond funds, primarily highly rated private placement securities.
(6) This category invests in bond funds, primarily highly rated public securities whose objective is to outperform an index.
(7) This category invests in bond funds, primarily highly rated corporate securities.
(8) Primarily cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, payables and receivables, and open future contract positions (including fixed income collateral).
(9) The contractual net value of the investment of securities lending collateral invested primarily in short-term bond funds is $135 million and $157 million and the liability for securities lending collateral is $135 million and $157 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
(10) This category invests in commercial real estate and real estate securities funds, whose objective is to outperform an index.
(11) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to the current year presentation.

Changes in Fair Value of Level 3 Pension Assets

	Year Ended December 31, 2019		
	Fixed Maturities–Corporate Debt–Corporate Bonds	Fixed Maturities–Other	Real Estate–Pooled Separate Accounts
		(in millions)	
Fair Value, beginning of period	$ 2	$ 62	$760
Actual Return on Assets:			
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date	0	0	39
Relating to assets sold during the period	0	0	15
Purchases, sales and settlements	0	(18)	(44)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(1)	(2)	0	0
Fair Value, end of period	$ 0	$ 44	$770

	Year Ended December 31, 2018			
	Fixed Maturities–Pooled Separate Accounts	Fixed Maturities–Corporate Debt–Corporate Bonds	Fixed Maturities–Other	Real Estate–Pooled Separate Accounts
			(in millions)	
Fair Value, beginning of period	$ 38	$ 1	$39	$714
Actual Return on Assets:				
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date	0	0	0	56
Relating to assets sold during the period	0	0	0	8
Purchases, sales and settlements	(38)	(1)	23	(18)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3 (1)	0	2	0	0
Fair Value, end of period	$ 0	$ 2	$62	$760

(1) The transfers from level 3 to level 2 are due to the availability of external pricing sources.

Postretirement plan asset allocations in accordance with the investment guidelines are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV Practical Expedient	Total
	(in millions)				
U.S. Equities:					
Variable Life Insurance Policies(1)	$ 0	$ 688	$0	$0	$ 688
Common trusts(2)	0	83	0	0	83
Subtotal					771
International Equities:					
Variable Life Insurance Policies(3)	0	118	0	0	118
Common trusts(4)	0	59	0	0	59
Subtotal					177
Fixed Maturities:					
Variable Life Insurance Policies(5)	0	194	0	0	194
Common trusts(5)	0	131	0	0	131
U.S. government securities (federal):					
Other U.S. government securities	0	20	0	0	20
Non-U.S. government securities	0	2	0	0	2
Corporate Debt:					
Corporate bonds	0	53	0	0	53
Asset-backed	0	15	0	0	15
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	0	10	0	0	10
Collateralized Loan Obligations	0	16	0	0	16
Interest rate swaps (Notional amount: $253)	0	0	0	0	0
Registered investment companies	4	0	0	0	4
Other(6)	0	0	1	0	1
Subtotal					446
Short-term Investments:					
Registered investment companies	163	0	0	0	163
Subtotal					163
Total	$167	$1,389	$1	$0	$1,557

	December 31, 2018(7)				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV Practical Expedient	Total
	(in millions)				
U.S. Equities:					
Variable Life Insurance Policies(1)	$ 0	$ 538	$0	$0	$ 538
Common trusts(2)	0	75	0	0	75
Equities	25	6	0	0	31
Subtotal					644
International Equities:					
Variable Life Insurance Policies(3)	0	91	0	0	91
Common trusts(4)	0	53	0	0	53
Equities	0	6	0	0	6
Subtotal					150
Fixed Maturities:					
Variable Life Insurance Policies(5)	0	157	0	0	157
Common trusts(5)	0	130	0	0	130
U.S. government securities (federal):					
Other U.S. government securities	0	25	0	0	25
Corporate Debt:					
Corporate bonds	0	120	0	0	120
Asset-backed	0	26	1	0	27
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	0	17	1	0	18
Collateralized Loan Obligations	0	18	0	0	18
Interest rate swaps (Notional amount: $188)	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
Registered investment companies	3	0	0	0	3
Other(6)	0	0	3	0	3
Subtotal					500
Short-term Investments:					
Registered investment companies	138	0	0	0	138
Subtotal					138
Total	$166	$1,261	$5	$0	$1,432

(1) This category invests in U.S. equity funds, primarily large cap equities whose objective is to track an index via pooled separate accounts and registered investment companies.
(2) This category invests in U.S. equity funds, primarily large cap equities.
(3) This category invests in international equity funds, primarily large cap international equities whose objective is to track an index.
(4) This category fund invests in large cap international equity fund whose objective is to outperform an index.
(5) This category invests in U.S. government and corporate bond funds.
(6) Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, payables and receivables and open future contract positions (including fixed income collateral).
(7) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to the current year presentation.

Changes in Fair Value of Level 3 Postretirement Assets

	Year Ended December 31, 2019		
	Fixed Maturities–Corporate Debt–Asset-backed	Fixed Maturities–Corporate Debt–Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	Fixed Maturities–Other
	(in millions)		
Fair Value, beginning of period	$ 1	$ 1	$ 3
Actual Return on Assets:			
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date	0	0	0
Relating to assets sold during the period	0	0	0
Purchases, sales and settlements	0	(1)	(2)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(1)	(1)	0	0
Fair Value, end of period	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1

	Year Ended December 31, 2018			
	Fixed Maturities–Corporate Debt–Asset-backed	Fixed Maturities–Corporate Debt–Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	Fixed Maturities–Corporate Debt–Collateralized Loan Obligations	Fixed Maturities–Other
	(in millions)			
Fair Value, beginning of period	$ 0	$ 2	$ 2	$ 5
Actual Return on Assets:				
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date	0	0	0	0
Relating to assets sold during the period	0	0	0	0
Purchases, sales and settlements	(1)	(1)	0	(2)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(1)	2	0	(2)	0
Fair Value, end of period	$ 1	$ 1	$ 0	$ 3

(1) The transfers from level 3 to level 2 are due to the availability of external pricing sources.

A summary of pension and postretirement plan asset allocation as of the year ended December 31, are as follows:

	Pension Percentage of Plan Assets		Postretirement Percentage of Plan Assets	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Asset Category				
U.S. Equities	3%	4%	50%	43%
International Equities	5	5	11	10
Fixed Maturities	64	63	29	37
Short-term Investments	1	0	10	10
Real Estate	11	10	0	0
Other	16	18	0	0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The expected benefit payments for the Company's pension and postretirement plans, as well as the expected Medicare Part D subsidy receipts related to the Company's postretirement plan, for the years indicated are as follows:

	Pension Benefit Payments	Other Postretirement Benefit Payments	Other Postretirement Benefits–Medicare Part D Subsidy Receipts
		(in millions)	
2020	$ 938	$ 147	$ 8
2021	797	148	8
2022	825	149	8
2023	858	148	7
2024	865	146	7
2025-2029	4,577	698	32
Total	$8,860	$1,436	$70

The Company anticipates that it will make cash contributions in 2020 of approximately $205 million to the pension plans and approximately $10 million to the postretirement plans.

Postemployment Benefits

The Company accrues postemployment benefits for income continuance and health and life benefits provided to former or inactive employees who are not retirees. The net accumulated liability for these benefits at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $1 million and is included in "Other liabilities."

Other Employee Benefits

The Company sponsors voluntary savings plans for employees (401(k) plans). The plans provide for salary reduction contributions by employees and matching contributions by the Company of up to 4% of annual salary. The matching contributions by the Company included in "General and administrative expenses" were $84 million, $89 million and $74 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

19. EQUITY

Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Company had 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized but none issued or outstanding.

Common Stock

On the date of demutualization in December 2001, Prudential Financial completed an initial public offering of its Common Stock. The shares of Common Stock issued were in addition to shares of Common Stock the Company distributed to policyholders as part of the demutualization. The Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PRU". In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, holders of Common Stock would be entitled to receive a proportionate share of the net assets of the Company that remain after paying all liabilities and the liquidation preferences of any preferred stock.

The changes in the number of shares of Common Stock issued, held in treasury and outstanding, are as follows for the periods indicated:

	Common Stock		
	Issued	Held In Treasury	Outstanding
	(in millions)		
Balance, December 31, 2016	660.1	230.5	429.6
Common Stock issued	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Stock acquired	0.0	11.5	(11.5)
Stock-based compensation programs(1)	0.0	(4.5)	4.5
Balance, December 31, 2017	660.1	237.5	422.6
Common Stock issued	0.0	0.0	0.0
Common Stock acquired	0.0	14.9	(14.9)
Stock-based compensation programs(1)	0.0	(3.0)	3.0
Balance, December 31, 2018	660.1	249.4	410.7
Common Stock issued(2)(3)	6.2	(5.5)	11.7
Common Stock acquired	0.0	27.2	(27.2)
Stock-based compensation programs(1)	0.0	(3.6)	3.6
Balance, December 31, 2019	666.3	267.5	398.8

(1) Represents net shares issued from treasury pursuant to the Company's stock-based compensation programs.

(2) In August 2019, as a result of the note holders' exercise of the exchange option on $500 million of surplus notes, the Company issued approximately 6.2 million shares of Common Stock at an exchange rate equal to 12.3877 shares of Common Stock per each $1,000 principal amount of surplus notes. The Company's obligations under the surplus notes are now satisfied. For additional information, see Note 20.

(3) In October 2019, the Company issued approximately 5.5 million shares of restricted Common Stock as part of consideration paid for the Assurance IQ acquisition. For additional information about the acquisition, see Note 1.

Additional paid-in capital

Additional paid-in capital is primarily comprised of the cumulative excess between: (a) the total cash received by the Company in conjunction with past issuances of Common Stock shares or Common Stock shares reissued from treasury in conjunction with the Company's stock-based compensation program and (b) the total par value associated with those shares ($.01 per share).

Common stock held in treasury

Common Stock held in treasury represents the Company's previously issued shares of stock which have been repurchased by the Company but not retired. These shares are accounted for at the cost at which they were acquired. Common Stock held in treasury is typically impacted by repurchases of shares under the Board of Directors approved share repurchase program and by reissuances of shares associated with our stock-based compensation programs, or for other purposes, which are accounted for at average cost upon reissuance. Gains resulting from the reissuance of Common Stock held in treasury are credited to Additional paid-in capital. Losses resulting from the reissuance of Common Stock held in treasury are charged first to Additional paid-in capital to the extent the Company has previously recorded gains on treasury share transactions, then to Retained earnings.

The Board of Directors may from time to time, at its discretion, authorize management to repurchase shares of Common Stock of the Company. The timing and amount of share repurchases are determined by management based upon market conditions and other considerations, and repurchases may be executed in the open market, through derivative, accelerated repurchase and other negotiated transactions and through prearranged trading plans complying with Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Numerous factors could affect the timing and amount of any future repurchases under the share repurchase authorization, including increased capital needs of the Company due to changes in regulatory capital requirements, opportunities for growth and acquisitions, and the effect of adverse market conditions on the segments.

The following table summarizes share repurchases for each of the past three years as well as the share repurchase authorization for 2020 which was approved by the Board of Directors in December 2019.

	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020	January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019	January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018	January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017
Total Board authorized share repurchase amount ($ in billions)	$ 2.0	$ 2.5	$ 1.5	$1.25
Total number of shares repurchased under this authorization as of the period end (in millions)	N/A*	27.2	14.9	11.5

* Share repurchase authorization for a future period.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

AOCI represents the cumulative OCI items that are reported separate from net income and detailed on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. Each of the components that comprise OCI are described in further detail in Note 2 (Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment and Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)) and Note 18 (Pension and Postretirement Unrecognized Net Periodic Benefit (Cost)). The balance of and changes in each component of AOCI as of and for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.			
	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)(1)	Pension and Postretirement Unrecognized Net Periodic Benefit (Cost)	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
			(in millions)	
Balance, December 31, 2016	$(973)	$18,171	$(2,577)	$14,621
Change in OCI before reclassifications	768	4,026	(153)	4,641
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	1	(1,629)	224	(1,404)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(65)	(600)	(119)	(784)
Balance, December 31, 2017	(269)	19,968	(2,625)	17,074
Change in OCI before reclassifications	(74)	(7,614)	(547)	(8,235)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	1	(779)	227	(551)
Income tax benefit (expense)	9	1,735	68	1,812
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2016-01	0	(847)	0	(847)
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2018-02	(231)	2,282	(398)	1,653
Balance, December 31, 2018	(564)	14,745	(3,275)	10,906
Change in OCI before reclassifications	37	18,540	(563)	18,014
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	27	(1,345)	241	(1,077)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(36)	(3,835)	60	(3,811)
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2017-12	0	7	0	7
Balance, December 31, 2019	$(536)	$28,112	$(3,537)	$24,039

(1) Includes cash flow hedges of $832 million, $811 million and $(39) million as of December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	Years Ended December 31,			Affected line item in Consolidated Statements of Operations
	2019	2018	2017	
	(in millions)			
Amounts reclassified from AOCI(1)(2):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	$ (27)	$ (1)	$ (3)	Realized investment gains (losses), net
Foreign currency translation adjustment	0	0	2	Other income (loss)
Total foreign currency translation adjustment	(27)	(1)	(1)	
Net unrealized investment gains (losses):				
Cash flow hedges—Interest Rate	58	1	(2)	(3)
Cash flow hedges—Currency	6	7	0	(3)
Cash flow hedges—Currency/Interest rate	315	543	(16)	(3)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	966	228	1,647	
Total net unrealized investment gains (losses)	1,345	779	1,629	(4)
Amortization of defined benefit items:				
Prior service cost	0	3	3	(5)
Actuarial gain (loss)	(241)	(230)	(227)	(5)
Total amortization of defined benefit items	(241)	(227)	(224)	
Total reclassifications for the period	$1,077	$ 551	$1,404	

(1) All amounts are shown before tax.
(2) Positive amounts indicate gains/benefits reclassified out of AOCI. Negative amounts indicate losses/costs reclassified out of AOCI.
(3) See Note 5 for additional information on cash flow hedges.
(4) See table below for additional information on unrealized investment gains (losses), including the impact on deferred policy acquisition and other costs, future policy benefits and policyholders' dividends.
(5) See Note 18 for information on employee benefit plans.

Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)

Net unrealized investment gains (losses) on securities classified as available-for-sale and certain other invested assets and other assets are included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as a component of AOCI. Changes in these amounts include reclassification adjustments to exclude from "Other comprehensive income (loss)" those items that are included as part of "Net income" for a period that had been part of "Other comprehensive income (loss)" in earlier periods. The amounts for the periods indicated below, split between amounts related to fixed maturity securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized, and all other net unrealized investment gains (losses), are as follows:

Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses) on Fixed Maturity Securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	DAC, DSI, VOBA and Reinsurance Recoverables	Future Policy Benefits, Policyholders' Account Balances and Reinsurance Payables	Policyholders' Dividends	Deferred Income Tax (Liability) Benefit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related to Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
			(in millions)			
Balance, December 31, 2016	$312	$(5)	$(6)	$(47)	$(97)	$157
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	79				(22)	57
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(85)				23	(62)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(1)	(20)				5	(15)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on DAC, DSI, VOBA and reinsurance recoverables		3			(1)	2
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances and reinsurance payables			9		(2)	7
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				1	0	1
Balance, December 31, 2017	286	(2)	3	(46)	(94)	147
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	(19)				8	(11)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(76)				33	(43)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(1)	(2)				1	(1)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on DAC, DSI, VOBA and reinsurance recoverables		1			0	1
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances and reinsurance payables			1		0	1
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				23	(9)	14
Balance, December 31, 2018	189	(1)	4	(23)	(61)	108
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	129				(29)	100
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(96)				21	(75)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(1)	21				(5)	16
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on DAC, DSI, VOBA and reinsurance recoverables		0			0	0
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances and reinsurance payables			1		0	1
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				1	0	1
Balance, December 31, 2019	$243	$(1)	$ 5	$(22)	$(74)	$151

(1) Represents "transfers in" related to the portion of OTTI losses recognized during the period that were not recognized in earnings for securities with no prior OTTI loss.

All Other Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses) in AOCI

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments(1)	DAC, DSI, VOBA and Reinsurance Recoverables	Future Policy Benefits, Policyholders' Account Balances and Reinsurance Payables	Policyholders' Dividends	Deferred Income Tax (Liability) Benefit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related to Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
			(in millions)			
Balance, December 31, 2016	$ 32,420	$(1,056)	$(1,136)	$(2,980)	$(9,234)	$18,014
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	5,216				(1,425)	3,791
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(1,544)				421	(1,123)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(2)	20				(5)	15
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on DAC, DSI, VOBA and reinsurance recoverables		(524)			191	(333)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances and reinsurance payables			(107)		25	(82)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				(651)	190	(461)
Balance, December 31, 2017	36,112	(1,580)	(1,243)	(3,631)	(9,837)	19,821
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	(10,838)				2,893	(7,945)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(703)				303	(400)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(2)	2				(1)	1
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on DAC, DSI, VOBA and reinsurance recoverables		842			(263)	579
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances and reinsurance payables			452		(186)	266
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				1,924	(874)	1,050
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2016-01	(2,042)			813	212	(1,017)
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2018-02					2,282	2,282
Balance, December 31, 2018	22,531	(738)	(791)	(894)	(5,471)	14,637
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	23,826				(5,282)	18,544
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	(1,249)				277	(972)
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income(2)	(21)				5	(16)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on DAC, DSI, VOBA and reinsurance recoverables		(846)			190	(656)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on future policy benefits, policyholders' account balances and reinsurance payables			(2,123)		475	(1,648)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' dividends				(2,450)	515	(1,935)
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2017-12	9				(2)	7
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ 45,096	$(1,584)	$(2,914)	$(3,344)	$(9,293)	$27,961

(1) Includes cash flow hedges. See Note 5 for information on cash flow hedges.

(2) Represents "transfers out" related to the portion of OTTI losses recognized during the period that were not recognized in earnings for securities with no prior OTTI loss.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings primarily represents the cumulative net income earned by the Company that has been retained by the Company as of the reporting date. Other unique items, included but not limited to the adoption of new accounting standards updates, may also impact retained earnings. In any given period, retained earnings may increase due to net income and may decrease due to net losses or the declaration of dividends. The declaration and payment of dividends on the Common Stock is limited by New Jersey corporate law, pursuant to which Prudential Financial is prohibited from paying a Common Stock dividend if, after giving effect to that dividend, either (a) the Company would be unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of its business or (b) the Company's total assets would be less than its liabilities. In addition, the terms of the Company's outstanding junior subordinated debt include a "dividend stopper" provision that restricts the payment of dividends on the Common Stock if interest payments are not made on the junior subordinated debt.

Other than the above limitations, the Company's Retained earnings balance is free of restrictions for the payment of Common Stock dividends; however, Common Stock dividends will be dependent upon financial conditions, results of operations, cash needs, future prospects and other factors, including cash available to Prudential Financial, the parent holding company. The principal sources of funds available to Prudential Financial are dividends and returns of capital from its subsidiaries, loans from its subsidiaries, repayments of operating loans from its subsidiaries, and cash and other highly liquid assets. The primary uses of funds at Prudential Financial include servicing its debt, operating expenses, capital contributions and loans to subsidiaries, the payment of declared shareholder dividends and repurchases of outstanding shares of Common Stock if executed under Board authority. As of December 31, 2019, Prudential Financial had highly liquid assets (excluding amounts held in an intercompany liquidity account) of $4,061 million predominantly including cash, short-term investments, U.S. Treasury securities, obligations of other U.S. government authorities and agencies, and/or foreign government bonds.

Future cash available at Prudential Financial to support the payment of future Common Stock dividends is dependent on the receipt of dividends or other funds from its subsidiaries, the majority of which are subject to comprehensive regulation, including limitations on their payment of dividends and other transfers of funds, which are discussed in this Note further below.

Non-controlling interests

For certain subsidiaries, the Company owns a controlling interest that is less than 100% ownership of the subsidiary but must consolidate 100% of the subsidiary's financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Non-controlling interests represent the portion of equity ownership in a consolidated subsidiary that is not attributable to the Company.

Insurance Subsidiaries—Statutory Financial Information and Restrictions on Payments of Dividends

U.S. Insurance Subsidiaries—Statutory Financial Information

The Company's domestic insurance subsidiaries are required to prepare statutory financial statements in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance department of the state of domicile. Statutory accounting practices primarily differ from U.S. GAAP by charging policy acquisition costs to expense as incurred, establishing future policy benefit liabilities using different actuarial assumptions as well as valuing investments and certain assets and accounting for deferred taxes on a different basis.

The risk-based capital ("RBC") ratio is a primary measure by which the Company and its insurance regulators evaluate the capital adequacy of PICA and the Company's other domestic insurance subsidiaries. RBC is determined by NAIC-prescribed formulas that consider, among other things, risks related to the type and quality of the invested assets, insurance-related risks associated with an insurer's products and liabilities, interest rate risks and general business risks. Insurers that have less statutory capital than required are considered to have inadequate capital and are subject to varying degrees of regulatory action depending upon the level of capital inadequacy. The Company expects to report RBC ratios as of December 31, 2019 above the regulatory required minimums that would require corrective action and above our "AA" financial strength target levels for both PICA and Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("PALAC").

The following table summarizes certain statutory financial information for the Company's two largest U.S. insurance subsidiaries for the periods indicated:

	PICA			PALAC		
In millions and presented as of or for the year ended	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Statutory net income (loss)(1)	$ (169)	$ 1,324	$ (217)	$(2,052)	$ (852)	$3,911
Statutory capital and surplus(1)	$11,483	$10,695	$9,948	$ 4,748	$6,396	$8,059

(1) Prior year amounts have been updated to conform to finalized statutory filing where applicable.

U.S. Insurance Subsidiaries—Restrictions on Payment of Dividends to Prudential Financial, the Parent Holding Company

With respect to PICA, a New Jersey domiciled insurance subsidiary which is also the Company's primary domestic insurance subsidiary, New Jersey insurance law provides that, except in the case of extraordinary dividends (as described below), all dividends or other distributions paid by PICA may be paid only from unassigned surplus, as determined pursuant to statutory accounting principles, less cumulative unrealized investment gains and losses and revaluation of assets as of the prior calendar year-end. As of December 31, 2019, PICA's unassigned surplus less applicable adjustments for cumulative unrealized investment gains was $7,511 million. PICA must give prior notification to the NJDOBI of its intent to pay any such dividend or distribution. Also, if any dividend, together with other dividends or distributions made within the preceding twelve months, exceeds the greater of (i) 10% of statutory capital and surplus as of the preceding December 31 or (ii) its statutory net gain from operations excluding realized investment gains and losses for the twelve-month period ending on the preceding December 31, the dividend is considered to be an "extraordinary dividend" and requires the prior approval of the NJDOBI. Under New Jersey insurance law, PICA is permitted to pay an ordinary dividend of up to $1,148 million in 2020, without prior approval of the NJDOBI.

The laws regulating dividends of the states where the Company's other domestic insurance subsidiaries are domiciled are similar, but not identical, to New Jersey. With respect to PALAC, an Arizona domiciled insurance subsidiary of the Company, Arizona insurance law provides that if any dividend, together with other dividends or distributions made within the preceding twelve months, exceeds the lesser of (i) 10% of statutory capital and surplus as of the preceding December 31 or (ii) its statutory net gain from operations excluding realized investment gains and losses for the twelve month period ending on the preceding December 31, the dividend is considered to be an "extraordinary dividend" and requires prior approval of the Arizona Department of Insurance. Under Arizona law, the maximum PALAC is permitted to pay in 2020 as an ordinary dividend is $204 million, without prior approval of the Arizona Department of Insurance.

International Insurance Subsidiaries—Statutory Financial Information

The Company's international insurance subsidiaries prepare financial statements in accordance with local regulatory requirements. These statutory accounting practices differ from U.S. GAAP primarily by charging policy acquisition costs to expense as incurred and establishing future policy benefit liabilities using different actuarial assumptions, as well as valuing investments and certain assets and accounting for deferred taxes on a different basis.

The Japan Financial Services Agency ("FSA") utilizes a solvency margin ratio to evaluate the capital adequacy of Japanese insurance companies. The solvency margin ratio considers the level of solvency margin capital to a solvency margin risk amount, which is calculated in a similar manner to RBC. As of December 31, 2019, the Company expects The Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd. ("Prudential of Japan") and Gibraltar Life both had solvency margin capital in excess of 3.5 times the regulatory required minimums that would require corrective action.

All of the Company's domestic and international insurance subsidiaries have capital and surplus levels that exceed their respective regulatory minimum requirements, and none utilized prescribed or permitted practices that vary materially from the practices prescribed by the NAIC or equivalent regulatory bodies for results reported as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, or for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

International Insurance Subsidiaries—Restrictions on Payment of Dividends to Prudential Financial, the Parent Holding Company

The Company's international insurance operations are subject to dividend restrictions from the regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which they operate. With respect to Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life, the Company's most significant international insurance subsidiaries, both of which are domiciled in Japan, Japan insurance law provides that common stock dividends may be paid in an amount of up to 83% of prior fiscal year statutory after-tax earnings, after certain reserving thresholds are met, including providing for policyholder dividends. If statutory retained earnings exceed 100% of statutory paid-in capital, 100% of prior year statutory after-tax earnings may be paid, after reserving thresholds are met. Dividends in excess of these amounts and other forms of capital distribution require the prior approval of the FSA. Additionally, Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life must give prior notification to the FSA of their intent to pay any dividend or distribution. In addition to paying common stock dividends, Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life may return capital to Prudential Financial through other means, such as the repayment of subordinated debt or preferred stock obligations held by Prudential Financial or other affiliates and affiliated lending, derivatives and reinsurance.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, Prudential Financial received $1,065 million from its international insurance subsidiaries. In addition to paying Common Stock dividends, the Company's international insurance operations may return capital to Prudential Financial through, or facilitated by, other means, such as the repayment of Preferred Stock obligations held by Prudential Financial or other affiliates, affiliated lending, affiliated derivatives and reinsurance with U.S.- and Bermuda-based affiliates. In 2019, the Company's Japan insurance operations entered into reinsurance agreements with Gibraltar Re, the Company's Bermuda-based reinsurance affiliate, to reinsure the mortality and morbidity risk associated with a portion of the in-force contracts as well as newly-issued contracts for certain products. The Company expects these transactions will allow it to more efficiently manage its capital and risk profile. The current regulatory fiscal year end for both Prudential of Japan and Gibraltar Life is March 31, 2020, after which time the common stock dividend amount permitted to be paid without prior approval from the FSA can be determined.

In addition, although prior regulatory approval may not be required by law for the payment of dividends up to the limitations described above, in practice, the Company would typically discuss any dividend payments with the applicable regulatory authority prior to payment. Additionally, the payment of dividends by the Company's subsidiaries is subject to declaration by their Board of Directors and may be affected by market conditions and other factors.

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted per share computations of Common Stock based on the consolidated earnings of Prudential Financial for the years ended December 31, is as follows:

	2019			2018			2017		
	Income	Weighted Average Shares	Per Share Amount	Income	Weighted Average Shares	Per Share Amount	Income	Weighted Average Shares	Per Share Amount
	(in millions, except per share amounts)								
Basic earnings per share									
Net income (loss)	$4,238			$4,088			$7,974		
Less: Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	52			14			111		
Less: Dividends and undistributed earnings allocated to participating unvested share-based payment awards	46			48			95		
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial available to holders of Common Stock	$4,140	404.8	$10.23	$4,026	417.6	$9.64	$7,768	427.0	$18.19
Effect of dilutive securities and compensation programs									
Add: Dividends and undistributed earnings allocated to participating unvested share-based payment awards—Basic	$ 46			$ 48			$ 95		
Less: Dividends and undistributed earnings allocated to participating unvested share-based payment awards—Diluted	45			47			94		
Stock options		1.1			1.5			2.1	
Deferred and long-term compensation programs		1.4			1.2			1.1	
Exchangeable Surplus Notes	12	3.6		21	5.9		17	5.8	
Diluted earnings per share									
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial available to holders of Common Stock	$4,153	410.9	$10.11	$4,048	426.2	$9.50	$7,786	436.0	$17.86

Unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends are participating securities and included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. Under this method, earnings attributable to Prudential Financial are allocated between Common Stock and the participating awards, as if the awards were a second class of stock. During periods of net income available to holders of Common Stock, the calculation of earnings per share excludes the income attributable to participating securities in the numerator and the dilutive impact of these securities from the denominator. In the event of a net loss available to holders of Common Stock, undistributed earnings are not allocated to participating securities and the denominator excludes the dilutive impact of these securities as they do not share in the losses of the Company. Undistributed earnings allocated to participating unvested share-based payment awards for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, as applicable, were based on 4.6 million, 4.9 million and 5.2 million of such awards, respectively, weighted for the period they were outstanding.

Stock options and shares related to deferred and long-term compensation programs that are considered antidilutive are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share. Stock options are considered antidilutive based on application of the treasury stock method or in the event of a net loss available to holders of Common Stock. Shares related to deferred and long-term compensation programs are considered antidilutive in the event of a net loss available to holders of Common Stock. For the years ended December 31, the number of

stock options and shares related to deferred and long-term compensation programs that were considered antidilutive and were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share, weighted for the portion of the period they were outstanding, are as follows:

	2019		2018		2017	
	Shares	Exercise Price Per Share	Shares	Exercise Price Per Share	Shares	Exercise Price Per Share
	(in millions, except per share amounts, based on weighted average)					
Antidilutive stock options based on application of the treasury stock method	1.2	$102.84	0.7	$108.34	0.3	$110.18
Antidilutive stock options due to net loss available to holders of Common Stock	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Antidilutive shares based on application of the treasury stock method	0.0		0.0		0.1	
Antidilutive shares due to net loss available to holders of Common Stock	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Total antidilutive stock options and shares	1.2		0.7		0.4	

In September 2009, the Company issued $500 million of surplus notes with an interest rate of 5.36% per annum which were exchangeable at the option of the note holders for shares of Common Stock. The initial exchange rate for the surplus notes was 10.1235 shares of Common Stock per each $1,000 principal amount of surplus notes. This was equivalent to 5.1 million shares and an initial exchange price per share of Common Stock of $98.78. In August 2019, as a result of the note holders' exercise of the exchange option, the Company issued approximately 6.2 million shares of Common Stock at an exchange rate equal to 12.3877 shares of Common Stock per each $1,000 principal amount of surplus notes. The Company's obligations under the surplus notes are now satisfied. In calculating diluted earnings per share under the if-converted method, the potential shares that would be issued assuming a hypothetical exchange, weighted for the period the notes were outstanding, are added to the denominator, and the related interest expense, net of tax, is excluded from the numerator, if the overall effect is dilutive.

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Omnibus Incentive Plan

Prudential Financial, Inc.'s Omnibus Incentive Plan provides stock-based awards including stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock shares, restricted stock units, stock settled performance shares, and cash settled performance units. Dividend equivalents are generally provided on restricted stock shares and restricted stock units outstanding as of the record date. Dividend equivalents are generally accrued on target performance shares and units outstanding as of the record date. These dividend equivalents are paid only on the performance shares and units released up to a maximum of the target number of shares and units awarded. Generally, the requisite service period is the vesting period. There were 14,183,145 authorized shares available for grant under the Omnibus Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2019.

Assurance IQ Acquisition

The Company acquired Assurance IQ on October 10, 2019. The terms of the Acquisition included compensation awards that involved share-based payment arrangements that are linked to retention and therefore fall under the reporting requirements of ASC 718, Stock Compensation. These compensation awards include stock options, restricted stock units and performance shares.

Compensation Costs

Compensation cost for restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units granted to employees is measured by the share price of the underlying Common Stock at the date of grant.

Compensation cost for employee stock options is based on the fair values estimated on the grant date. Under the Omnibus Incentive Plan, the fair value of each stock option award is estimated using a binomial option pricing model on the date of grant for stock options issued to employees. For the Acquisition related awards, the fair value of each stock option award is based on its intrinsic value on the date of grant.

The weighted average grant date assumptions used in the binomial option valuation model are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Expected volatility	34.63%	35.39%	35.29%
Expected dividend yield	4.26%	2.88%	2.84%
Expected term	5.54 years	5.49 years	5.60 years
Risk-free interest rate	2.50%	2.64%	2.06%

Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of Prudential Financial's Common Stock and implied volatilities from traded options on Prudential Financial's Common Stock. The Company uses historical data and expectations of future exercise patterns to estimate option exercises and employee terminations within the valuation model. The expected term of options granted represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods associated with the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The following chart summarizes the compensation cost recognized and the related income tax benefit for stock options, restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units for the years ended December 31:

Omnibus Incentive Plan:	2019		2018		2017	
	Total Compensation Cost Recognized(1)	Income Tax Benefit	Total Compensation Cost Recognized(1)	Income Tax Benefit	Total Compensation Cost Recognized(1)	Income Tax Benefit
	(in millions)					
Employee stock options	$ 11	$ 3	$ 13	$ 3	$ 12	$ 5
Employee restricted stock units	149	35	139	32	142	51
Employee performance shares and performance units	71	17	3	1	109	41
Total	$231	$55	$155	$36	$263	$97

(1) Compensation costs related to retirement eligible participants are recorded on the grant date (typically in the first quarter of every year).

Assurance IQ Acquisition:	2019	
	Total Compensation Cost Recognized	Income Tax Benefit
	(in millions)	
Employee stock options	$4	$1
Employee restricted stock units	1	0
Employee performance shares	0	0
Total	$5	$1

Compensation costs related to stock-based compensation plans capitalized in deferred acquisition costs for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were de minimis.

Stock Options

Each stock option granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan has an exercise price at the fair market value of Prudential Financial's Common Stock on the date of grant and has a maximum term of 10 years. Generally, one third of the option grant vests in each of the first three years. Options granted related to the Acquisition have an exercise price based on the original strike price of the Assurance IQ options that they replaced and have a maximum term of 10 years from the date the Assurance IQ options were originally granted. Options granted related to the Acquisition generally vest quarterly over three years.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock option grants is as follows

	Employee Stock Options			
	Omnibus Incentive Plan		Assurance IQ Acquisition	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	4,584,244	$72.03	0	$0.00
Granted	569,137	93.36	584,017	1.36
Exercised	(541,473)	58.56	(36,825)	0.98
Forfeited	(165)	76.71	0	0.00
Expired	(746)	19.86	0	0.00
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	4,610,997	$76.26	547,192	$1.38
Exercisable at December 31, 2019	3,614,679	$70.03	33,596	$2.08

The weighted average grant date fair value of employee stock options granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $20.02, $27.11 and $27.91, respectively. For the Acquisition related awards, the weighted average grant date fair value of employee stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2019 was $86.31.

The total intrinsic value (i.e., market price of the stock less the option exercise price) of employee stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $21 million, $28 million, and $109 million, respectively. For the Acquisition related awards, the total intrinsic value of employee stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2019 was $3 million.

The weighted average remaining contractual term and the aggregate intrinsic value of stock options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Employee Stock Options			
	Omnibus Incentive Plan		Assurance IQ Acquisition	
	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	(in years)	(in millions)	(in years)	(in millions)
Outstanding	4.53	$92	8.47	$51
Exercisable	3.73	$92	8.69	$ 3

Restricted Stock Units, Performance Share Awards and Performance Unit Awards

A restricted stock unit is an unfunded, unsecured right to receive a share of Prudential Financial's Common Stock at the end of a specified period of time, which is subject to forfeiture and transfer restrictions. Generally, the restrictions will lapse on the third anniversary of the date of grant. Performance shares and performance units are awards denominated in Prudential Financial's Common Stock. The number of units is determined over the performance period and may be adjusted based on the satisfaction of certain performance goals for the Company. Performance share awards are payable in Prudential Financial's Common Stock. Performance unit awards are payable in cash. Effective October 2019, the Company modified certain provisions of its long term compensation plan to settle the performance units component in Prudential Financial Common Stock. As a result, outstanding performance units were converted to performance shares except for certain employee directed deferrals in the deferred compensation plan which remain as performance units for the full life of the grant. Beginning in 2020, the Company will no longer grant performance unit awards.

A summary of the Company's restricted stock units, performance shares and performance unit awards under the Omnibus Incentive Plan is as follows:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Performance Share and Performance Unit Awards(1)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted at December 31, 2018(2)	4,760,914	$ 90.09	1,809,075	$81.55
Granted(2)	1,919,168	93.35	691,724	90.68
Forfeited	(183,997)	100.09	(12,947)	93.26
Performance adjustment(3)			92,841	93.36
Released	(2,024,896)	65.44	(757,807)	93.36
Restricted at December 31, 2019(2)	4,471,189	$102.25	1,822,886	$80.62

(1) Performance share and performance unit awards reflect the target units awarded, reduced for forfeitures and releases to date. The actual number of units to be awarded at the end of each performance period will range between 0% and 125% of the target number of units granted, based upon a measure of the reported performance for the Company relative to stated goals. Performance awards granted to senior management in 2018 include a stated goal related to diversity & inclusion that can modify the performance result by +/- 10%.

(2) Effective October 1, 2019, the Company modified existing performance share and performance unit awards to remove features of the grants that prevent having a mutual understanding of the key terms and conditions of the award between the employee and employer until the grants vested. Consequently, the weighted average grant date fair value as of December 31, 2019 is the closing stock price of Prudential Financial's common stock as of September 30, 2019. The weighted average grant date fair value as of 12/31/2018 is the closing stock price of Prudential Financial's common stock as of December 31, 2018.

(3) Represents the difference between the target units granted and the actual units awarded based upon the attainment of performance goals for the Company.

A summary of the Company's restricted stock units and performance share awards related to the Acquisition is as follows:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Performance Share Awards(1)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted at December 31, 2018	0	$ 0	0	$ 0.00
Granted	125,788	87.67	1,982,708	89.81
Forfeited	0	0	0	0.00
Performance adjustment(2)	0	0	0	0.00
Released	0	0	0	0.00
Restricted at December 31, 2019	125,788	$87.67	1,982,708	$89.81

(1) Performance share awards related to the Assurance IQ acquisition reflect the maximum number of units that have been awarded under the terms of the acquisition. The actual number of units that will be awarded at the end of the performance period will range between 0% and 100% of the number of units granted, based upon a predetermined formula of achieving variable profits between $900 million and $1,300 million.

(2) Represents the difference between the target units granted and the actual units awarded based upon the attainment of performance goals for the Company.

The fair market value of restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units released under the Omnibus Incentive Plan for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $255 million, $238 million and $196 million, respectively. For the Acquisition related awards there were no restricted stock units or performance shares released for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The weighted average grant date fair value for restricted stock units granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $93.35, $106.32 and $110.39, respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value for performance shares and performance units granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $90.68, $81.55 and $114.98, respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value for restricted stock units granted for the Acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2019 was $87.67. The weighted average grant date fair value for performance shares granted for the Acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2019 was $89.81.

Unrecognized Compensation Cost

Unrecognized compensation cost for stock options under the Omnibus Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2019 was $2 million with a weighted average recognition period of 1.46 years. Unrecognized compensation cost for restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units under the Omnibus Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2019 was $153 million with a weighted average recognition period of 1.72 years. Unrecognized compensation cost for stock options related to the Acquisition as of December 31, 2019 was $45 million with a weighted average recognition period of 3.13 years. Unrecognized compensation cost for restricted stock units and performance shares related to the Acquisition as of December 31, 2019 was $10 million with a weighted average recognition period of 4.17 years.

Tax Benefits Realized

The Company's tax benefit realized for exercises of stock options under the Omnibus Incentive Plan during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $5 million, $7 million and $39 million, respectively. The tax benefit realized for exercises of stock options related to the Acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2019 was $2 million.

The Company's tax benefit realized upon vesting of restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units under the Omnibus Incentive Plan for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $52 million, $49 million and $70 million, respectively. There were no vested restricted stock units or performance shares related to the Acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Settlement of Awards

The Company's policy is to issue shares from Common Stock held in treasury upon exercise of stock options, the release of restricted stock units and performance shares. The Company uses cash to settle performance units. The amount of cash used to settle performance units during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $32 million, $29 million and $27 million, respectively.

22. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segments

The Company operates through eight segments: PGIM (our global investment management business); Retirement, Group Insurance, Individual Annuities, Individual Life, and Assurance IQ (collectively referred to as the U.S. Businesses); International Businesses; and Closed Block. In addition, the Company reports certain of its results of operations in its Corporate and Other operations.

The PGIM segment provides asset management services related to public and private fixed income, public equity and real estate, commercial mortgage origination and servicing, and mutual funds and other retail services to institutional, private and sub-advisory clients (including mutual funds), insurance company separate accounts, government sponsored entities and the Company's general account.

The U.S. Businesses offer a broad range of products and solutions that cover protection, retirement, savings, income and investment needs. The U.S. Businesses are organized into three divisions:

U.S. Workplace Solutions division. The U.S. Workplace Solutions division consists of the Retirement and Group Insurance segments. The Retirement segment provides a broad range of retirement investment and income products and services to retirement plan sponsors in the public, private and not-for-profit sectors. The Group Insurance segment provides a full range of group life, long-term and short-term group disability, and group corporate-, bank- and trust-owned life insurance in the U.S., primarily to institutional clients for use in connection with employee plans and affinity groups.

U.S. Individual Solutions division. The U.S. Individual Solutions division consists of the Individual Annuities and Individual Life segments. The Individual Annuities segment develops and distributes individual variable and fixed annuity products, primarily to the U.S.

mass affluent and affluent markets. The Individual Life segment develops and distributes individual variable life, term life and universal life insurance products primarily to the U.S. mass middle, mass affluent and affluent markets.

Assurance IQ division. The Assurance IQ division consists of the Assurance IQ segment, a leading consumer solutions platform that offers a range of solutions that help meet consumers' financial needs. Assurance IQ leverages data science and technology to distribute third-party life, health, Medicare and property and casualty products directly to retail shoppers primarily through its digital and independent agent channels.

The International Businesses develops and distributes individual life insurance, retirement and related products to the mass affluent and affluent markets in Japan, Korea and other foreign countries through its Life Planner operations. In addition, similar products are offered to the broad middle income and mass affluent markets across Japan and the Company's joint ventures in various foreign countries through Life Consultants, the proprietary distribution channel of the Company's Gibraltar Life operation, as well as other channels, including banks and independent agencies.

The Closed Block division includes certain in-force participating insurance and annuity products and corresponding assets that are used for the payment of benefits, expenses and policyholders' dividends related to these products, as well as certain related assets and liabilities. In connection with demutualization, the Company ceased offering these participating products. The Closed Block division is accounted for as a divested business that is reported separately from the Divested and Run-off Businesses that are included in the Company's Corporate and Other operations. See Note 15 for additional information on the Closed Block.

Corporate Operations—consist primarily of: (1) capital that is not deployed in any business segment; (2) investments not allocated to business segments, including debt-financed investment portfolios, and tax credit and other tax-enhanced investments financed by business segments; (3) capital debt that is used or will be used to meet the capital requirements of the Company and the related interest expense; (4) our qualified and non-qualified pension and other employee benefit plans, after allocations to business segments; (5) corporate-level activities, after allocations to business segments, including strategic expenditures, acquisition costs, corporate governance, corporate advertising, philanthropic activities, deferred compensation, and costs related to certain contingencies and enhanced regulatory supervision; (6) expenses associated with the multi-year plan of programs that span across our businesses and the functional areas that support those businesses; (7) our ownership interest in a life insurance joint venture in China; (8) certain retained obligations relating to pre-demutualization policyholders; (9) our Risk Appetite Framework; (10) the foreign currency income hedging program used to hedge certain non-U.S. dollar denominated earnings in our International Businesses segment; (11) intercompany arrangements with our PGIM segment to translate certain non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings at fixed currency exchange rates; and (12) transactions with and between other segments, including the elimination of intercompany transactions for consolidation purposes.

Segment Accounting Policies. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 2. Results for each segment include earnings on attributed equity established at a level which management considers necessary to support each segment's risks. Operating expenses specifically identifiable to a particular segment are allocated to that segment as incurred. Operating expenses not identifiable to a specific segment that are incurred in connection with the generation of segment revenues are generally allocated based upon the segment's historical percentage of general and administrative expenses.

For information related to significant acquisitions, see Note 1. For information related to the adoption of new accounting pronouncements, see Note 2. The segments' results in prior years have been revised for these items, as applicable, to conform to the current year presentation.

Adjusted Operating Income

The Company analyzes the operating performance of each segment using "adjusted operating income." Adjusted operating income does not equate to "Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" or "Net income (loss)" as determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP but is the measure of segment profit or loss used by the Company's chief operating decision maker to evaluate segment performance and allocate resources and, consistent with authoritative guidance, is the measure of segment performance presented below. Adjusted operating income is calculated by adjusting each segment's "Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures" for the following items, which are described in greater detail below:

- Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments;
- Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net;
- Market experience updates;
- Divested and Run-off Businesses;
- Other adjustments; and
- Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests.

These items are important to an understanding of overall results of operations. Adjusted operating income is not a substitute for income determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and the Company's definition of adjusted operating income may differ from that used by other companies. However, the Company believes that the presentation of adjusted operating income as measured for management purposes enhances the understanding of results of operations by highlighting the results from ongoing operations and the underlying profitability factors of its businesses.

Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments

Realized investment gains (losses), net

Adjusted operating income excludes "Realized investment gains (losses), net," except for certain items described below. Significant activity excluded from adjusted operating income includes impairments and credit-related gains (losses) from sales of securities, the timing of which depends largely on market credit cycles and can vary considerably across periods, and interest rate-related gains (losses) from sales of securities, which are largely subject to the Company's discretion and influenced by market opportunities, as well as the Company's tax and capital profile. Additionally, adjusted operating income generally excludes realized investment gains (losses) from products that contain embedded derivatives, and from associated derivative portfolios that are part of an asset/liability management program related to the risk of those products. However, the effectiveness of the hedging program will ultimately be reflected in adjusted operating income over time. Trends in the underlying profitability of the Company's businesses can be more clearly identified without the fluctuating effects of these transactions.

The following table sets forth the significant components of "Realized investment gains (losses), net" that are included in adjusted operating income and, as a result, are reflected as adjustments to "Realized investment gains (losses), net" for purposes of calculating adjusted operating income:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Net gains (losses) from(1):			
Terminated hedges of foreign currency earnings	$ 65	$ (15)	$ (15)
Current period yield adjustments	$331	$367	$434
Principal source of earnings	$ (37)	$219	$ (8)

(1) In addition to the items in the table above, "Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related charges and adjustments" also includes an adjustment to reflect "Realized investment gains (losses), net" related to Divested and Run-off Businesses. See "Divested and Run-off Businesses" discussed below.

Terminated Hedges of Foreign Currency Earnings. The amounts shown in the table above primarily reflect the impact of an intercompany arrangement between Corporate and Other operations and the International Businesses segment, pursuant to which the non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings in all countries for a particular year, including its interim reporting periods, are translated at fixed currency exchange rates. The fixed rates are determined in connection with a currency hedging program designed to mitigate the risk that unfavorable rate changes will reduce the segment's U.S. dollar-equivalent earnings. Pursuant to this program, the Company's Corporate and Other operations may execute forward currency contracts with third-parties to sell the net exposure of projected earnings from the hedged currency in exchange for U.S. dollars at a specified exchange rate. The maturities of these contracts correspond with the future periods in which the identified non-U.S. dollar-denominated earnings are expected to be generated. These contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under U.S. GAAP, so the resulting profits or losses are recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." When the contracts are terminated in the same period that the expected earnings emerge, the resulting positive or negative cash flow effect is included in adjusted operating income.

Current Period Yield Adjustments. The Company uses interest rate and currency swaps and other derivatives to manage interest and currency exchange rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities, including duration mismatches. For derivative contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, the periodic swap settlements, as well as certain other derivative related yield adjustments are recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net," and are included in adjusted operating income to reflect the after-hedge yield of the underlying instruments. In certain instances, when these derivative contracts are terminated or offset before their final maturity, the resulting realized gains or losses are recognized in adjusted operating income over periods that generally approximate the expected terms of the derivatives or underlying instruments in order for adjusted operating income to reflect the after-hedge yield of the underlying instruments. Included in the amounts shown in the table above are gains (losses) on certain derivative contracts that were terminated or offset before their final maturity of $41 million, $19 million and $53 million for the years ended 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As of December 31, 2019, there was a $222 million deferred net gain related to certain derivative contracts that were terminated or offset before their final maturity, primarily in the International Businesses. Also included in the amounts shown in the table above are fees related to synthetic GICs of $147 million, $146 million and $159 million for the years ended 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Synthetic GICs are accounted for as derivatives under U.S. GAAP and, therefore, these fees are recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." See Note 5 for additional information on synthetic GICs.

Principal Source of Earnings. The Company conducts certain activities for which realized investment gains (losses) are a principal source of earnings for its businesses and are therefore included in adjusted operating income, particularly within the Company's PGIM segment. For example, PGIM's strategic investing business makes investments for sale or syndication to other investors or for placement or co-investment in the Company's managed funds and structured products. The realized investment gains (losses) associated with the sale of these strategic investments, as well as the majority of derivative results, are a principal activity for this business and included in adjusted operating income. In addition, the realized investment gains (losses) associated with loans originated by the Company's commercial mortgage operations, as well as related derivative results and retained mortgage servicing rights, are a principal activity for this business and are therefore included in adjusted operating income.

Adjustments related to Realized investment gains (losses), net

The following table sets forth certain other items excluded from adjusted operating income and reflected as an adjustment to "Realized investment gains (losses), net" for purposes of calculating adjusted operating income:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Net gains (losses) from:			
Investments carried at fair value through net income	$558	$(417)	$ 184
Foreign currency exchange movements	$ 61	$(289)	$(135)
Gains (losses), net, on experience-rated contracts (excluding derivatives and commercial mortgage and other loans)(1)	$ 22	$(153)	$ 185
Other activities	$ (31)	$ (41)	$ (20)

(1) Adjusted operating income excludes net investment gains (losses) on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, related derivatives, and commercial mortgage and other loans. The activity for derivatives and commercial mortgage and other loans that support these experience-rated products are reported in "Realized investment gains (losses), net" and excluded from adjusted operating income.

Investments carried at fair value through net income. The Company has certain investments in its general account portfolios that are carried at fair value with changes in fair value reported in "Other income (loss)." Examples include the Company's investments in equity securities and fixed maturities designated as trading. Consistent with the exclusion of realized investment gains (losses) with respect to other investments managed on a consistent basis, the net gains or losses on these investments are excluded from adjusted operating income.

Foreign Currency Exchange Movements. The Company has certain assets and liabilities for which, under U.S. GAAP, the changes in value, including those associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates during the period, are recorded in "Other income (loss)." To the extent the foreign currency exposure on these assets and liabilities is economically hedged or considered part of the Company's capital funding strategies for its international subsidiaries, the change in value included in "Other income (loss)" is excluded from adjusted operating income. The insurance liabilities are supported by investments denominated in corresponding currencies, including a significant portion designated as available-for-sale. While these non-yen denominated assets and liabilities are economically hedged, unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale investments, including those arising from foreign currency exchange rate movements, are recorded in AOCI under U.S. GAAP, while the non-yen denominated liabilities are remeasured for foreign currency exchange rate movements, with the related change in value recorded in earnings within "Other income (loss)." Due to this non-economic volatility that has been reflected in U.S. GAAP earnings, the change in value recorded within "Other income (loss)" is excluded from adjusted operating income.

Investment gains (losses) on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities and changes in experience-rated contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes. Certain products included in the Retirement and International Businesses segments are experience-rated in that investment results associated with these products are expected to ultimately accrue to contractholders. The majority of investments supporting these experience-rated products are carried at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains (losses) reported in "Other income (loss)" and the related interest and dividend income reported in "Net investment income." To a lesser extent, these experience-rated products are also supported by derivatives and commercial mortgage and other loans. The derivatives are carried at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains (losses) reported in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." The commercial mortgage and other loans are carried at unpaid principal, net of unamortized discounts and an allowance for losses, with gains (losses) on sales and changes in the valuation allowance for commercial mortgage and other loans reported in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

Adjusted operating income excludes net investment gains (losses) on assets supporting experience-rated contractholder liabilities, related derivatives and commercial mortgage and other loans. This is consistent with the exclusion of realized investment gains (losses) with respect to other investments supporting insurance liabilities managed on a consistent basis. In addition, to be consistent with the historical treatment of charges related to realized investment gains (losses) on investments, adjusted operating income also excludes the change in contractholder liabilities due to asset value changes in the pool of investments (including changes in the fair value of commercial mortgage and other loans) supporting these experience-rated contracts, which are reflected in "Interest credited to policyholders' account balances." The result of this approach is that adjusted operating income for these products includes net fee revenue and interest spread we

earn on these experience-rated contracts, and excludes changes in fair value of the pool of investments, both realized and unrealized, that we expect will ultimately accrue to the contractholders.

Other Activities. The Company excludes certain other items from adjusted operating income that are consistent with similar adjustments described above.

Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net

Charges that relate to realized investment gains (losses) are also excluded from adjusted operating income, and include the following:

- The portion of the amortization of DAC, VOBA, unearned revenue reserves and DSI for certain products that is related to net realized investment gains (losses).
- Policyholder dividends and interest credited to policyholders' account balances that relate to certain life policies that pass back certain realized investment gains (losses) to the policyholder, and reserves for future policy benefits for certain policies that are affected by net realized investment gains (losses).
- Market value adjustments paid or received upon a contractholder's surrender of certain of the Company's annuity products as these amounts mitigate the net realized investment gains or losses incurred upon the disposition of the underlying invested assets.

Market experience updates

The Company had historically recognized the immediate impacts from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability in current period adjusted operating income. Beginning with the second quarter of 2019, these impacts are excluded from adjusted operating income which the Company believes enhances the understanding of underlying performance trends. These amounts represent the impact of those changes on DAC and other costs and reserves, primarily related to variable annuity and variable and universal life products.

Divested and Run-off Businesses

The contribution to income (loss) of Divested and Run-off Businesses that have been or will be sold or exited, including businesses that have been placed in wind down, but that did not qualify for "discontinued operations" accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP, are excluded from adjusted operating income as the results of Divested and Run-off Businesses are not considered relevant to understanding the Company's ongoing operating results.

The Closed Block division is accounted for as a divested business because it consists primarily of certain participating insurance and annuity products that the Company ceased selling at demutualization in 2001. See Note 15 for further information on the Closed Block.

Other adjustments

Other adjustments represent all other adjustments that are excluded from adjusted operating income. These include certain components of the consideration for the Assurance IQ acquisition, which are recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service periods, as well as changes in the fair value of contingent consideration.

Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests

Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures, on a pre-tax basis, are included in adjusted operating income as these results are a principal source of earnings. These earnings are reflected on a U.S. GAAP basis on an after-tax basis as a separate line on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests are excluded from adjusted operating income. Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests represents the portion of earnings from consolidated entities that relates to the equity interests of minority investors, and are reflected on a U.S. GAAP basis as a separate line on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Reconciliation of adjusted operating income and net income (loss)

The table below reconciles adjusted operating income before income taxes to income before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Adjusted operating income before income taxes by segment:			
PGIM	$ 998	$ 959	$ 979
U.S. Businesses:			
U.S. Workplace Solutions division:			
Retirement	1,301	1,049	1,244
Group Insurance	285	229	253
Total U.S. Workplace Solutions division	1,586	1,278	1,497
U.S. Individual Solutions division:			
Individual Annuities(1)	1,843	1,925	2,198
Individual Life	87	223	(191)
Total U.S. Individual Solutions division	1,930	2,148	2,007
Assurance IQ division(2):			
Assurance IQ	(9)	0	0
Total Assurance IQ division	(9)	0	0
Total U.S. Businesses	3,507	3,426	3,504
International Businesses	3,359	3,266	3,198
Corporate and Other	(1,766)	(1,283)	(1,437)
Total segment adjusted operating income before income taxes	6,098	6,368	6,244
Reconciling Items:			
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(3)	(764)	466	(417)
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	(125)	(316)	544
Market experience updates(4)	(462)	0	0
Divested and Run-off Businesses:			
Closed Block division	36	(62)	45
Other Divested and Run-off Businesses	452	(1,535)	38
Other adjustments(5)	(47)	0	0
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(103)	(87)	33
Consolidated income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of operating joint ventures	$ 5,085	$ 4,834	$ 6,487

(1) Individual Annuities segment results reflect DAC as if the individual annuity business is a stand-alone operation. The elimination of intersegment costs capitalized in accordance with this policy is included in consolidating adjustments within Corporate and Other operations.

(2) Assurance IQ was acquired by the Company in October 2019. See Note 1 for additional information.

(3) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

(4) Represents the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, which are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019. The Company had historically recognized these impacts in adjusted operating income.

(5) Represents adjustments not included in the above reconciling items. "Other adjustments" include certain components of the consideration for the Assurance IQ acquisition, which are recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service periods, as well as changes in the fair value of contingent consideration.

Reconciliation of select financial information

The tables below present certain financial information for the Company's segments and its Corporate and Other operations, including assets by segment and revenues, and benefits and expenses by segment on an adjusted operating income basis, and the reconciliation of the segment totals to amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	As of December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Assets by segment:		
PGIM	$ 47,655	$ 47,690
U.S. Businesses:		
U.S. Workplace Solutions division:		
Retirement	198,153	175,525
Group Insurance	43,712	41,727
Total U.S. Workplace Solutions division	241,865	217,252
U.S. Individual Solutions division:		
Individual Annuities	189,040	167,899
Individual Life	96,072	83,739
Total U.S. Individual Solutions division	285,112	251,638
Assurance IQ division(1):		
Assurance IQ	2,639	0
Total Assurance IQ division	2,639	0
Total U.S. Businesses	529,616	468,890
International Businesses	241,071	222,633
Corporate and Other	16,883	16,826
Closed Block division	61,327	59,039
Total assets per Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	$896,552	$815,078

(1) Assurance IQ was acquired by the Company in October 2019. See Note 1 for additional information.

Revenues, and benefits and expenses on an adjusted operating income basis by segment	Year Ended December 31, 2019							
	Total Revenues	Net Investment Income	Total Benefits and Expenses	Policyholders' Benefits	Interest Credited to Policyholders' Account Balances	Dividends to Policyholders	Interest Expense	Amortization of DAC
	(in millions)							
PGIM	$ 3,589	$ 200	$ 2,591	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 49	$ 6
U.S. Businesses:								
U.S. Workplace Solutions division:								
Retirement	15,064	4,738	13,763	11,061	1,503	0	46	38
Group Insurance	5,750	624	5,465	4,257	286	0	2	7
Total U.S. Workplace Solutions division	20,814	5,362	19,228	15,318	1,789	0	48	45
U.S. Individual Solutions division:								
Individual Annuities	4,995	856	3,152	435	334	0	122	513
Individual Life	6,115	2,247	6,028	2,778	830	38	774	577
Total U.S. Individual Solutions division	11,110	3,103	9,180	3,213	1,164	38	896	1,090
Assurance IQ division(1):								
Assurance IQ	101	0	110	0	0	0	0	0
Total Assurance IQ division	101	0	110	0	0	0	0	0
Total U.S. Businesses	32,025	8,465	28,518	18,531	2,953	38	944	1,135
International Businesses	23,195	5,558	19,836	14,535	918	48	25	1,239
Corporate and Other	(677)	579	1,089	36	0	0	521	(46)
Total revenues, and benefits and expenses on an adjusted operating income basis	58,132	14,802	52,034	33,102	3,871	86	1,539	2,334
Reconciling items:								
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments	185	(36)	949	0	949	0	0	0
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	(254)	0	(129)	(136)	(94)	0	0	(181)
Market experience updates(2)	(77)	0	385	200	4	0	0	144
Divested and Run-off Businesses:								
Closed Block division	5,642	2,323	5,606	2,907	130	2,187	7	29
Other Divested and Run-off Businesses	1,330	496	878	747	20	1	4	6
Other adjustments(3)	(5)	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(146)	0	(43)	0	0	0	0	0
Total revenue, and benefits and expenses per Consolidated Statements of Operations	$64,807	$17,585	$59,722	$36,820	$4,880	$2,274	$1,550	$2,332

Revenues, and benefits and expenses on an adjusted operating income basis by segment	Year Ended December 31, 2018							
	Total Revenues	Net Investment Income	Total Benefits and Expenses	Policyholders' Benefits	Interest Credited to Policyholders' Account Balances	Dividends to Policyholders	Interest Expense	Amortization of DAC
	(in millions)							
PGIM	$ 3,294	$ 73	$ 2,335	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 40	$ 8
U.S. Businesses:								
U.S. Workplace Solutions division:								
Retirement	16,825	4,377	15,776	13,215	1,430	0	35	33
Group Insurance	5,685	616	5,456	4,241	282	0	2	5
Total U.S. Workplace Solutions division	22,510	4,993	21,232	17,456	1,712	0	37	38
U.S. Individual Solutions division:								
Individual Annuities	4,966	694	3,041	370	335	0	67	511
Individual Life	5,831	2,033	5,608	2,489	766	37	714	368
Total U.S. Individual Solutions division	10,797	2,727	8,649	2,859	1,101	37	781	879
Total U.S. Businesses	33,307	7,720	29,881	20,315	2,813	37	818	917
International Businesses	22,234	5,245	18,968	14,009	907	62	21	1,233
Corporate and Other	(705)	452	578	(12)	0	0	535	(44)
Total revenues, and benefits and expenses on an adjusted operating income basis	58,130	13,490	51,762	34,312	3,720	99	1,414	2,114
Reconciling items:								
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(4)	(244)	(41)	(710)	0	(710)	0	0	0
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	(274)	0	42	(75)	40	0	0	118
Divested and Run-off Businesses:								
Closed Block division	4,678	2,288	4,740	2,972	132	1,236	2	35
Other Divested and Run-off Businesses	805	439	2,340	2,195	14	1	4	6
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(103)	0	(16)	0	0	0	0	0
Total revenue, and benefits and expenses per Consolidated Statements of Operations	$62,992	$16,176	$58,158	$39,404	$3,196	$1,336	$1,420	$2,273

Revenues, and benefits and expenses on an adjusted operating income basis by segment	Year Ended December 31, 2017							
	Total Revenues	Net Investment Income	Total Benefits and Expenses	Policyholders' Benefits	Interest Credited to Policyholders' Account Balances	Dividends to Policyholders	Interest Expense	Amortization of DAC
	(in millions)							
PGIM	$ 3,355	$ 170	$ 2,376	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 27	$ 11
U.S. Businesses:								
U.S. Workplace Solutions division:								
Retirement	13,843	4,482	12,599	10,035	1,507	0	26	26
Group Insurance	5,471	637	5,218	4,073	274	0	5	14
Total U.S. Workplace Solutions division	19,314	5,119	17,817	14,108	1,781	0	31	40
U.S. Individual Solutions division:								
Individual Annuities	5,110	742	2,912	318	330	0	70	464
Individual Life	4,974	1,948	5,165	2,100	719	36	648	483
Total U.S. Individual Solutions division	10,084	2,690	8,077	2,418	1,049	36	718	947
Total U.S. Businesses	29,398	7,809	25,894	16,526	2,830	36	749	987
International Businesses	21,560	5,027	18,362	13,440	899	48	13	1,138
Corporate and Other	(667)	493	770	21	0	0	533	(43)
Total revenues, and benefits and expenses on an adjusted operating income basis	53,646	13,499	47,402	29,987	3,729	84	1,322	2,093
Reconciling items:								
Realized investment gains (losses), net, and related adjustments(4)	(266)	(38)	151	0	151	0	0	0
Charges related to realized investment gains (losses), net	(215)	0	(759)	(69)	(191)	0	0	(550)
Divested and Run-off Businesses:								
Closed Block division	5,826	2,653	5,781	3,219	133	2,007	1	37
Other Divested and Run-off Businesses	775	321	737	657	0	0	4	0
Equity in earnings of operating joint ventures and earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(77)	0	(110)	0	0	0	0	0
Total revenue, and benefits and expenses per Consolidated Statements of Operations	$59,689	$16,435	$53,202	$33,794	$3,822	$2,091	$1,327	$1,580

(1) Assurance IQ was acquired by the Company in October 2019. See Note 1 for additional information.
(2) Represents the immediate impacts in current period results from changes in current market conditions on estimates of profitability, which are excluded from adjusted operating income beginning with the second quarter of 2019. The Company had historically recognized these impacts in adjusted operating income.
(3) Represents adjustments not included in the above reconciling items. "Other adjustments" include certain components of the consideration for the Assurance IQ acquisition, which are recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service periods, as well as changes in the fair value of contingent consideration.
(4) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.

Revenues, calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP, for the years ended December 31, include the following associated with the Company's foreign and domestic operations:

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Domestic operations	$40,868	$40,603	$36,573
Foreign operations, total	$23,939	$22,389	$23,116
Foreign operations, Japan	$19,626	$19,125	$19,589
Foreign operations, Korea	$ 1,638	$ 1,495	$ 1,567

Intersegment Revenues

Management has determined the intersegment revenues with reference to market rates. Intersegment revenues are eliminated in consolidation in Corporate and Other operations. The PGIM segment revenues include intersegment revenues, primarily consisting of asset-based management and administration fees, for the years ended December 31, as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
PGIM segment intersegment revenues	$777	$731	$717

Segments may also enter into internal derivative contracts with other segments. For adjusted operating income, each segment accounts for the internal derivative results consistent with the manner in which that segment accounts for other similar external derivatives.

Asset management and service fees

The table below presents asset management and service fees, predominantly related to an investment management activities, for the periods indicated:

	2019	2018	2017
	(in millions)		
Asset-based management fees	$3,489	$3,438	$3,328
Performance-based incentive fees	169	56	194
Other fees	581	606	605
Total asset management and service fees	$4,239	$4,100	$4,127

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Commercial Mortgage Loan Commitments

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Total outstanding mortgage loan commitments	$2,129	$3,299
Portion of commitment where prearrangement to sell to investor exists	$ 751	$1,490

In connection with the Company's commercial mortgage operations, it originates commercial mortgage loans. Commitments for loans that will be held for sale are recognized as derivatives and recorded at fair value. In certain of these transactions, the Company pre-arranges that it will sell the loan to an investor, including to government sponsored entities as discussed below, after the Company funds the loan.

Commitments to Purchase Investments (excluding Commercial Mortgage Loans)

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Expected to be funded from the general account and other operations outside the separate accounts	$7,372	$6,941
Expected to be funded from separate accounts	$ 49	$ 147

The Company has other commitments to purchase or fund investments, some of which are contingent upon events or circumstances not under the Company's control, including those at the discretion of the Company's counterparties. The Company anticipates a portion of these commitments will ultimately be funded from its separate accounts.

Indemnification of Securities Lending and Securities Repurchase Transactions

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Indemnification provided to certain clients for securities lending and securities repurchase transactions(1)	$5,071	$5,399
Fair value of related collateral associated with above indemnifications(1)	$5,204	$5,503
Accrued liability associated with guarantee	$ 0	$ 0

(1) As of December 31, 2019, indemnification provided to certain clients and fair value of related collateral associated with such indemnification include $38 million and $37 million, respectively, related to securities repurchase transactions.

In the normal course of business, the Company may facilitate securities lending or securities repurchase transactions on behalf of certain client accounts (collectively, "the accounts"). In certain of these arrangements, the Company has provided an indemnification to the accounts to hold them harmless against losses caused by counterparty (i.e., borrower) defaults associated with such transactions facilitated by the Company. In securities lending transactions, collateral is provided by the counterparty to the accounts at the inception of the transaction in an amount at least equal to 102% of the fair value of the loaned securities and the collateral is maintained daily to equal at least 102% of the fair value of the loaned securities. In securities repurchase transactions, collateral is provided by the counterparty to the accounts at the inception of the transaction in an amount at least equal to 95% of the fair value of the securities subject to repurchase and the collateral is maintained daily to equal at least 95% of the fair value of the securities subject to repurchase. The Company is only at risk if the counterparty to the transaction defaults and the value of the collateral held is less than the value of the securities loaned to, or subject to repurchase from, such counterparty. The Company believes the possibility of any payments under these indemnities is remote.

Credit Derivatives Written

As discussed further in Note 5, the Company writes credit derivatives under which the Company is obligated to pay the counterparty the referenced amount of the contract and receive in return the defaulted security or similar security.

Guarantees of Asset Values

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Guaranteed value of third parties' assets	$80,009	$79,215
Fair value of collateral supporting these assets	$81,604	$77,897
Asset (liability) associated with guarantee, carried at fair value	$ 1	$ 2

Certain contracts underwritten by the Retirement segment include guarantees related to financial assets owned by the guaranteed party. These contracts are accounted for as derivatives and carried at fair value. The collateral supporting these guarantees is not reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Indemnification of Serviced Mortgage Loans

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Maximum exposure under indemnification agreements for mortgage loans serviced by the Company	$2,113	$1,828
First-loss exposure portion of above	$ 622	$ 543
Accrued liability associated with guarantees	$ 19	$ 17

As part of the commercial mortgage activities of the Company's PGIM segment, the Company provides commercial mortgage origination, underwriting and servicing for certain government sponsored entities, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The Company has agreed to indemnify the government sponsored entities for a portion of the credit risk associated with certain of the mortgages it services through a delegated authority arrangement. Under these arrangements, the Company originates multi-family mortgages for sale to the government sponsored entities based on underwriting standards they specify, and makes payments to them for a specified percentage share of losses they incur on certain loans serviced by the Company. The Company's percentage share of losses incurred generally varies from 2% to 20% of the loan balance, and is typically based on a first-loss exposure for a stated percentage of the loan balance, plus a shared exposure with the government sponsored entity for any losses in excess of the stated first-loss percentage, subject to a contractually specified maximum percentage. The Company determines the liability related to this exposure using historical loss experience, and the size and remaining life of the asset. The Company serviced $16,878 million and $14,335 million of mortgages subject to these loss-sharing

arrangements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, all of which are collateralized by first priority liens on the underlying multi-family residential properties. As of December 31, 2019, these mortgages had a weighted-average debt service coverage ratio of 1.88 times and a weighted-average loan-to-value ratio of 61%. As of December 31, 2018, these mortgages had a weighted-average debt service coverage ratio of 1.83 times and a weighted-average loan-to-value ratio of 62%. The Company had no losses related to indemnifications that were settled for years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017.

Other Guarantees

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Other guarantees where amount can be determined	$55	$77
Accrued liability for other guarantees and indemnifications	$ 0	$ 0

The Company is also subject to other financial guarantees and indemnity arrangements. The Company has provided indemnities and guarantees related to acquisitions, dispositions, investments and other transactions that are triggered by, among other things, breaches of representations, warranties or covenants provided by the Company. These obligations are typically subject to various time limitations, defined by the contract or by operation of law, such as statutes of limitation. In some cases, the maximum potential obligation is subject to contractual limitations, while in other cases such limitations are not specified or applicable. Included above are $12 million and $13 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of yield maintenance guarantees related to certain investments the Company sold. The Company does not expect to make any payments on these guarantees and is not carrying any liabilities associated with these guarantees.

Since certain of these obligations are not subject to limitations, it is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount due under these guarantees. The accrued liabilities identified above do not include retained liabilities associated with sold businesses.

Insolvency Assessments

Most of the jurisdictions in which the Company is admitted to transact business require insurers doing business within the jurisdiction to participate in guarantee associations, which are organized to pay contractual benefits owed pursuant to insurance policies issued by impaired, insolvent or failed insurers. These associations levy assessments, up to prescribed limits, on all member insurers in a particular state on the basis of the proportionate share of the premiums written by member insurers in the lines of business in which the impaired, insolvent or failed insurer engaged. Some states permit member insurers to recover assessments paid through full or partial premium tax offsets. In addition, Japan has established the Japan Policyholders Protection Corporation as a contingency to protect policyholders against the insolvency of life insurance companies in Japan through assessments to companies licensed to provide life insurance.

Assets and liabilities held for insolvency assessments were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Other assets:		
Premium tax offset for future undiscounted assessments	$48	$54
Premium tax offset currently available for paid assessments	3	3
Total	$51	$57
Other liabilities:		
Insolvency assessments	$37	$39

Contingent Liabilities

On an ongoing basis, the Company and its regulators review its operations including, but not limited to, sales and other customer interface procedures and practices, and procedures for meeting obligations to its customers and other parties. These reviews may result in the modification or enhancement of processes or the imposition of other action plans, including concerning management oversight, sales and other customer interface procedures and practices, and the timing or computation of payments to customers and other parties. In certain cases, if appropriate, the Company may offer customers or other parties remediation and may incur charges, including the cost of such remediation, administrative costs and regulatory fines.

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations of states and other jurisdictions concerning the identification, reporting and escheatment of unclaimed or abandoned funds, and is subject to audit and examination for compliance with these requirements. For additional discussion of these matters, see "—Litigation and Regulatory Matters" below.

It is possible that the results of operations or the cash flow of the Company in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected as a result of payments in connection with the matters discussed above or other matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. Management believes, however, that ultimate payments in connection with these matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

The Company is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of its businesses. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings relating to aspects of the Company's businesses and operations that are specific to it and proceedings that are typical of the businesses in which it operates, including in both cases businesses that have been either divested or placed in wind down status. Some of these proceedings have been brought on behalf of various alleged classes of complainants. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. The outcome of litigation or a regulatory matter, and the amount or range of potential loss at any particular time, is often inherently uncertain.

The Company establishes accruals for litigation and regulatory matters when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. For litigation and regulatory matters where a loss may be reasonably possible, but not probable, or is probable but not reasonably estimable, no accrual is established but the matter, if potentially material, is disclosed, including matters discussed below. The Company estimates that as of December 31, 2019, the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses in excess of accruals established for those litigation and regulatory matters for which such an estimate currently can be made is less than $250 million. Any estimate is not an indication of expected loss, if any, or the Company's maximum possible loss exposure on such matters. The Company reviews relevant information with respect to its litigation and regulatory matters on a quarterly and annual basis and updates its accruals, disclosures and estimates of reasonably possible loss based on such reviews.

Labor and Employment Matters

Prudential of Brazil Labor and Employment Matters

Prudential of Brazil ("POB") sells insurance products to consumers through life planner franchisees ("Life Planners"), who are engaged as independent life insurance brokers and not as employees. When a Life Planner's contractual relationship with POB is terminated, in many cases the Life Planner commences a labor suit against POB alleging entitlement to employment related benefits. POB is a defendant in numerous such lawsuits in Brazil brought by former Life Planners and has been subject to regulatory actions challenging the validity of POB's franchise model. POB has continued to receive additional labor suits and regulatory actions involving the operation of its franchise model notwithstanding steps that POB has taken to attempt to mitigate the labor risk by modifying its franchise model. POB continues to evaluate changes to its franchise model to further mitigate this risk.

Individual Annuities, Individual Life and Group Insurance

Broderick v. The Prudential Insurance Company of America, et al.

In December 2016, a complaint entitled *Julie Han Broderick, Darron Smith and Thomas Schreck v. The Prudential Insurance Company of America, et al.,* was filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division—Essex County. The complaint: (i) alleges that defendants terminated plaintiffs' employment for engaging in whistleblowing conduct involving the sale of MyTerm policies through Wells Fargo and violated New Jersey's Conscientious Employee Protection Act; and (ii) seeks back and front pay, compensatory and punitive damages and attorneys' fees and costs. In January 2017, defendants filed an answer to the complaint. In December 2019, the court granted the Company's summary judgment motion and dismissed the complaint.

Huffman v. The Prudential Insurance Company of America

In September 2010, *Huffman v. The Prudential Insurance Company of America*, a purported nationwide class action brought on behalf of beneficiaries of group life insurance contracts owned by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA")-governed employee welfare benefit plans was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, challenging the use of retained asset accounts in employee welfare benefit plans to settle death benefit claims as a violation of ERISA and seeking injunctive relief and disgorgement of profits. In July 2011, Prudential Insurance's motion for judgment on the pleadings was denied. In February 2012, plaintiffs filed a motion to certify the class. In April 2012, the court stayed the case pending the outcome of a case involving another insurer that is before the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. In August 2014, the court lifted the stay, and in September 2014, plaintiffs filed a motion seeking leave to amend the complaint. In July 2015, the court granted plaintiffs' motion to file an amended complaint. Plaintiffs' amended complaint added two new class representatives, a new common law breach of fiduciary duty claim, and a prohibited transactions claim under Section 406(a)(1)(C) of ERISA. In August 2015, Prudential Insurance filed its answer to the first amended complaint. In February 2016, plaintiffs filed a class certification motion. In September 2016, plaintiffs' motion for class certification was denied, and in October 2016, plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration. In December 2016, the motion for reconsideration was denied. In February 2017, all parties filed motions for summary judgment. In December 2017, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment as to their

breach of fiduciary duty claims under ERISA, dismissed plaintiffs' state law claim, and denied the motions for summary judgment on the prohibited transaction claim. In December 2017, plaintiffs filed a motion to alter or amend the prior orders denying class certification. In January 2018, the court denied in part, and granted in part, plaintiffs' class certification motion and certified a class limited to participants in the two employer plans involving the named plaintiffs. In February 2018, Prudential Insurance filed a petition with the Third Circuit Court of Appeals seeking permission to appeal the class certification decision. In April 2018, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals denied Prudential Insurance's request for leave to appeal the class certification decision. In November 2018, the court issued an order granting preliminary approval of plaintiffs' proposed Settlement and Distribution Plan. In April 2019, the court entered a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal. This matter is now closed.

Behfarin v. Pruco Life

In July 2017, a putative class action complaint entitled *Richard Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company* was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging that the Company imposes charges on owners of universal life policies to cure defaults and/or reinstate lapses, that are inconsistent with the applicable universal life policy. The complaint includes claims for breach of contract, breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and violation of California law, and seeks unspecified damages along with declaratory and injunctive relief. In September 2017, the Company filed its answer to the complaint. In September 2018, plaintiff filed a motion for class certification. In October 2019, plaintiff filed: (1) the First Amended Complaint adding Prudential Insurance Company of America and Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey as defendants; and (2) a motion seeking preliminary certification of a settlement class, appointment of a class representative and class counsel, and preliminary approval of the proposed class action settlement. In November 2019, the court issued an order granting the motion for preliminary approval of the settlement.

Escheatment Litigation

Total Asset Recovery Services, LLC v. MetLife, Inc., et al., Prudential Financial, Inc., The Prudential Insurance Company of America, and Prudential Insurance Agency, LLC

In December 2017, Total Asset Recovery Services, LLC, on behalf of the State of New York, filed a Second Amended Complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, against, among other 19 defendants, Prudential Financial, Inc., The Prudential Insurance Company of America and Prudential Insurance Agency, LLC, alleging that the Company failed to escheat life insurance proceeds in violation of the New York False Claims Act. The second amended complaint seeks injunctive relief, compensatory damages, civil penalties, treble damages, prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees and costs. In May 2018, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint. In April 2019, defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint was granted and plaintiff subsequently filed a Notice of Appeal with the New York State Supreme Court, First Department.

Securities Litigation

City of Warren v. PFI, et al

In November 2019, a putative class action complaint entitled City of Warren Police and Fire Retirement System v. Prudential Financial, Inc., Charles F. Lowrey and Kenneth Y. Tanji, was filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The complaint asserts claims for federal securities law violations against PFI, and Charles Lowrey, PFI's chief executive officer, and Kenneth Tanji, PFI's chief financial officer, individually, and alleges that: (i) the Company's reserve assumptions failed to account for adversely developing mortality experience in the Individual Life business segment; (ii) the Company's reserves were insufficient to satisfy its future policy benefit liabilities; and (iii) the Company materially understated its liabilities and overstated net income due to flawed assumptions in calculating mortality experience. The putative class includes all purchasers of PFI common stock between February 15, 2019 and August 2, 2019.

Donald P. Crawford v. PFI, et al.

In January 2020, a putative class action complaint entitled David P. Crawford v. Prudential Financial, Charles F. Lowrey and Kenneth Tanji, was filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The complaint asserts claims for federal securities law violations against PFI, and Charles Lowrey and Kenneth Tanji, individually, and alleges that: (i) the Company's reserve assumptions failed to account for adversely developing mortality experience in the Individual Life business segment; (ii) the Company's reserves were insufficient to satisfy its future policy benefit liabilities; and (iii) the Company materially understated its liabilities and overstated net income due to flawed assumptions in calculating mortality experience. The putative class includes all purchasers of PFI common stock between February 15, 2019 and August 2, 2019.

In January 2020, the Board of Directors received a shareholder demand letter containing allegations: (i) of wrongdoing similar to those alleged in the City of Warren and Crawford complaints; and (ii) that certain of the Company's current and former directors and executive officers breached their fiduciary duties of loyalty, due care and candor. The demand letter requests that the Board of Directors investigate and commence legal proceedings against the named individuals to recover for the Company's benefit the damages purportedly sustained by the Company as a result of the alleged breaches. The Company may become subject to additional actions related to this matter.

Other Matters

Cho v. PICA, et al

In November 2019, a putative class action complaint entitled Cho v. The Prudential Insurance Company of America, et. al., was filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The Complaint purports to be brought on behalf of participants in the Prudential Employee Savings Plan (the "Plan") and (i) alleges that Defendants failed to fulfill their fiduciary obligations under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, in the administration, management and operation of the Plan, including engaging in prohibited transactions; and (ii) seeks declaratory, injunctive and equitable relief, and unspecified damages including interest, attorneys' fees and costs. In January 2020, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities ("RMBS") Trustee Litigation

In June 2014, the Company, together with nine other institutional investors, filed six actions in New York state court against certain RMBS trustees. The actions, which are brought derivatively on behalf of more than 2,200 RMBS trusts, seek unspecified damages attributable to the trustees' alleged failure to: (i) enforce the trusts' respective repurchase rights against sellers of defective mortgage loans; and (ii) properly monitor the respective mortgage loan servicers. The complaints assert claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence and violations of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. In July 2014, the Company amended its complaint against each of the six defendants. In November 2014, the Company filed amended complaints against each of the trustee bank defendants in federal court in the Southern District of New York. In December 2014, the New York State Court actions were dismissed without prejudice upon the Company's request. The six actions described above are captioned:

PICA et al. v. Bank of New York Mellon ("BONYM")

In March 2015, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. In March 2016, the court issued a decision involving BONYM's motion to dismiss: (i) denying the motion to dismiss the Pooling and Servicing Agreement ("PSA") trust claims for lack of jurisdiction; (ii) denying the motion regarding claims for violations of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 and breach of contract; and (iii) granting the motion regarding claims for negligence and breach of fiduciary duty. In October 2019, the federal court action was dismissed with prejudice. This matter is now closed.

PICA et al. v. Citibank N.A.

In February 2015, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. In September 2015, the court issued a decision involving Citibank's motion to dismiss: (i) with respect to the PSA trusts, granting the motion and declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction; (ii) with respect to the Indenture trusts, denying the motion regarding claims for breach of contract, violations of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, negligence and breach of fiduciary duty concerning the duty to avoid conflicts of interest; and (iii) with respect to the Indenture trusts, granting the motion to dismiss claims for negligence and breach of fiduciary duty concerning the duty of care. In November 2015, the Company, together with other institutional investors, filed a complaint in New York State Supreme Court, captioned *Fixed Income Shares: Series M, et al. v. Citibank N.A.*, asserting claims relating to the PSA trusts. In February 2016, Citibank filed a motion to dismiss the state court complaint. In August 2016, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in state court, and in September 2016, Citibank filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint and plaintiffs filed in federal court a motion for class certification. In April 2017, Citibank filed a motion for summary judgment in the federal court action. In June 2017, the state court issued a decision regarding defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint: (i) sustaining plaintiffs' breach of contract claims concerning Citibank's pre-Event of Default obligations; (ii) dismissing plaintiffs' breach of contract claims concerning Citibank's post-Event of Default obligations; (iii) sustaining plaintiffs' implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claim; (iv) dismissing plaintiffs' claim for breach of fiduciary duty; and (v) dismissing plaintiffs' claim for breach of duty to avoid conflicts of interest. In July 2017, Citibank filed an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, First Department, from the June 2017 decision denying, in part, its motion to dismiss. In January 2018, the First Department: (i) affirmed the trial court's ruling upholding the breach of contract claim based on the trustee's failure to give written notice of breaches of representations and warranties; and (ii) reversed the trial court's order that sustained plaintiffs' breach of contract and implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claims concerning servicing violations. In March 2018, the federal court granted Citibank's motion for summary judgment. In April 2018, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from the March 2018 decision granting summary judgment. In June 2019, the federal court action was dismissed with prejudice, and in September 2019, the state court action was also dismissed with prejudice. This matter is now closed.

PICA et al. v. Deutsche Bank, et al.

In April 2015, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. In January 2016, the court issued a decision involving Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss: (i) with respect to the PSA trusts, granting the motion and declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction; and (ii) with respect to the Indenture trusts, granting leave for plaintiffs to file an amended complaint. In February 2016, the Company, together with other institutional investor plaintiffs, filed an amended complaint in federal court. In March 2016, the Company, together with other institutional investors, filed a complaint in California State Superior Court, captioned *BlackRock Balanced Capital Portfolio (FI), et al. v. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas*, asserting claims relating to the PSA trusts. In May 2016, the Company, together with other institutional investors, filed an amended class action complaint in California State Superior Court. In July 2016,

defendant filed a motion to dismiss the amended federal court complaint. In August 2016, defendant filed a demurrer and motion to strike the amended state court class action complaint. In October 2016, the court issued a decision regarding defendants' motion to dismiss: (i) sustaining plaintiffs' breach of contract claims concerning the trust at issue; (ii) dismissing plaintiffs' tort claims for breach of fiduciary duty; and (iii) dismissing plaintiffs' claims of breach of duty to avoid conflicts of interest. The court granted plaintiffs' leave to file an amended complaint. In January 2017, the federal court issued a decision involving Deutsche Bank's motion to dismiss: (i) granting the motion with respect to plaintiff's conflicts of interest claims; and (ii) denying the motion with respect to plaintiffs' representations-and-warranties claims, servicer-notification claims, event-of-default claims and Trust Indenture Act claims. In February 2017, the court issued a decision regarding defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint: (i) sustaining plaintiffs' breach of contract claims concerning the failure to remedy known servicing violations as to all sixty-two trusts at issue; (ii) sustaining plaintiffs' breach of contract claims concerning the failure to enforce seller representation and warranty claims as to forty-one trusts, and dismissing such claims as to the remaining twenty-one trusts; (iii) dismissing plaintiffs' claim for breach of fiduciary duty; and (iv) dismissing plaintiffs' claim for breach of duty to avoid conflicts of interest. In January 2018, plaintiffs filed motions for class certification in the state and federal court actions. In May 2018, plaintiffs' motion for class certification was denied in the state court action. In June 2018, plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the California Court of Appeal of the denial of their class certification motion. In December 2018, the California Court of Appeal entered the parties' stipulation dismissing plaintiffs' appeal of the class certification decision. In December 2018, the federal court action was dismissed with prejudice. In January 2019, the state court action was dismissed with prejudice. This matter is now closed.

PICA et al. v. HSBC, et al.

In January 2015, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. In June 2015, the court granted in part, and denied in part, defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim and granted leave to file an amended complaint. In July 2015, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. In January 2017, plaintiffs filed a motion seeking class certification and appointing class representatives and class counsel. In February 2018, the court denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification and plaintiffs filed a petition with the Second Circuit Court of Appeals seeking permission to appeal the class certification decision. In May 2018, the Second Circuit denied plaintiffs' request for permission to appeal the denial of their class certification motion. In May 2019, the court dismissed the case with prejudice. This matter is now closed.

PICA et al. v. U.S. Bank N.A.

In February 2015, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. In May 2015, the court granted defendants' motion to dismiss: (i) declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction regarding claims involving the PSA trusts; and (ii) granting leave for plaintiffs to file an amended complaint asserting direct claims involving the Indenture trusts. In June 2015, the Company, together with other institutional investors, filed a complaint in New York State Supreme court, captioned *BlackRock Balanced Capital Portfolio (FI), et al. v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n*, asserting claims relating to the PSA trusts. In July 2015, plaintiffs filed with the court an amended complaint asserting direct claims relating to the Indenture trusts. In August 2015, defendant filed a motion to dismiss the amended class action complaint in the federal court action. In September 2015, defendant filed a motion to dismiss the class action complaint in the state court action. In February 2016, the federal district court issued a decision involving U.S. Bank's motion to dismiss: (i) upholding the breach of contract and Trust Indenture Act claims; and (ii) dismissing the breach of fiduciary duty and extra-contractual claims. In September 2016, the Company together with other institutional investor plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in state court. In October 2016, U.S. Bank filed a motion to dismiss the amended state court complaint. In November 2016, plaintiffs filed in federal court motions seeking class certification and appointing class representatives and class counsel. In January 2018, the state court issued a decision on U.S. Bank's motion to dismiss the amended complaint: (i) upholding the representation and warranty breach of contract claims for all 770 trusts; (ii) upholding the breach of contract claims related to servicer violations for 77 trusts; and (iii) dismissing the breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, and implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing claims. In January 2018, the court denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification in the federal court action. In February 2018, the federal court entered a stipulated order: (i) dismissing all claims involving three trusts with prejudice; (ii) with respect to twenty trusts, dismissing with prejudice the Trust Indenture Act ("TIA") claims for lack of standing, and the breach of contract claims without prejudice; and (iii) dismissing without prejudice the TIA and breach of contract claims concerning the four remaining trusts. In February 2018, U.S. Bank filed an appeal from the state court's order concerning U.S. Bank's motion to dismiss the amended complaint. In March 2018, plaintiffs filed a cross-appeal of the state court's order concerning the motion to dismiss. In August 2018, plaintiffs filed a second class action complaint in New York state court against U.S. Bank, as trustee, asserting claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of duty of care. In October 2018, the New York State Supreme Court, First Department, modified the lower court's January 2018 order, by dismissing plaintiffs' breach of contract claims for servicer violations involving 56 of 77 trusts, and otherwise affirmed the remainder of the lower court's January 2018 order. In April 2019, a decision and order were issued dismissing plaintiffs' state court action with prejudice. This matter is now closed.

PICA et al. v. Wells Fargo Bank, et al.

In April 2015, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. In January 2016, the court issued a decision involving Wells Fargo's motion to dismiss: (i) with respect to the PSA trusts, granting the motion and declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction; and (ii) with respect to the Indenture trusts, granting leave for plaintiffs to file an amended complaint. In February 2016, the Company, together with other institutional investor plaintiffs, filed an amended complaint in federal court. In March 2016, the Company, together with other institutional investors, filed a complaint in California State Superior court, captioned *BlackRock Balanced Capital Portfolio (FI),*

et al. v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat'l Ass'n., asserting claims relating to the PSA trusts. In May 2016, defendant filed a motion to dismiss or to stay the state court action. In July 2016, defendant filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint filed previously in federal court. In October 2016, the court dismissed the state court complaint. In December 2016, the Company, together with other institutional investors, filed a complaint in New York State Court, captioned *BlackRock Core Bond Portfolio, et al. v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat'l Ass'n.,* asserting claims related to the PSA trusts. In March 2017, the federal court issued an order concerning defendant's motion to dismiss as to the Indenture trusts: (i) sustaining plaintiffs' breach of contract claims; plaintiffs' claims for violations of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939; and plaintiffs' claims for breach of the duty to avoid conflicts of interest; and (ii) dismissing plaintiffs' claims for breach of fiduciary duty as duplicative of the sustained contract claims. In May 2017, Wells Fargo filed a third-party complaint for contribution against PGIM, Inc., alleging that, in the event the Prudential plaintiff Funds prevail on their claims for damages against Wells Fargo, PGIM must contribute to the award due to PGIM's alleged breach of fiduciary duties owed to the Funds in managing the Funds' RMBS investments. In June 2017, Wells Fargo filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in New York State Court. In October 2017, PGIM filed a motion to dismiss the third-party complaint filed by Wells Fargo seeking contribution. In January 2018, plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification in the federal court action. In November 2018, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in New York state court against Wells Fargo, as trustee, asserting claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, breach of duty of due care, and violation of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. In May 2019, the state court entered an Order and Final Judgment approving the class action settlement and dismissing the case with prejudice, and the federal court action was dismissed with prejudice. This matter is now closed.

LIBOR Litigation

Prudential Investment Portfolios 2, f/k/a Dryden Core Investment Fund, o/b/o Prudential Core Short-Term Bond Fund and Prudential Core Taxable Money Market Fund v. Bank of America Corporation, et al.

In May 2014, Prudential Investment Portfolios 2, on behalf of the Prudential Core Short-Term Bond Fund and the Prudential Core Taxable Money Market Fund (the "Funds"), filed an action against ten banks in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey asserting that the banks participated in the setting of LIBOR, a major benchmark interest rate. The complaint alleges that the defendant banks manipulated LIBOR, and asserts, among other things, claims for common law fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of contract, intentional interference with contract and with prospective economic relations, unjust enrichment, breaches of the New Jersey Civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO") statute, and violations of the Sherman Act. In June 2014, the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred the action to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, where it has been consolidated for pre-trial purposes with other pending LIBOR-related actions. In October 2014, the Funds filed an amended complaint. In November 2014, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. In August 2015, the court issued a decision granting in part, and denying in part, defendants' motions to dismiss. The court dismissed certain of the Funds' claims, including those alleging fraud based on offering material statements; New Jersey RICO; and express breach of contract. The court upheld certain of the Funds' claims, including those alleging fraud based on false LIBOR submissions to the British Bankers' Association; negligent misrepresentation; unjust enrichment; and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Following the August 2015 decision, granting in part defendants' motions to dismiss, in September 2015, Prudential filed the following LIBOR complaints: (i) in the Southern District of New York, captioned *Prudential Investment Portfolios 2 et al. v. Barclays Bank PLC, et al.* (the "New York Complaint"), naming as defendants Barclays Bank PLC, Barclays Capital Inc., Barclays PLC, Citibank, N.A., Citigroup Funding Inc., Credit Suisse AG, Credit Suisse Group AG, Credit Suisse (USA) Inc., Deutsche Bank AG, HSBC Bank plc, HSBC Holdings PLC, JPMorgan Chase & Co., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Royal Bank of Canada, and The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC. These defendants were dismissed from the original LIBOR action on jurisdictional grounds. The New York complaint reasserts the causes of action brought in the original LIBOR action; and (ii) in the Western district of North Carolina, captioned *Prudential Investment Portfolios 2 et al. v. Bank of America Corporation et al*. (the "North Carolina Complaint"), naming as defendants Bank of America Corporation and Bank of America, N.A. These defendants were dismissed from the original LIBOR action on jurisdictional grounds. The North Carolina Complaint reasserts the causes of action brought in the original LIBOR action. Both the New York Complaint and the North Carolina Complaint have been transferred for pre-trial purposes to the LIBOR multi-district litigation presided over by Judge Buchwald in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. In May 2016, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the district court's dismissal of the LIBOR plaintiffs' antitrust claims and remanded to the district court the question of whether plaintiffs possess standing as "efficient enforcers" of applicable antitrust laws. In July 2016, defendants filed a joint motion to dismiss all antitrust claims based on lack of standing and lack of personal jurisdiction. In December 2016, the motion was granted in part and denied in part. In January 2017, the United States Supreme Court denied defendants' petition for certiorari. In February 2017, the court clarified its December 2016 order, holding that antitrust claims only exist against panel banks, not their affiliates. This clarification resulted in the Funds' New Jersey antitrust claims being dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction. The Funds antitrust claims in the New York and North Carolina actions remain pending. In July 2017, the Funds obtained an entry of judgment on the New Jersey antitrust claims dismissed on personal jurisdiction grounds. In July 2017, the Funds filed with the Second Circuit Court an appeal from the dismissal of their New Jersey anti-trust claims. In June 2019, the court issued two orders approving stipulations dismissing with prejudice Prudential's claims against Citigroup Inc., Citibank, N.A., Citigroup Funding Inc., and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. In December 2019, the court issued two orders approving stipulations dismissing with prejudice Prudential's claims against HSBC Holdings PLC, HSBC Bank PLC, HSBC Finance Corp., HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., and HSBC USA Inc.

Regulatory Matters

Securities Lending and Foreign Tax Reclaim Matter

In 2016, the Company self-reported to the SEC and the U.S. Department of Labor ("DOL"), and notified other regulators, that in some cases it failed to maximize securities lending income for the benefit of certain separate account investments due to a long-standing restriction benefiting the Company that limited the availability of loanable securities. The Company has removed the restriction and implemented a remediation plan for the benefit of customers. As part of the Company's review of this matter, in 2018 it further self-reported to the SEC, and notified other regulators, that in some cases it failed to timely process foreign tax reclaims for the separate account investments. The Company has corrected the foreign tax reclaim process and has implemented a remediation plan for the benefit of customers.

The DOL's review of the securities lending matter is closed. In September 2019, the Company reached a settlement of these matters with the SEC. As part of the settlement the Company agreed to pay a fine of $5 million and disgorgement of $27.6 million, and consented to the entry of an Administrative Order containing findings that two subsidiaries of the Company violated certain sections of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisers Act Rules and ordering the subsidiaries to cease and desist from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of those provisions. In reaching this settlement, the Company neither admitted nor denied the SEC's findings.

Summary

The Company's litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. It is possible that the Company's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of the Company's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

24. QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

The unaudited quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are summarized in the table below:

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
	(in millions, except per share amounts)			
2019				
Total revenues	$15,091	$15,388	$15,105	$19,223
Total benefits and expenses	13,951	14,512	13,380	17,879
Net income (loss)	937	738	1,425	1,138
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	5	30	7	10
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 932	$ 708	$ 1,418	$ 1,128
Basic earnings per share—Common Stock(1):				
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 2.25	$ 1.73	$ 3.47	$ 2.78
Diluted earnings per share—Common Stock(1):				
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 2.22	$ 1.71	$ 3.44	$ 2.76
2018				
Total revenues	$13,757	$14,655	$16,148	$18,432
Total benefits and expenses	12,064	14,405	14,310	17,379
Net income (loss)	1,364	200	1,675	849
Less: Income attributable to noncontrolling interests	1	3	3	7
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 1,363	$ 197	$ 1,672	$ 842
Basic earnings per share—Common Stock(1)(2):				
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 3.19	$ 0.46	$ 3.97	$ 2.01
Diluted earnings per share—Common Stock(1)(2):				
Net income (loss) attributable to Prudential Financial, Inc.	$ 3.14	$ 0.46	$ 3.90	$ 1.99

(1) Quarterly earnings per share amounts may not add to the full year amounts due to the averaging of shares.

(2) Basic and Diluted earnings per share of Common Stock for the second quarter of 2018 reflected a net charge in the Long-Term Care business as a result of the Company's annual reviews and update of assumptions and other refinements.

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Common Stock Dividend Declaration

On February 4, 2020, Prudential Financial's Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of $1.10 per share of Common Stock, payable on March 12, 2020 to shareholders of record as of February 18, 2020.

MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

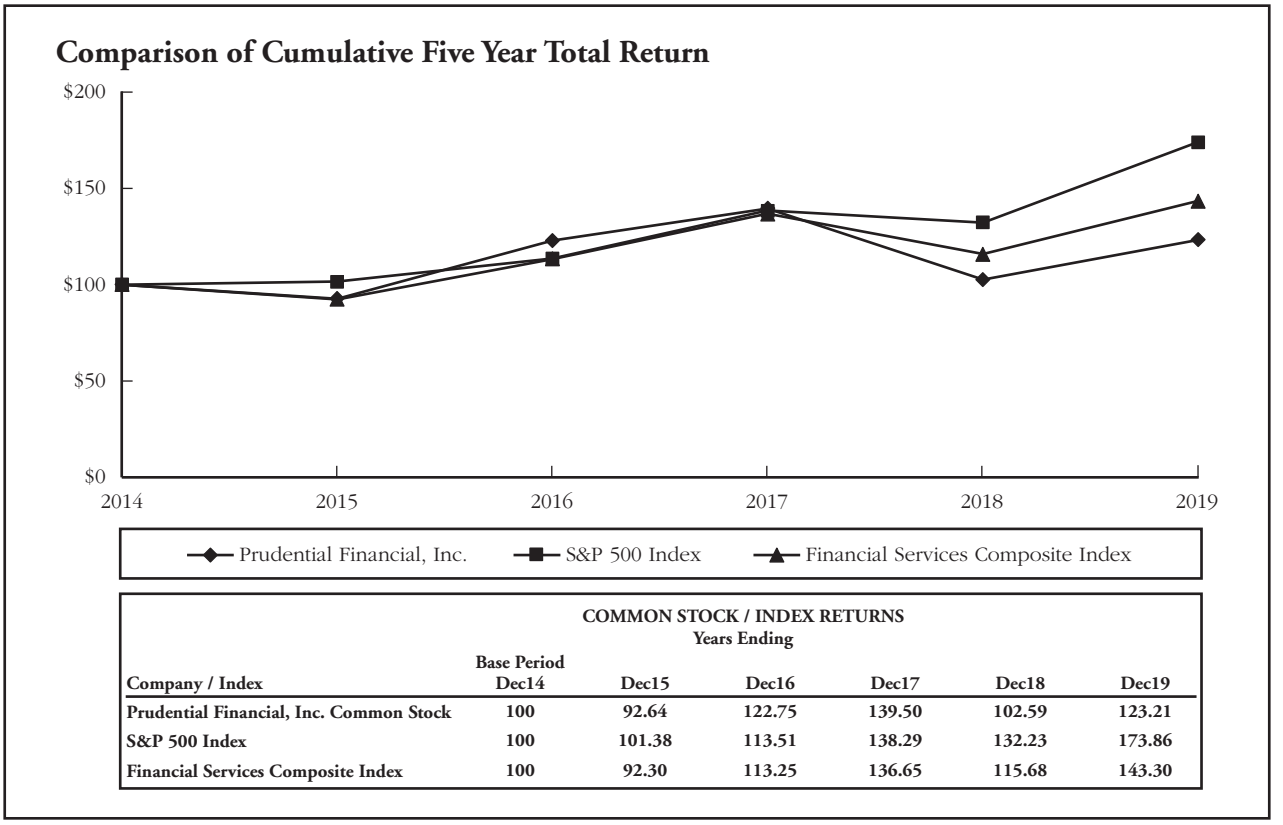
Prudential Financial's Common Stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "PRU." On January 31, 2020, there were 1,199,060 registered holders of record for the Common Stock and 397 million shares outstanding.

Performance Graph

The following graph, which covers the period from the closing price on December 31, 2014 through the closing price on December 31, 2019, compares the cumulative total shareholder return on Prudential Financial's Common Stock with the cumulative total shareholder return on (i) the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index, and (ii) a Financial Services Composite Index, which is the average of the S&P 500 Life & Health Insurance and S&P 500 Diversified Financials indices. The figures presented below assume the reinvestment of all dividends into shares of common stock and an initial investment of $100 at the closing prices on December 31, 2014.

	ANNUAL RETURN PERCENTAGE Years Ending				
Company / Index	**Dec15**	**Dec16**	**Dec17**	**Dec18**	**Dec19**
Prudential Financial, Inc[1]	-7.36	32.50	13.65	-26.46	20.10
S&P 500 Index	1.38	11.96	21.83	-4.38	31.49
Financial Services Composite Index	-7.70	22.70	20.66	-15.35	23.88

(1) Prior period amounts have been updated to conform to current period presentation.



	COMMON STOCK / INDEX RETURNS Years Ending					
Company / Index	**Base Period Dec14**	**Dec15**	**Dec16**	**Dec17**	**Dec18**	**Dec19**
Prudential Financial, Inc. Common Stock	**100**	**92.64**	**122.75**	**139.50**	**102.59**	**123.21**
S&P 500 Index	**100**	**101.38**	**113.51**	**138.29**	**132.23**	**173.86**
Financial Services Composite Index	**100**	**92.30**	**113.25**	**136.65**	**115.68**	**143.30**

AWARDS AND ACCOLADES

Prudential's commitment to doing business the right way, strengthening communities and providing an inclusive work environment is reflected in the awards and recognition we have proudly received from national and global organizations.

Change the World, *FORTUNE*®

The World's Most Admired Companies®, *FORTUNE*®,
No. 1 in Insurance: Life and Health

World's Most Ethical Companies®, Ethisphere

The JUST 100, *Forbes* and JUST Capital

The Civic 50, Points of Light

100 Most Sustainable U.S. Companies, *Barron's*

FTSE4Good Index Series

100 Best Corporate Citizens, *Corporate Responsibility Magazine*

America's Best Employers, *Forbes*

Top Employers and Top LGBT-Friendly Companies,
HISPANIC Network Magazine

Top Companies for Executive Women,
National Association for Female Executives

Best Companies for Diversity, *Black Enterprise*

Corporate Equality Index, Human Rights Campaign

Best Places to Work in IT, *Computerworld*

Best for Vets Employers, *Military Times*

Military Friendly Spouse Employer, Victory Media

Leading Disability Employer Seal™, National Organization on Disability

Best Place to Work for People with Disabilities, Disability:IN

100 Best Companies, *Working Mother*

100 Best Adoption-Friendly Workplaces, Dave Thomas Foundation for Adoption

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